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OSTMAN OR ORMONTOWNE

A PLAN OF
DUBLIN
1610.
as it then stood



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HISTORY
OF
THE CITY OF DUBLIN,
FROM THE
EARLIEST ACCOUNTS TO THE PRESENT TIME;
CONTAINING
ITS ANNALS, ANTIQUITIES, ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,
AND CHARTERS;
ITS PRESENT EXTENT, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SCHOOLS,
INSTITUTIONS, &c.
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF EMINENT MEN,
AND
COPIOUS APPENDICES OF ITS POPULATION, REVENUE, COMMERCE,
AND LITERATURE.

BY
The late J. WARBURTON, Deputy-keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower;
The late Rev. J. WHITELAW, M. R. I. A. Vicar of St. Catherine's;
And the Rev. ROBERT WALSH, M. R. I. A.

At hæc omnia tractari præcipimus, ut non criticorum more in laude et censura tempus teratur, sed
planè, historicè res ipsæ narrentur, judicium parcius interponatur.

Bacon de Augmen. Scientiæ, Lib. 2, cap. 4.

IN TWO VOLUMES,
ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS PLATES, PLANS, AND MAPS.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL AND W. DAVIES, IN THE STRAND,
BY W. BULMER AND CO. CLEVELAND-ROW, ST. JAMES'S.

1818.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES, EARL WHITWORTH,
LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

IN permitting this Work to be honoured with your Lordship's sanction, you have but given another proof of that conciliating spirit which has marked your Administration in Ireland; and in prefixing it, I have but concurred with the public voice.

You cannot look with indifference on any work which tends to illustrate the character of a People whom you have governed with such mild and popular sway; and they cannot but wish you to retain a full and faithful detail of their Institutions and Establishments, in which you have shewn no common interest.

While you retire, then, from your distinguished Situation, deign to take This Volume with you as a memorial of the past; and among the regrets of the people, accept this last tribute of respect which an individual wishes to pay to departing worth, in common with his fellow citizens.

I have the honour to be,

YOUR EXCELLENCY'S

faithful Servant,

ROBERT WALSH.

*Dublin,
September 1, 1817.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
CHARLES, EARL, WHITWORTH,

LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,

My Lord,

In permitting this Work to be honoured with your Lordship's sanction, you have not given another proof of that conciliating spirit which has marked your Administration in Ireland; and in pressing it, I have not concurred with the public voice.

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While you retire, from your distinguished situation, design to take this Volume with you as a memorial of the past; and among the regrets of the people, accept this last tribute of respect which an individual wishes to pay to departing worth, in common with his fellow

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Your Excellency's

Faithful Servant,

ROBERT WALSH.

Dublin,
September 9 1817.

PREFACE.

THE History of Dublin was originally undertaken by Mr. Warburton, Keeper of the Records of Birmingham Tower, in the Castle of Dublin, and the Rev. James Whitelaw, Vicar of St. Catherine's. Mr. Warburton furnished for the Ancient History, such documents as he, from his employment, had access to, and it was proposed, that Mr. Whitelaw should methodize and arrange them, and add an account of Modern Dublin. The death of Mr. Warburton consigned to Mr. Whitelaw an unfinished account, which he was proceeding to complete, when his lamented death also consigned it to another person.

On inspecting the state of the Work, the last Editor discovered the arduous task he had inadvertently undertaken to perform. He found 650 pages of it printed, and materials for about 100 more ; but this did not comprehend half the intended publication, and he had no alternative but to publish the valuable but unfinished fragment of Mr. Whitelaw in the state in which he found it, or to endeavour to fill up the plan he had pointed out, and render the work, as far as his exertion could make it, more worthy the memory of a valued friend, and a more full and satisfactory picture of the Capital of Ireland.

All the institutions and public buildings which Mr. Whitelaw had described, were finished with a minuteness and accuracy that required unceasing industry like his own to imitate, and the account frequently included details not confined to the metropolis, but considered as appertaining to the Work, as connected with establishments and societies in Dublin, and making part of their transactions. The only History of the City of Dublin hitherto published, was that of Harris. Its antiquities were highly valuable, and were made ample use of by Mr. Warburton ; but the modern part

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was notoriously deficient. It had been a posthumous publication of a work left incomplete by its author, and another hand had added a very brief and imperfect sketch of the then state of a few public institutions. This, with some notices of the metropolis in the statistical histories of the county, and a few remarks of casual travellers, was all the last Editor found to guide his enquiry in completing the Work. His principal sources of information, therefore, were not books, but oral authorities. Those only who have engaged in a similar pursuit can be competent judges of the tedious process of such an undertaking, where a date or a number was sometimes the enquiry of a month, and the apparently trifling value of the information bore no proportion to the time and trouble consumed in acquiring it.

The very nature of such a history frequently embraces minute details on subjects not apparently important to some, though very interesting to others, and whatever opinion may be entertained of their relative value, they may at least be relied on as strictly accurate.

To enliven a naturally dull detail, anecdotes and biographical notices have been occasionally interspersed where they tended to illustrate any statement, and were not irrelevant to the subject. They are sparingly introduced, as not exactly according with the object, and comparatively few compared with the magnitude of the work. The biographical notices, particularly those of Dublin natives, have been collected with care, and have been generally communicated by surviving friends of the parties.

It had been the Editor's intention to have acknowledged by name his many obligations to the individuals who were so good as to assist him in his enquiry; but as he could find no document among Mr. Whitelaw's papers on the subject, though he knew he was similarly indebted, and as many valuable communications were made by friends who had accompanied them with a wish that their names should not be mentioned, he thought it would be more satisfactory to avoid a partial notice, and to request generally that his friends will accept his warm acknowledgment for their favours. He is conscious that without their contributions a work could not be completed, whose principal matter is derived from personal communications.

The populations of Dublin is still a subject of much controversy, notwithstanding the precautions taken by the act of 1812 to ensure a faithful return. It is now generally admitted that many of the persons employed on that occasion executed their task negligently, or made their returns inaccu-

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rately. Besides, a difficulty occurs in Dublin, which perhaps no where else exists in the same degree. A large porportion of the streets is in the county, and returned with the county population in the baronies in which they are situated, and as not appertaining to the city. In this way the whole parishes of St. George's and St. Luke's were omitted in the city returns, and supplied from conjecture in the comparative table given in Mr. Whitelaw's life. Before an accurate census can again be made, his plan must be the basis; the *streets in every parish* must be returned without reference to the county, and those suburbs which properly appertain to the city accurately defined. That nothing may be wanting however to this subject, as far as it is known, a comparative table of the several returns is annexed to the Appendix, in which is included a new one just published.*

From the interval of time which elapsed from the commencement of the Work, the accounts of all the institutions are not brought down to the same period; as far as the Editor had it in his power he has corrected this, and added all the recent information that was material up to the year of publication; but another disadvantage he had it not in his power to remedy. The Work was printed in London, and all the proofs were transmitted from thence. This occasioned not only a greater delay, but more numerous errors than possibly could happen where the Editor was near the press, and could have a revise of his proof. A Table of Errata is annexed, with a view to correct those material mistakes, which thus necessarily occurred, not only in his part of the Work, but in that of his predecessors.

In order that praise may attach only where it is due, and that censure may not be incurred by those who are not responsible, it remains to assign to each of the Editors his respective proportion of the History of Dublin. It appears from Mr. Whitelaw's papers that Mr. Warburton contributed "The Synoptical Tables" of the different charters of the city, "The Additional Annals," to which his name is prefixed, and those printed in small letters at the bottom of the page. He also left some other documents

* See Appendix No. II.* This new table is given from a little work called a Picture of Dublin, for the year 1817. The compiler, Mr. Gregory, was himself engaged in taking the census, and his Table is so far entitled to consideration. By this return the population is stated at 242,000! but in order to avoid the mistake of confounding the county with the city; he has confounded the city with the county. Donnybrook, Kilmainham, Grange Gorman, &c. are annexed to Dublin, and 40,000 inhabitants added, which do not belong to it.

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of less importance, of which his successor made no use; the rest were chiefly transcripts from Harris. What remained of 650 pages printed at the time of Mr. Whitelaw's death, was principally, it should appear, his own collection. He left besides in MS. completed, or nearly so, the six first "Hospitals," the "Widow's Asylums," the "Protestant Parochial Schools," and the "Prisons." He also left the "Dublin Society" commenced, and the "Canals" not finished, with some detached memoranda, and hints for other institutions.

The last Editor followed a plan which, whether he entirely approved of or not, he did not think himself at liberty to deviate from. He completed and filled up an outline which he found indistinctly marked, and for the further defects of which, comprising nearly the whole of the second volume, he is responsible.

In thus completing a Work, which had occupied the attention of two Editors for nine years, and one of them an highly gifted man, he cannot but feel very diffident. He is conscious he can find no excuse for failure or imperfection in the feeling that he undertook with reluctance a task which melancholy circumstances had imposed on him; but he at the same time can truly state, that what he commenced with hesitation he pursued with zeal; and he endeavoured to correct the defects of inexperience and inability by assiduity of research and impartial relation. In the spirit of his venerable friend, he applied to the most authentic sources of information; he took nothing on the trust of another to which he could gain access himself; he endeavoured to be copious without redundancy, and minute without prolixity; and while he has carefully avoided all political discussion or party details, he has sparingly, but freely, interspersed critical remarks, and has not withheld praise or censure where, in his judgment, they were merited.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE
OF
THE REV. JAMES WHITELAW, &c.

THE Rev. James Whitelaw was a native of the county of Leitrim; he received his classical education under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Cottingham, and at the usual age was entered a pensioner in Trinity College, Dublin, under the Rev. Dr. Drought. In the under-graduate course he was particularly distinguished—he was the cotemporary and competitor of the late Dr. Young, Bishop of Clonfert; and it is no mean eulogy on his talents and industry to say, that he sometimes succeeded against such an opponent. With Dr. Young he contracted an intimate friendship, founded on the mutual esteem of talents and character, which terminated only in the lamented death of the latter gentleman. On leaving college, he became tutor to the late Lord Meath, who, to remunerate services of such consequence as he rendered him in that important situation, conferred upon him the living of St. James, in the Liberties of the City of Dublin, from which he was soon after promoted to the Vicarage of St. Catherine's, by the presentation of the same nobleman, in whom is vested the patronage of that living also.

It was here that the public labours of this most useful and indefatigable man commenced. This extensive parish, including a distressed population of 20,000 individuals, had been engaged for a long time in a series of expensive litigations, in consequence of which its finances were involved, and its concerns unattended to. When Mr. Whitelaw became its pastor, he found a church deserted, its officers scantily and irregularly paid, its parochial school, consisting of a few day-scholars, ragged, ignorant, and totally neglected—the economy of the parish estate, amounting to a few pounds

annually, unpaid, and in arrears—the parish cess contested and uncollected—and, above all, the parishioners at variance, exasperated by litigation, forgetting their common duty in a sense of personal injury, and opposing the general good from feelings of private interest and mutual hostility. To remedy these disorders, Mr. Whitelaw applied himself with the earnestness of a sincere, zealous and disinterested man. For several years, he suffered the obloquy and persecution of the selfish and illiberal, in forwarding an inquiry into the parish estate. Though the meekest of men, he was the most determined when any motive of principle or duty actuated him, and he steadily persevered. In the course of this contest, he encountered and conducted at his own hazard and expense, five suits in Chancery, attended with circumstances as repugnant to his feelings as they were harassing to his spirits, till at length he put an end to an apparently interminable contest, and brought it to a favourable issue. The subject had been not fully understood, or negligently attended to by the majority of his parishioners; he therefore invited them all, without distinction of sect or denomination, to attend at the vestries, and assist in the investigation and promotion of these claims, in which they all had a common interest. The consequences of this judicious and liberal invitation were most beneficial—the whole parish was roused to the assertion of its own claims—the parish rights were ascertained—the estate recovered—an imperfect rental of £50. was established into a regular income of £700. per annum—a parish school of 20 or 30 ragged day-scholars, was increased to 50 girls, clothed, lodged, and boarded, probably one of the best regulated and most extensive parochial establishments in Ireland—a neglected church was improved into one of the most elegant, commodious, and most frequented places of worship in the metropolis—and, above all, the heart burnings of an exasperated people were completely soothed, and all animosities reconciled, by the suavity of manners and simple sincerity of one enlightened, persevering and disinterested man.

To improve the condition and alleviate the distresses of the poor of the Liberties, in which part of his parish is situated, was also an object which he was ever zealous and anxious to promote. On every occurrence of epidemic distress, which, like some contagion, periodically visits this unhappy people, he was always the first to promote a subscription, and to apply it judiciously for their relief. On one occasion, a sudden stagnation of business,

arising from a variety of concurring causes, had turned out of employment the whole manufacturing poor of the Liberties, and many thousands of these poor weavers were once more seen begging in groups in our streets, in the garb of more than usual poverty and distress. A meeting of the more opulent inhabitants of the parish was immediately called by Mr. Whitelaw, and a Committee was appointed to inquire into the cause and reality of the distress—these being clearly ascertained, the plan of a general collection was immediately determined on. To render this more effectual, an address was drawn up and circulated, and the city divided into a number of regular districts by Mr. Whitelaw, in each of which a local Committee of resident gentlemen were appointed to collect, and each furnished with a map of the streets of their respective districts. The success of this plan was immediately felt—the streets were no longer crowded with unhappy creatures, whose importunity was sometimes as revolting as their squalid appearance was afflicting. Their representatives were a few benevolent gentlemen, to whom the public readily and liberally contributed; in a very short time a considerable sum was received, and the distresses of those starving people, amounting to 2643 families, including 9194 individuals, were immediately and effectually relieved. Of this collection, there remained in the hands of the treasurer an unapplied balance of nearly £1200. for which there was no further demand, as the temporary causes of distress among the weavers had ceased to exist, and they were again invited to return to their employment. To apply this sum in such a way as would afford a permanent advantage to the poor people on whose behalf it was collected, was a matter of much speculation—many of them are themselves manufacturers in a limited way, but frequently want the means to purchase materials; under such circumstances, the little capital of a few pounds would be inestimable to them. In addition to this, the poor people of this district are particularly liable to sickness; stagnant air, crowded rooms, sedentary habits, and unwholesome food, combine to generate and continue distemper among them. To support them in this trying calamity, they are frequently compelled to part not only with the furniture of their rooms, but the implements of their trade—thus deprived both of present comfort and future support. To distinguish between the consequences of vice and the visitation of God—to establish the poor man, and to re-establish the sick—and, above all, to do this frequently, and still retain the power of

doing it again whenever it occurred, is an object highly interesting to a benevolent mind. It was advised therefore, and resolved, that a loan should be established, and the money lent out in small sums to such of the industrious poor as could find security to return it in small weekly payments; a plan which Dean Swift adopted about a century before, in the same place, and with the same view, but unhappily not with the same success. Such was the origin of the Meath Charitable Loan, an institution of singular utility.

Since its establishment in the year 1808, no less than 2735 applications have been made to the Managing Committee, whose messengers having made a strict inquiry into the character and circumstances of the applicants, and ascertained the solvency of the security they proposed, they selected from the whole 1500 of the most meritorious and necessitous; of all that number, not more than *twenty* were found deficient in their repayments; a remarkable occurrence among a poor population, where so many circumstances of poverty, sickness, and intemperance, conspire to subdue the energies, and repress the exertions of industry. Its excellence and great utility is further evinced by a simple but striking fact—it is said the business of pawnbrokerage, that constant refuge of the idle or the distressed, has progressively declined in the Liberties since its establishment. Thus, then, with little deduction from its capital, it has disarmed penury, counteracted the effects of distemper, stimulated industry, restrained the ruinous propensities to pawn, taught the value of reputation and character; like the vital current, its little stream circulates through the Liberties, diffusing health and vigour as it passes, and returns undiminished to the source from whence it issued. If this be true, this excellent institution cannot be too highly appreciated, or too liberally supported. Its present means are very limited; but it is to be hoped that an accession to its annual subscribers will cover the incidental and necessary expenses of the establishment, and an increase of its capital will diffuse its benefits into a more extensive and effectual circulation.

The children of these poor people were no less the objects of Mr. White-law's care than the parents; schools were numerous, and the means of education abundantly supplied to those of a certain age; but there was one description of them that excited in him great interest. It was found that the greater number of those, who had been educated at the public schools,

returned in a short time to a state of deplorable ignorance—constant application to the business in which they had engaged, and the neglect or incapacity of the masters to whom they were apprenticed, seldom allowed them either time or opportunity to exercise their learning—and what they once acquired was, in this way, unfortunately soon forgotten. A *School for Apprentices* therefore seemed to be a desideratum in the system of education for the poor, which was left to the zeal and discernment of Mr. Whitelaw to supply. In the year 1804 he published circular letters on this subject, addressed to the inhabitants of Dublin, stating the fact, and proposing the remedy; having previously ensured the co-operation of the Clergymen of the contiguous parishes, he proposed to open evening schools for both sexes, from six to eight o'clock, when the business of the day would be over, to which the several masters engaged to send their apprentices, and over which the several clergymen proposed to preside in rotation, having under their direction competent masters and mistresses. From six to seven the scholars were to be engaged in reading, writing, and accounts; and from seven to eight to receive religious instruction. The success of this plan equalled his sanguine hopes. The young people of both sexes who attended the schools every evening, considerably exceeded 200, who were divided into classes, and instructed by twelve masters and mistresses; many of them were of a mature age, yet their extreme deficiency in those things which they had once learned, and ought to know, afforded a melancholy proof of the necessity of such institutions; while the facility with which forgotten knowledge was revived, and the pleasure and avidity with which new instruction was received, were convincing testimonies of their utility, and gave a fair prospect that knowledge so acquired, and at so mature an age, would never be again obliterated.* To this it may be added, that many of those who attended were at that age when the passions are strong, and in a rank of life where the incentives to vice are most prevalent: to engage them at a dangerous and idle hour, when they had no employment, and to engage them in a pursuit of useful and necessary knowledge was, independent of any other consideration, a most judicious and benevolent plan. At the instance of Mr. Whitelaw, the Trustees of Erasmus Smith's Bequest expended near £2000. in erecting a very extensive school on the Coombe, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, which on the evenings of week-days is appropriated to these adult pupils.

* See Report published three years afterwards.

Nor was it alone to parochial duties he confined his exertions; they were extended to every object of public utility. The charter-schools of Ireland had long been the subject of severe animadversion, not for the principles, but for the practices of those establishments—their schools in ruins, their masters incompetent, and their scholars neglected, were serious grounds of reproach, if true, and loudly called for inquiry. Mr. Whitelaw was elected a governor, and in a short time became one of the committee of fifteen; here his attendance was constant, and his investigation minute and indefatigable. When the report of the state of a school was not satisfactory, he has gone himself to a distant part of the country, to be satisfied by personal inspection. At his recommendation, some schools were suppressed, and others founded; to his care was generally entrusted the preparation of plans for improving the old, and erecting the new buildings; to his judgment was confided the inquiry into the capability of the masters, who from this time underwent a strict examination; his activity seemed to give new life to these institutions; and the neatness, order, regularity, industry, healthiness, comfort, and liberality of these seminaries in every part of Ireland, at the present day, should be sufficient to conquer the prejudices, if any yet exist, against the establishment.

The Commissioners of the Board of Education made most minute inquiries into the Charter-schools, and their report on them is very copious; they found in 39 schools, 2251 children, educated at the small average annual expense of £13. 4s. each; they further report that they were in a most flourishing state, the education of them efficacious and practical, and in every respect, such as put it beyond the reach of private defamation or public censure.

In the year 1798 he undertook, with the approbation and under the sanction of government, a Census of the city of Dublin. It would be unnecessary to insist on the great importance of this undertaking, as the accurate ascertainment of the actual state of the population of any place must be the preliminary step to every improvement in the police, morals, industry and education of the people. But the local circumstances of Dublin rendered it an inquiry of peculiar interest. The calculations, or rather conjectures, on this subject had hitherto been most vague and discordant, varying from 128,570, the calculation of Dr. Rutty, to 300,000, the conjecture of the day. It was supposed that the lists of names affixed by order

of government to the door of each house, would much facilitate the inquiry of Mr. Whitelaw; but these he found, either from negligence or design, so very inaccurate, that he seldom trusted to so fallacious a guide; his survey, therefore, was as laborious as it was accurate. It was not a result founded on hearth-money tax, or average calculation; it was an actual survey of every house, and a personal inspection of every individual of this large metropolis.

To appreciate the magnitude and difficulty of this undertaking, it is only necessary to advert to the time in which it was begun, and the local state of part of the city of Dublin. The country was agitated by disturbances of the most alarming kind—distrust and suspicion reigned amongst all classes, and rendered it a circumstance of great personal hazard for any individual to proceed alone with such an inquiry, particularly in places notoriously suspected of disaffection; yet to Mr. Whitelaw this was no impediment. A rumour had preceded him in the Liberties, that his object, in ascertaining the number of inhabitants, was to obtain for them some relief, and the known character of the man gained for the report implicit and general belief. So far, therefore, were they from impeding his design, that the poor people afforded him every facility to prosecute it. With all their aid and good will he yet found it extremely difficult to effect. In the Liberties of Dublin are many large houses, consisting of a number of rooms; each of these rooms is let to separate tenants, who again re-let them to as many individuals as they can contain, each person paying for that portion of the floor which his extended body can occupy. To ascertain the population of such a place there can be no data but actual and personal enumeration of individuals.

In order, then, effectually to reckon this swarming population, he and his assistants, as he says himself, undeterred by the dread of infectious diseases, undismayed by the degrees of filth and darkness, inconceivable by those who have not experienced them, explored, in the burning months of the summer of 1798, every room of these wretched habitations, from the cellar to the garret, and on the spot ascertained the population.*

It was in this way he found that one house in Braithwaite-street contained at one time 108 inhabitants, 97 of which he himself actually saw and counted. In Plunket-street, he found the average through the whole street was so

* See Essay on Population.

high as 28-7 to every house, and other streets in proportion. From such facts as these, it will readily be believed that the Census occupied him for ten hours a day for five months, and engaged his unremitting assiduity for two years to complete. To digest this illimitable chaos of information into an intelligible form, was even more difficult than to collect it; yet his ingenuity was no less remarkable than his perseverance; by a plan peculiarly his own, he has arranged this vast and complicated mass into the most simple and perspicuous order. The whole is contained in two large manuscript folio volumes, the greater part in his own hand-writing; by an inspection of these, you can at one glance discover the number, the stories, the age, the size, the state of repair, the appropriation, the situation in the street of any house; the name, the occupation, of the proprietor; the number, the sex, the rank and the condition of all the inhabitants; thereby exhibiting a new and singular census of a great metropolis, unrivalled for its accuracy, and invaluable for its information, remaining a standard and *ne plus ultra* of precision on the important subject of population.

An abstract of this most laborious inquiry was published by the direction of government in one volume, with some curious local information prefixed.* The originals remained in the possession of Mr. Whitelaw's family, at the time of his death. They have since been deposited in the Castle, and a liberal and enlightened government has conferred on his widow a pension of £200. per annum; giving that remuneration to his family which he never sought for himself. Notwithstanding the unerring accuracy with which this work was executed, it has not escaped the cavils of censure, and there are not wanting those who question its correctness, founding their opinions, it should seem, on the visionary speculations of Stanihurst, Porter, Burk, and Archer.† Though we think such a document as Mr. Whitelaw's census little affected by unauthenticated rumour, yet as we have it now in our power to confirm it beyond all question, we shall do so in the hope that it

* See Appendix, No. I.

† Stanihurst was a native of Dublin, and uncle to the celebrated Usher. He published his *History of Irish Affairs* at Antwerp in 1584, and even then estimates the population of his native city at 300,000! Porter wrote in 1690, and makes the same conjecture. Burk in his *Hibernia Dominicana* published in 1760, supposed the buildings had increased one fourth more, and therefore so had the population; and Archer, in his *Statistical Survey*, published in 1811, supposes the census to exceed 300,000. It must be evident that no certain inference can be drawn from conjectures so vague and improbable.

may finally convince those who have been sceptical on the subject. In the year 1812, an act passed the Imperial Parliament, for taking an account of the population of all Ireland, and the greatest precautions were taken to secure a faithful return. Among other provisions it enacts that the Grand Juries of cities shall appoint in each parish one substantial householder, who may call to his aid the churchwardens and peace officers, and compel every person to give true answers to certain prescribed queries, under a penalty not exceeding £5. nor less than £2. for every refusal or false answer. To give it further authenticity, the returns of each parish are to be signed by the several persons appointed, who shall attest their correctness before a magistrate. Returns of the City of Dublin under this act, have been sent into the Record office, from whence they have been obligingly communicated. Subjoined is an abstract of these returns, compared with those of Mr. Whitelaw, by which it appears that the increase of the population of Dublin for 16 years, has not amounted to 5000 individuals.

Names of Parishes in Dublin.	Return of Mr. Whitelaw, in 1798.			Return under the Popu- lation Act, in 1814.		
	No. of Houses.	Population.		No. of Houses.	Population.	
		Males.	Total.		Males.	Total.
St. Andrew's -	709	3516	7682	703	3268	7074
— Anne's -	711	3071	7228	764	3644	8324
— Audoen's -	415	2353	5191	412	1993	4667
— Bridget's -	744	3536	8009	745	4367	9639
— Catherine's -	1481	8977	20,176	1350	7579	17,104
Christ Church, D.	23	103	233	23	120	250
St. George's -	587	2211	5096	590	2330	5100
— James's -	538	2871	6104	455	2447	5649
— John's -	295	1939	4142	277	2012	4346
— Luke's -	454	3088	7241	460	3100	7300
— Mark's -	646	3847	8592	720	5184	11,066
— Mary's -	1590	7290	16,654	1670	8417	19,268
— Michael's -	163	1198	2599	130	883	2011
— Michan's -	1520	7865	18,092	1488	9280	20,563
— Nicholas Within -	107	514	1121	102	662	1447
— Nicholas Without -	950	5253	12,306	722	4074	9409
— Patrick's Ditto -	162	922	2081	149	981	2246
— Paul's -	1050	4288	9904	746	3972	9560
— Peter's -	1512	6890	16,063	1264	5575	13,478
— Thomas's -	892	3753	8562	1680	5895	13,766
— Werburgh's -	305	1648	3629	246	1428	3052
Totals.	14,854	75,279	170,805	14,696	77,211	175,319

The females are not given, as they are found by deducting the males from the totals.

In the year 1716, Mr. Orde, the then minister, moved in the Irish House of Commons, "That the establishment of one or more National Schools, for facilitating and extending to the youth of this kingdom the means of good education, would be of great public utility." In consequence of this, an order was made, that proper persons do make a return of the several schools of royal and other foundations in the kingdom, specifying all the particulars of the establishment. Notwithstanding the excellence of this object, nothing more was done—no progress was made in the inquiry—and scarcely was the subject again thought of till the year 1806, when an Act passed to appoint a Board of Education, for the purpose of inquiring into, and reporting to Parliament the state of all the schools in Ireland on public or charitable foundations, with the several funds and revenues granted for the purposes of education. Of this important Board Mr. Whitelaw was appointed a Commissioner, together with some of the most distinguished characters in the country.

In this laborious inquiry he engaged with his usual assiduity: the actual state of every school, the number of scholars, the plan of education, the terms, the number of masters and ushers, with the salaries of each, the funds and revenues with which the schools were endowed, and how far their application was conformable to the intentions of the testator or donor, were investigated with the utmost and most impartial precision. For six years he was engaged in this inquiry, and often for four hours a day; he was usually chosen one of the special committees, and principally concerned in drawing up fourteen voluminous reports, which were transmitted to Government. He was therefore a prime agent in compiling that body of information on which the reformation of the old, and the establishment of a new system of education for a whole people are to be founded—a system, to use the words of the report, which, "while it shall afford the opportunities of education to every description of the lower classes of the people, may, at the same time, by keeping clear of all interference with the religious tenets of any, induce the whole to receive its benefits as one individual body, under one and the same system, and in the same establishment."

The reputation of Mr. Whitelaw was so high, and the opinion of his zeal, assiduity, and capacity, was so well established, that few public inquiries were instituted without calling in his valuable assistance. In the year 1805 he was appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the conduct of the Paving

Board, and executed the trust with his usual ability and integrity. In the frequency and variety of these public duties, his own private concerns were disregarded; his literary labours were often suspended; and had not his domestic affairs been regulated by that moderation and frugality which were consonant to the simplicity of his character, his limited circumstances must have felt embarrassment. Yet for any one of his public services he never asked or received the slightest compensation. It was supposed by his friends, that the administration of the day intended to provide for such a man by a preferment, which would not be more serviceable to him than creditable to themselves. Lord Hardwicke felt and professed for him great regard, and intimated a wish to reward such extraordinary merit when an opportunity occurred to him; but the unexpected recal of this good and amiable man frustrated his intentions, and Mr. Whitelaw remained not unnoticed but unpreferred. But while such merit continued unrewarded, Dr. Law, the late Bishop of Elphin, voluntarily took upon himself the task of supplying the omission. He had long entertained the highest esteem and respect for the person and character of Mr. Whitelaw, and evinced it the first opportunity; he conferred upon him, unasked, the living of Castlereagh, as soon as it became vacant, in his diocese, then supposed to be worth £1000. per annum. This transaction was conducted in a manner characteristic of the eccentric benevolence of that amiable Bishop. It was intended that Mr. Whitelaw should effect an exchange with the vicarage of St. Catherine's for a gentleman, who had some reason to expect the living of Castlereagh. This exchange Mr. Whitelaw was not able to accomplish, and wrote to the Bishop thanking him for his intended kindness—but at the same time apprising him how he was prevented from availing himself of it. By the next post he received an answer, importing, "That as he could not get an exchange to hold one, he must only get a faculty to hold both." When Mr. Whitelaw expressed his great obligation for this unexpected kindness, "You owe me no obligation, Sir (said he), for if I knew a better man, you should not have the living." It is remarkable, that from this living, which he held for three years, he scarcely received any emolument. In consequence of the separation of the rectorial tythes from the vicarial, the income was reduced to less than half its former value; and the extreme poverty of some of his parishioners, with the want of integrity of a proctor he had employed, left a considerable arrear due to Mr. Whitelaw at the time of his death.

As the education of youth had ever been an interesting concern to his benevolent mind, his earliest exertions were directed to promote it. His first literary labour was a little work on the subject. It was entitled "Parental Solitude," and was an affectionate appeal to every parent on that important topic. It is to be regretted that this little work is now out of print; a copy cannot be found on sale; but those who were so fortunate as to receive one from the author, who distributed it gratuitously among his friends, highly prize it.

Connected with this subject, which he was anxious to promote in all its collateral branches, he considered geography as very important. He had long objected to the systems usually compiled, as being founded on artificial distinctions, which, divested of political considerations, gave no idea of those grand and striking marks which nature has impressed upon the surface of the earth. Like the modern systems of botany, the marks were arbitrary and fluctuating, unless where they coincided with the natural orders. This defect was most ingeniously remedied in Mr. Whitelaw's plan, and the whole terraqueous globe was exhibited as it emerged from the flood, divided by the ridges of its mountains, the basons of its rivers, and other striking natural boundaries, exhibiting the globe and its different portions in a new and most interesting point of view.

When he undertook this valuable work his time was much occupied by a variety of other avocations; to execute these with effect, he rose at five in the morning, and having devoted the whole day to the most active exertions, he returned in the evening generally much exhausted by fatigue. It was then he sat down to pursue his System of Geography, engaged in abstruse calculations for the perfection of his maps; and, to unbend his mind, undertook a task, which, to an ordinary man, would be a great and fatiguing effort of mental exertion. It was thus Sir I. Newton, to relax his faculties from more serious exertions, executed his System of Chronology, a work which has obtained the admiration of the learned, not more from the difficulty of the subject, than from the circumstances under which it was undertaken. To illustrate the subject, the work was accompanied by large maps, the execution of which displayed another striking trait in the author's character; not satisfied with the accuracy of such as he had given to be engraved by others, he determined to try and execute them himself. With this view he actually sat down, and, with indefatigable assiduity, acquired

such expertness with the graving tool, as enabled him to complete his Atlas himself. It is almost incredible, that, in the midst of the most laborious and active exertions on far different subjects, he could find time to acquire an art which demands the close application and laborious practice of a man's life to succeed in—yet he did so; and the elegance and precision of the execution no less evince the skill of the artist than the information and ingenuity of the design, display the science of the philosopher.

A prospectus of this admirable and ingenious work was published some years ago, and the work itself submitted to the inspection of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, whose unanimous approbation of the peculiar simplicity of the design and perspicuity of the method is highly flattering and commendatory. It was proposed to publish two editions; one in quarto, with folio maps, at three guineas and a half; the other, for the use of schools, in octavo, with an atlas in half folio, at one guinea. It is much to be regretted that the design is not yet carried into execution. The work is yet in manuscript except the maps, though its method has been adopted and taught in several celebrated seminaries, to which its most liberal author readily communicated its maps and principles. The extraordinary progress made and evinced at public examinations, by pupils who have used it, has called forth the eulogy of several senior and junior fellows of the university, independent of their prior approbation of its principles, and the publication of the book has long been a desideratum in the important department of literature to which it belongs. It is anxiously hoped, therefore, that the friends of the author will not suffer the public to want so interesting a work; if indeed there be any friend who can complete it on the model of its author. Very little remains to be done, but that little demands no mean talent to complete with correspondent ingenuity.

The last useful labour undertaken by this excellent man was a General History of Dublin, commencing with the earliest period, and brought down to the present day, comprising a complete view of the past and present state of the metropolis. In this work he was associated with the late Mr. Warburton, keeper of the records in the Birmingham Tower, who undertook to furnish Mr. Whitelaw with a complete series of these valuable records which were in his custody; thereby furnishing the antiquities of the city, from the most full and authentic documents. The modern part was exclusively compiled by Mr. Whitelaw. A work of this kind was long wished

for; while every provincial town in England and Scotland had its historian, and furnished a subject for a splendid edition, it was little to the literary credit of Ireland that its extensive and beautiful metropolis remained almost unnoticed. Harris indeed had published, many years ago, a History of Dublin, a work sufficiently copious and useful for the day in which it was written; but the city since that time has been so altered, its institutions so increased, and its history and transactions so extended, that an account of the present metropolis would be almost a new and unattempted work. To make this as valuable as the subject was interesting, Mr. Whitelaw exerted himself with even more than ordinary assiduity; he compiled his information from the most authentic sources; he had engaged several friends to furnish him with such accounts as came within their respective departments, but in this he was often disappointed, and had himself to collect in person that information which others had promised, but neglected to supply. Among the many new objects which the present state of the metropolis furnished, the canals were works of comparatively recent establishment, and, though of great national importance, were heretofore very inaccurately described, and very imperfectly known. These, as originating in the metropolis, he thought were included in the plan of his work; he therefore made them objects of his particular attention. To qualify himself for the description of them, he embarked on their waters, and navigated their whole extent, from the Liffey to the Shannon. Having surveyed them with the eye of an engineer, he projected a map of their construction; on this he has planned, with singular minuteness and precision, every lock and bridge, every hill of any extent through all their ramifications, displaying at one view, the most complete and accurate map of the whole internal navigation of a country that ever was exhibited; this admirable map accompanies the work, and is one of the many circumstances that give to it so much novelty and interest. From the known abilities of the author, and his many qualifications for the undertaking, this work was one of great promise, and was proceeding to its termination, when its excellent author was suddenly snatched from all his useful avocations.

However useful the pursuit in which he was engaged, it was Mr. Whitelaw's opinion that professional duties were always of paramount obligation; these, therefore, he never declined, or for a moment postponed. It was not sufficient that the duties of his parish were attended by his assistants;

whenever he was called upon, either by the richest or the poorest, whether within the precincts of his parish, or beyond them, he always went himself. If the distemper was contagious he particularly insisted on attending—having no children, the excellent man wished to exempt from danger those whose loss might be more deeply felt by the survivors. A fever of a very malignant character had raged for some time in the Liberties—from its symptoms and progress and peculiar malignity, it was supposed to bear some analogy to the yellow fever of the Peninsula; and a rumour had gone abroad, that it was imported by a soldier's wife, who had just returned from Malaga, where her husband had died of the distemper. Amongst other victims, Dr. Lynch, one of the attending physicians of the Fever Hospital, had taken the infection, and just died. Some poor people, labouring under this dangerous distemper in the Fever Hospital, wished to have the spiritual consolations of Mr. Whitelaw; as usual, he immediately attended. Though a man of delicate habit, and not of robust frame of body, he generally enjoyed a good state of health, and had arrived at a mature age, with a hale and unbroken constitution—constant activity, extreme temperance, an admirable equanimity of temper, and the continued sunshine of a good mind, conscious of doing its duty, not less from a sense of superior obligation, than from the dictates of an amiable heart, had all so mingled the elements of health in his frame, that he was inaccessible to many of the ordinary excitements to human disorders. Like Socrates, during the plague of Athens, and from the same causes, he walked fearless and unhurt through the pestilence of the Liberties, prepared, both in mind and body, to resist its attack. On the morning, however, of his attendance at the Fever Hospital, he had fatigued himself with more than ordinary exertions. It was Sunday—he breakfasted early, and went to visit and assist at a Sunday School in James-street, one of those in the establishment of which he had been instrumental—from thence he proceeded to his parish church, and having performed part of the service, and attended as usual to those calls which generally occur after divine service, he proceeded to the hospital—here he attended at their bed-side, and administered the sacrament separately to six patients, in the last stage of this bad fever, and returned home exhausted by fatigue, and more than usually predisposed to the access of contagion. Among the communicants was one for whom he felt a particular interest—he was a stranger, an Englishman. In early life he had been a person of

correct morals and religious habits, but had latterly fallen into the most dissolute excesses; the state of mind of this unhappy man at the awful hour of approaching dissolution had excited to a considerable degree the sympathy and compassion of Mr. Whitelaw—he repeated his visits to him, and used all his simple but touching eloquence to calm his fears and animate his hopes.

Beside the bed where parting life was laid,
And sorrow, guilt, and pain, by turns dismay'd,
The reverend champion stood. At his controul,
Despair and struggling anguish fled the soul;
Comfort came down, the trembling wretch to raise,
And his last faltering accents whisper'd praise.

He finally saved a human soul, but lost his own life. To this constant and careless exposure of himself he fell a victim; the contagion struck him, but lurked for some days in his constitution, without fully displaying itself; though compelled to keep his bed for several hours longer than usual every morning, from the lassitude and debility incident to the early stages of febrile infection, he could not be prevailed upon to confine himself altogether, but negligent of himself, and attentive only to the welfare of others, he left his bed, and continued, though unwell, to exert himself in his ordinary valuable pursuits, till at length the fever developed itself in all its malignity. For some time the energies of the mind rose superior to distemper, and the immortal soul remained calm and undisturbed amidst the painful and total derangement of his physical powers. It was then the greatness of his elevated mind displayed itself; entirely indifferent to the result of the disorder, it did not seem to occupy his mind; his whole life having been a preparation for its close, he did not defer to a death-bed the awful settlement of his accounts with God and man. The neglect of duties, or the commission of sins, did not visit his mind with feelings of remorse, and recall him to an anxious and painful retrospect; but, animated with a lively hope, his whole soul was filled with the anticipation of a happy eternity. When the anxious assiduities of Mrs. Whitelaw interrupted his meditations, he would affectionately reprove her, "I feel sensibly your kindness," he would say, "and God will reward you, but you disturb my mind from more serious subjects." When she suggested to him the excellence of the whole term of his past life, he expressed his entire disregard for such considerations, "I place no reliance on those things," he replied; "from the

"earliest dawn of my understanding I have placed my whole reliance on the merits of a Redeemer, and with them only my soul is now filled." At length reason began to totter under the ravages of distemper, and the increasing infirmities of his frame; on the ninth day, he complained that a sensation like a cloud was beginning to obscure his faculties, and from that time reason became gradually extinguished: even then the irregular conceptions of his mind wandered on those subjects that most interested him when in health; the charities in which he was concerned, the schools he had founded, the poor children over whom he exercised a paternal care. On the eleventh day his suspended reason was restored, his perceptions were distinct, his faculties clear, and his anxious friends began to entertain sanguine hopes of his recovery—they were delusive,—it was that lightning of the mind that precedes the dissolution of the animal frame, as if the soul had commenced its career of immortality on this side the grave, and had begun to display its separate and independent existence, at the moment when the body was dissolving into its primitive elements. In effect, symptoms of this dissolution had displayed themselves; his body had assumed that yellow hue, those livid spots, and other appearances, which seemed to mark the foreign character, and virulent quality of the infection, giving some colour of probability to the rumour, that the disease he had voluntarily encountered was peculiarly malignant in its nature. On the eleventh day he died, leaving a most admirable example of a long life passed in unwearied exertions to promote the welfare of his fellow creatures, in this world, and terminated in the act of performing a perilous but sacred duty, to promote their happiness in the world to come:

He taught us how to live; and oh! too high
A price for knowledge, taught us how to die!

This is a brief and very imperfect sketch of the public character and conduct of Mr. Whitelaw. His private worth lives in the recollection of those few friends to whom his unostentatious private life was known, and in whose memory it will never die. His piety was most ardent, but most rational; while he felt from it the highest consolation, it prompted him to the greatest exertions, his faith was evinced by his works, and his belief by his practice; while it made him faultless himself, as far as the infirmity of human nature can be faultless, it rendered him the most lenient to the faults of others; no man ever abounded more in the christian qualities of meekness.

and humility in his opinion of himself, and kindness and charity in his opinion of his neighbours; while it suggested to his mind the most awful considerations, it never rendered him gloomy or austere; no man possessed a more cheerful mind, or enjoyed the innocent festivities of life with more hilarity, from which, however, he always excluded the dissipations of fashionable society.

In his intercourse with the world, his manners were marked by the most guileless simplicity, and were entirely free from vanity or affectation; his disposition was the most disinterested, and his intentions the most remote from self-gratification. His important public services were unrewarded by a single recompense—all the situations he filled were voluntary and gratuitous; he neither sought nor expected any remuneration, though his limited income in the church was altogether inadequate to promote his charitable views, without drawing on his private fortune.—In fine, the death of this most useful and excellent man has left a chasm, which will not readily be filled up in public, and perhaps never in private life, as long as the memory of his amiable virtues continues among the friends who loved and revered him.

Mr. Whitelaw was in his sixty-fifth year at the time of his death; he had been twice married, and has left an excellent woman to regret his loss, whose only consolation on this earth now is, the hope of again meeting him in a better world.

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INTRODUCTION.

Brief Account of the Reduction of Ireland in the Reign of King Henry the Second, with a chronological List of the Lord Lieutenants, and other Chief Governors, from that Period to the present Time.

BEFORE we proceed to treat of the city of Dublin, we judge it neither an improper or unnecessary introduction, to exhibit a brief account of the acquisition of the kingdom, of which it is the capital, by the crown of England, in the reign of king Henry the Second.

The ancient history of Ireland is, perhaps, beyond that of any other, obscured by a load of fiction and romance; a weakness, which formerly much prevailed, and even at this day, is far (especially among the vulgar natives) from being abolished: on which account the Irish writers have obtained very little authority with the rest of the world. However, this is certain, that the Christian religion was very early planted in this country,* and that the inhabitants were eminent for learning, their academies being much frequented by the youth of the Britons, Gauls, and Saxons; from whence it may be concluded, that the state was then well settled, and freed from those tumults, which distracted the neighbouring nations in those ages.

The government for many centuries has been monarchical, but as that monarchy was obtained by force of arms, and not by any right of succession, it is hardly possible to give a distinct account of all the kings: some have, indeed, given a catalogue of the kings of Ireland, from Logarius, the son of

* Ware's Annals, chap. xv.

Neile, who was slain in the year 463, until the coming of king Henry the Second of England; but as there is no depending on their authority, (a great part of their history being, as already observed, confused and fabulous, and petty kings of particular provinces called kings of Ireland,) we shall not detain the reader with any account of them.

The ancient inhabitants of the countries bordering upon the Baltic, growing too numerous to be maintained at home, did, under the different names of Normans, Danes, and Easterlings, in different expeditions, invade the coasts of England, France, and Ireland, about the beginning of the ninth century, and in process of time, made themselves masters of all England, and wrested Normandy from France; but their greatest success was in Ireland, which they entirely subdued under their leader Turgesius, about the year 815.

Here their dominion was more absolute than in any other of their conquered countries, and the whole kingdom yet abounds with monuments of their power; the forts which they erected within sight of each other throughout the island, sufficiently prove, at this day, the miserable subjection to which the natives were reduced. But this tyranny was so savage and intolerable, that it necessarily destroyed itself; for, the Irish, after having borne the yoke about thirty years, rose in arms with one accord in 845, against their masters, whom they conquered with a just and horrible slaughter, and finally expelled.

They had no sooner freed themselves from this arbitrary and detested yoke, by a generous and unanimous resolution; but forgetting that the very union, by which they had been freed, was equally necessary to preserve them; they fell into civil contentions, which at length produced a division of the kingdom into seven petty states, viz. Conaught, Cork, Leinster, Limerick, Meath, Ossory, and Ulster,* which kingdoms, however, were still dependent on each other; all sent deputies to the general assembly, held at Tarah, in the county of Meath, in which the king of Conaught was the president, and in effect sole monarch, to whom they paid tribute for the support of the government, and to him was committed the execution of such decrees, as either related to the quieting those disorders that almost continually proceeded from the ambition of the different princes, or to resist the invasion of the Danes and Easterlings, who continued to infest their

* Rapin, in the reign of Henry the Second.

sea coasts, where they had again recovered some establishments, and built several cities, from whence they carried on a constant war upon the inland country, fomenting the domestic differences of that people, and at length regained such a footing as threatened slavery to the whole nation.

To avert this impending evil, Brien Boro, Boroimhe, or Boruma, who was descended in the direct male line from Hiberius, the eldest son of Milesius, king of Spain, and proclaimed monarch of all Ireland, about the year 1002, raised an army, and was killed fighting for the liberty of his country, against those Danes at Clontarffe, on Good Friday, the 23d of April, 1014, in the twelfth year of his reign.

On his death, Melaghlin, king of Meath, was advanced to the throne of Ireland, to whom, after some years, succeeded Roderick, or Roger O'Conor, king of Conaught, who usurped the sovereignty of the whole kingdom; and, after great opposition from Terlagh O'Brien, was acknowledged monarch of Ireland, the kings of Meath, Brefine or Breiffny, and Leinster, submitting to him; and in his reign it was, that the first occasion was given for the English to make any attempt upon Ireland, which was offered them in the following manner, in the year 1167.

Tiernane, or Tiernac O'Rourke, king of Brefine, in Conaught, having married Dearbforguill, or Derevorgill, daughter to Murtagh Malaghlin, king of Meath, she sent a private message to Dermoid M'Murrough, alias Cavenagh, king of Leinster, (their affections for each other having been mutual for some time,) desiring him to take her away from Tiernane, her husband, by stealth or force, that she might become his wife; and to effect this, advised him to repair to Conaught, and stay there until her husband had gone on pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory, that so he might have a convenient opportunity to bring her to Leinster.

When Dermoid received her message, he joyfully went, attended with a considerable party of horse, and coming to Tirbrun, the place where she then was, caused her to be mounted behind one of his horsemen; whereupon she made a great outcry, pretending he had taken her by force, and was carrying her into Leinster, contrary to her inclinations.

As soon as O'Rourke was advertised of this proceeding, he resolved to punish the injury done to his bed, and applying for aid to Roderick, king of Conaught, the common arbitrator upon all differences, he espoused his quarrel, and proclaimed Dermoid deprived of all his possessions, titles,

honours, pre-eminences, prerogatives, and regalities, declaring the same confiscated, and all his goods and confederates proscribed. Dermoid on this endeavoured to appease them, by making some satisfaction for the injury he had done, and to that end met them at Hy-Dorca, where he gave Roderick his demand in pledges, and to O'Rourke, in lieu of his wife, twenty-five nobles in gold. But notwithstanding this, being still persecuted by the said Roderick, and other inferior kings, and many of his own subjects not only refusing to assist him, but joining his enemy, he was convinced, after many defeats, of his inability to resist them without a powerful succour from abroad; he therefore, in order to procure it, took a ship, and with a few followers sailed for England, where he was entertained at Bristol, by Robert Fitz-Harding, a Danish nobleman of that city.

This exiled king, (who is described by some to have been a prince, that had been true to his friends, terrible to his enemies, liberal to strangers, and worthy of praise for equity, justice, and upright judgment, but who has a very different character given him by Cambrensis and others,) being thus forced from his dominions, determined to regain them if possible, and punish his rebellious subjects, who had refused to assist him against his enemies: for which end, in the year 1169,* he passed from England to king Henry the Second, then in Aquitaine, who was carrying on his conquests in that country, and offered to submit himself, and surrender to that ambitious prince the kingdom of Leinster, and the dominions thereof, with all the rights and possessions he had therein, to become his liegeman, and faithfully to serve him during his life, on condition he would assist him to recover it.

King Henry courteously receiving and compassionating the distressed circumstances of the king of Leinster, and pleased at so favourable an opportunity to concern himself with the affairs of Ireland, agreed to his proposal; but by being engaged abroad was prevented from affording him any direct succour, yet promised a sufficient force, and did all in his power at that time, and taking of him homage, and oaths for the performance of his offer, sent letters patents by him in May 1168 or 1169, directed to his subjects of England, giving Dermoid authority to raise whatever men were willing to enlist themselves in his service, and transport them into Ireland; these letters

* According to Sir Richard Cox and others, but Camden, Maurice, Regan, and their copyers, place this transaction in 1168.

INTRODUCTION.

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were of the following tenor: "Henrye, through God's grace king of England, duke of Normandy, and of Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou, to all his leigemen, Englyshe, Normaines, Welshe, Scotts, and to all other that to him be subjecte, sendeth greetinge. When theise letters to youe be come, wytte ye, that we, Dermoid, prince of Leinster, in our grace, and in our good will have received; wherefore that all they, that him as our lawfull man help yieldeth into his land him to restore, our grace and our good love have they thereto."

With these letters, accompanied with presents from the king for his support, he posted to England, and arriving at Bristol, where he chose to reside, that he might the readier be advertised of the state of his people and country, by reason of the ships repairing daily to that port from Ireland, he delivered them, as his commission to the magistrates of that city, who ordered them to be frequently and publicly read; and to encourage men the more readily to engage in his service, he made ample promises of lands and possessions to all such as would venture to assist him in the recovery of his invaded province.

These promises for some time availed nothing; men in general shewing an unwillingness to engage in an undertaking which appeared hazardous and uncertain, till at length Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, from his excellency in archery, (who was lord of Chepstow, Strighull, Tudenham, Wolaston, Alverdeston, and Cardigan, Earl of Pembroke, and Marshal of the king's palace,) being then in that city, and his fortune, by means of his own profuseness, and the conduct of the Prince of Wales, who had deprived him of his paternal inheritance, rendered desperate, undertook, if he could obtain king Henry's special license, to raise a body of men for his service, and in person lead them into Ireland, the ensuing spring or summer, on the king's engaging to bestow upon him his eldest daughter Eva in marriage, and as a portion, to confirm to him and his heirs the crown of Leinster, after his the said King's decease.

These terms being agreed to, and joyfully accepted on each side, Dermoid, fully satisfied with the encouragement he had met with from the English, departed from Bristol, and arriving at St. David's in South Wales, as the shortest passage into Ireland, addressed himself to Ralph or Rys Griffin, prince of that country, to whom he notified the state of his affairs, and desired he would favour his cause. The prince did so, and engaged in

his service. Robert Fitz-Stephen, who had been governor of the castle of Cardigan, and constable of all South Wales, but was then that Prince's prisoner, having been by the treachery of his own men betrayed into his hands, and confined for three years, who released him on condition that he and his brother Maurice should go the ensuing spring into Ireland with all their power to assist the king of Leinster, on which engagement of the said Robert and Maurice, the king on his part, according to his stipulated promise, confirmed to them and their heirs for ever in fee, the town of Weisford or Wexford, and two cantreds of land adjoining, as a reward for their service, in re-establishing him in his rightful dominion.

The king of Leinster having thus succeeded to his wish among the English and Welsh, returned into Ireland about the middle of August, and landing at Glasscarrig, in the county of Wexford, lay concealed at Ferns, and dissembling his state, lived there as a private man all the winter, with the clergy of that church, who charitably supported him; but being impatient of the delays the Earl of Pembroke made in consequence of his not procuring king Henry's license early in the spring, he sent Maurice Regan, his trusty servant and interpreter, to Wales, authorised to promise all, who would engage in his service, ample recompense in lands, if they were satisfied to settle in Ireland, and if not, an equivalent in money or cattle: Robert Fitz-Stephen, in performance of his engagement made to Dermoid when in Wales, was the first who undertook the service, and blessed with a prosperous wind, landed (according to Cambrensis) in 1170, at the Bann or Bannow Bay, in the county of Wexford, accompanied with thirty knights gentlemen at arms, sixty esquires of his own kindred, and three hundred foot soldiers, all picked men in Wales, the footmen having bows and arrows, and the knights and esquires completely horsed and armed; when the king notified of their arrival, sent his natural and valiant son Donald at the head of five hundred horse, which he had prepared in the winter, and had in readiness, and shortly after following himself, with great joy joined the English; and confirming the engagement betwixt them, besieged Wexford, about twelve miles from the place of their landing, which after some resistance surrendered, and gave four hostages; they then brought the king of Ossory into terms, ravaged the country of Phelan, Mac Murrough's greatest enemy in Leinster, and brought O'Toole and others into submission, whom he compelled to give hostages.

Soon after this, Maurice Fitzgerald arriving with two ships, landed at Wexford, with ten gentlemen at arms, thirty esquires or horsemen, and one or two hundred footmen and archers. Dermoid, who with this addition of forces, was enabled to leave Fitz-Stephen to erect a fort at Carrig, two miles from Wexford, to keep that town, chiefly inhabited by Ostmen, in proper subjection, marching from thence, besieged Dublin, which surrendered and paid tribute, gave hostages, and took oaths of fidelity to acknowledge him thenceforward as their lord and prince; from which time (says Cambrensis) no Irishman in Leinster, of high or low degree, but for fear of the Englishmen, yielded them to Mac Murrough, so that there was none of the landfolk but were subject to him, and ready to his will.

These successes of an exiled and disarmed king, alarmed the whole nation; and, together with his reliance on some ancient prophecies in favour of his family, (who had formerly enjoyed the monarchy,) so much animated him, that he entertained hopes of becoming absolute monarch of the whole isle, and resolved accordingly to make an attempt upon the throne: to accomplish which, by the advice of Robert Fitz-Stephen, and Maurice Fitzgerald, he immediately applied to Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, and requested he would come to his assistance with the forces he had promised him; engaging that the conditions on his part should be fulfilled, and that he was ready to settle the crown of Leinster upon him, and his heirs after his decease, sending his letters to him as follows:

“Dermott Mac Morgho, Prince of Leynester, to Richard Gilbertson, Earle of Strugoyle, sendeth greetinge. Yt reckon the tyme that is paste, as well as we that nede, have oure griefes redreste; storks, swallows, and other somer fowles, that we have after lokede, they are come, and wythe the coulde north west wynde the be away gone. But this comynge that we soe muche have desyred, and soe long waited for, nether easte, nor other wynde hath us the sente as thowe dideste promise. Therefore, that which you have not don throughe som greatte lette, hastily be abowte to do it, for that we are all over gladness that you with worthe- nesse and greatte mighte shoulde come, for then the foure parts of Irelande shoulde be sone turned to the fyfte.”

The earl of Pembroke, on the receipt of this letter, perceiving the success of the English, and reflecting on his promises to the king of Leinster, solicited king Henry's leave to fulfil his engagement, who gave such an answer

to his importunate request, as he thought amounted to a license ; he therefore dispatched Reymond le Gross, and William Fitzgerald, with ten gentlemen at arms, forty esquires, and seventy or eighty archers, with a promise of his speedy repair after them, and they landing in May 1170 or 1171, at Dundowrough or Dundevil, about eight miles east of Waterford, there intrenched themselves ; and overcoming the men of Waterford in a desperate fight, marched to the territory of Ossory, where, after some skirmishes, Donough, the prince thereof, sent hostages as a testimony of his submission, and swore, that he to his lord, Mac Murrough, would be true, and truly him serve from that time forward.

Earl Strongbow arriving at Waterford on the 21st of August following, with twenty gentlemen at arms, and above one thousand soldiers, and Reymond having joined him with forty horsemen, he laid siege the day after to the city of Waterford, which he entered on the 23d, after being twice repulsed.

When those victories were obtained, and the king of Leinster thereby peaceably settled on his throne, he fulfilled his engagement to the earl of Pembroke, by giving him his daughter Eva in marriage at Waterford, and declaring them his immediate heirs. After a few days spent in feasting and mirth on that occasion, they marched towards Dublin with banners displayed, for that city having revolted, it was determined to reduce it ; which resolution being made known to O'Connor, king of Ireland, he raised an army of thirty thousand men to oppose them in that enterprise, but when the armies came in sight of each other, O'Connor's men, dismayed at the orderly march of the English, gave way without any opposition, and the city was entered the 21st of September.

After a few days spent in settling the same in good order, the Earl of Pembroke left the charge thereof to Miles Cogan ; and by the persuasion of Mac Murrough, invaded the country of O'Rourke, king of Brefne, which he wasted with fire and sword ; and thus victory followed the king of Leinster in all his undertakings. But, king Henry receiving intelligence of the proceedings of his subjects in Ireland, under the conduct of the earl of Pembroke, who not only recovered Leinster, but other territories also, to which he had no title, but in right of his wife ; and not approving of their designs, as represented to him, not only confiscated Strongbow's estate, but published a proclamation forbidding any ship belonging to his subjects to

pass into Ireland, with any provisions or merchandize, by way of traffic, and commanding all the English to quit that kingdom, and return home before Easter, upon pain of being deemed rebels, of losing their estates, and being banished for ever. Hereupon the earl perceiving that his friends, in obedience to this command of their sovereign, must leave the kingdom, and that he must be deprived of all succour from England, at a time when O'Connor had levied an army of sixty thousand men, in order to besiege Dublin, (which he accordingly did, and invested it for two months, when he was routed at Finglas, by Miles de Cogan, Reymond le Gross, and Strongbow) sent Reymond le Gross into Aquitaine to the king, with letters to present to him, importing, that the English had no design to withdraw their allegiance from their natural sovereign, but intended to conquer the country in his name, and submit their conquests to his authority and disposal.

Dermoid, the king of Leinster, died (being advanced to his sixty-first year, the 4th or 6th of May, 1171 or 1172, according to different authors,) and was buried at Ferns; and king Henry having received this message from his subjects in Ireland, sent back Reymond le Gross; after whose return, the Earl going to the relief of Robert Fitz-Stephen, who with five knights, and a few bowmen, had been besieged in his feeble castle of Carrig, by the people of Wexford, and Donald, bastard son of king Dermott, and through treachery fallen into their hands, went to Waterford, where they found Hervy de Mountmaurice, newly arrived with letters, requiring him instantly to repair into England, and give an account of his conduct to the king. The Earl obeyed his sovereign's commands; and meeting him at Newenham, near Gloucester, on his journey to Ireland, faithfully informed him of the posture of the Irish affairs, and offered to deliver to him all the acquisitions he had made; whereupon it was agreed by writings that the Earl should surrender the possession of Dublin, with the countries adjoining, Waterford, and other principal harbour towns, and castles, in the province of Leinster, &c. into his majesty's hands and that the king, by his royal grant, should confirm to him and his heirs, the enjoyment of the remaining parts of that province, to hold to him and his heirs.

The king having accepted these terms, followed the earl, attended with four or five hundred gentlemen of service, besides a select army of four thousand horse and foot, in two hundred and forty ships from Milford

Haven, and landing on St. Luke's Eve, the 17th of October, in the same year of 1172, in the bay of Waterford, beyond the fort of Duncannon, at a place called the Crook,* over against Hook tower, he made Waterford his headquarters, where he received the homage of Earl Strongbow, for the kingdom of Leinster; and the burghers of Wexford, with the English throughout the kingdom, who had notice of his arrival, came thither, paid him homage, and submitted to his authority.

Diarmoid More M'Carthy, king of Cork, also made a tender of his submission, became tributary, swore fealty, and delivered hostages, which the king accepted.

From Waterford he removed to Lismore, and from thence, after two days stay, to Cashell, where he was met at the river Suire, by Donald (Daniel) O'Brien, king of Limerick, who submitted, and promised to continue faithful in his obedience, in the same manner as Diarmoid, king of Cork, had done before him.

King Henry pleased with this success, sent a party of horse and foot to secure Cork and Limerick for his service; after which Macleighan O'Felin of the Decies submitted to king Henry; the principal inhabitants of Munster waited upon the king, and promised him obedience, whereupon the king dismissing them with favour and rich presents, returned to Waterford; and taking his journey to Dublin through Ossory, he received homage from the king of Ossory, with assurances of his future fidelity.

At Dublin, where he arrived the 11th of November, he was met by the petty princes, and the principal inhabitants of Leinster, whose submissions he received, and promised to continue them in the possession of their lawful privileges.

Roderick, king of Conaught, who at first had made considerable opposition, styling himself king of Ireland, also yielded to the king's ambassadors. Hugh de Lacy and William Fitz-Adelm, sent to receive his submission at the river Shannon, as did in like manner the king of Meath, who swore allegiance, and gave hostages for their fidelity. Thus (saith Cambrensis) was all Ireland, saving Ulster, brought into subjection, and every particular prince in his proper person, did yield and submit himself, saving only Roderick, the then monarch of all Ireland; and yet, by him, and in his submission, all the residue of the people became the king's subjects, and

* Hence is supposed to have originated the proverb, *To gain a thing by hook or crook.*

submitted themselves; for indeed there was no one nor other within that land, who was of any name or countenance, but that did present himself before the king's majesty, and yielded unto him subjection and due obedience. And thus the king was declared lord of Ireland, the Irish permitted to enjoy their estates and principalities, in the same free manner they had before held them, saving an annual acknowledgment to the king of England; and the laws of England being promulged to the whole nation, at a council held at Lismore, they joyfully received and bound themselves by oath to the observance of them. The synod of the clergy also assembled at Cashel, made divers regulations for the reformation of the kingdom, and the popes, Adrian, and Alexander the Third, by their decrees in pursuance of the synod's charters sent to Rome by king Henry, confirmed the kingdom to him and his heirs, and that by his power and authority the inhabitants should be reduced, and brought to the Christian faith, after the manner and order of the church of England.

Having thus settled his affairs in Ireland, and distributed large tracts of land to his principal attendants, the king embarked at Wexford, on Easter Monday, in April, 1173, and returned into England, leaving Hugh de Lacy, (to whom he had given in fee the country of Meath,) the first General Governor of Ireland, who represented his master's authority under the title of Lord Justice: but at first he was only called Rector, Custos, or Seneschallus Dublinii, having appointed for the guard of his person, and respect to his authority, twenty halbertiers or gentlemen at arms; and Maurice Fitzgerald and Robert Fitz-Stephen, were ordered by the king to give their attendance on him with a train of twenty other gentlemen at arms, on the king's allowance.

This was the first institution of the English government at Dublin, whereof there was a triumvirate at Wexford, of William Fitz-Adelm, Philip de Hastings, and Robert or Philip de Buis, with a guard of twenty gentlemen to attend their persons; and the like at Waterford, of Humphrey de Bohun, Hugo de Gundevil, and Robert Fitz-Bernard, with the like attendance; and the city of Dublin was granted to be inhabited by the citizens of Bristol.

Thus Ireland became subject to the English government, whether by cession or conquest is not for us to determine; that point hath been long controverted, and perhaps substantially proved not to be the latter, especially

in a rigid sense: however, the kings of England have been ever since acknowledged sovereign Lords of the kingdom, and have entrusted the administration of it to the hands of Viceroys, (although they had not that name at first), being called Keepers or Wardens of Ireland, afterwards Justices and Deputies, now Lord Lieutenants, and in their absence, Lords Justices.

The authority of these chief governors is ample and royal; they being vested with a power to make war; to conclude peace; to bestow all offices and preferments, except a very few; to pardon all crimes, unless some of high treason, to dub knights, &c. And there is not in Europe, any other Viceroy, that comes nearer the majesty of a king for his jurisdiction, authority, train, fortune, and provision.

There are assistant to him in council, the Lord High Chancellor of the realm, the Lord High Treasurer,* and others of the nobility, bishops, judges, &c. who are a privy council, formed in the same manner as in England.

When any nobleman enters on this high and honourable office, the letters patent so appointing him are publicly read, after which, he takes a solemn oath, in a set form of words, before the Chancellor, when the sword, which is to be borne before him is delivered into his hand; and then he is placed in a chair of state, being attended by the Lord Chancellor, the members of the privy council, the peers of the kingdom, with a king of arms, a serjeant at arms, and other officers of state.

Having thus given a concise account of the reduction of Ireland, under the English government, and of the authority of its chief governors, we shall annex a list of those who have had the administration of the kingdom, to the present time, collected from the best authorities in print and manuscript, and from the unerring testimony of the rolls in his Majesty's high court of chancery.

* The office of Lord High Treasurer has been discontinued.

A LIST OF THE CHIEF GOVERNORS OF IRELAND.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Abp. Archbishop ; Ab. Abbot ; Bp. Bishop ; C. A. Commissioners of Government under the Army ; C. Bn. Chief Baron ; C. C. Commissioners for hearing Causes in Chancery ; C. J. Chief Justice ; C. P. Commissioners of Government and the Parliament ; C. Pl. Common Pleas ; C. T. Commissioners of the Treasury ; C. R. Custos Rotulorum, or Master of the Rolls ; Cust. Custos, a Governor under that Name ; D. Duke ; D. C. Deputy Lord Chancellor ; D. T. Deputy Lord Treasurer ; E. Earl ; G. Governor ; K. B. King's Bench ; L. Lord ; L. C. Lord Chancellor ; L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice ; L. L. Lord Lieutenant ; L. D. Lord Deputy ; D. L. Deputy Lord ; L. Con. Lord Constable ; L. K. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal ; L. T. Lord Treasurer ; L. W. Lord Warden ; P. Prior ; Proc. Procurator, a Governor under that name ; Sen. Seneschal, a Governor under that name ; V. T. Vice Treasurer ; V. C. Vice Chancellor.

HENRY II.

On Easter Monday, 1172, Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitzstephens, Maurice Fitzgerald, and Robert de Bruis, were Governors of Ireland.

1173. Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, L. J.

1173. Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, succeeded as L. W.

27 May, 1177. Reymond le Gross, by the Council elected Procurator.

1177. John, Earl of Morton, son to the King, Lord of Ireland.

1177. William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, the King's Purser, Senes.

1179. Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, Proc.

1181. { John de Lacy, Baron of Halton Castle, and constable of
Chester, L. J.

{ Richard de Peche, Bp. of Coventry, L. J.

1181. Hugh de Lacy, lord of Meath, L. J.

1 Sept. 1184. Philip de Braos, alias Philip de Worcester, Procurator.

1185. John, Earl of Morton, son to the King, Governor, and Lord of Ireland.

1185. John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, D. J.

KING RICHARD I.

1189. Hugh de Lacy, the younger, L. of Meath, L. J.
 1191. William Petit, L. J.
 1191. William, Earl of Pembroke, E. M. of England, and Seneschal
 of Leinster, Governor.
 1191. Peter Pipard, L. D.
 1194. Hamo de Valois, a gentleman of Suffolk, L. J.

KING JOHN.

1199. Meiler Fitzhenry, natural son to King Henry II. L. J.
 1203. Hugh de Lacy, the younger, L. of Meath, L. D.
 3 April. 1205. Meiler Fitzhenry returns L. J.
 Oct. 1208. Hugh de Lacy, now Earl of Ulster, L. D.
 8 June, 1210. King John, in person, Lord of Ireland.
 30 Aug. 1210. John de Gray, Bp. of Norwich, L. J. He reformed the
 Irish coin to the standard of England.
 23 July, 1213. Henry de Loundres, or the Londoner, Abp. of Dublin, L. J.
 1215. Geffry de Mariscis, or March, and Sir Edmund Butler, L. J.
 16 April, 1217. Henry de Loundres, was made assistant.

KING HENRY III.

1216. Geffry de Mariscis continued Cust.
 23 April, 1219. Henry de Loundres, Abp. of Dublin, L. J. and Maurice
 Fitzgerald.
 1224. William, Earl Marshal, the younger, L. J.
 1 Aug. 1225. Geffry de Mariscis, L. J. The salary then was five hundred
 marks a year.
 1227. Hubert de Burgh, afterwards Earl of Kent, Lord of Co-
 naught, and C. J. of England, L. J.
 10 Mar. 1227. Richard de Burgo, L. D.
 1229. Maurice Fitzgerald, L. J.
 1230. Geffry de Mariscis, L. D.
 2 Sept. 1232. Maurice Fitzgerald, returned L. J.
 4 Nov. 1245. Sir John Fitzgeffry de Mariscis, L. J.
 1247. Theobald Butler, Lord of Carrick, and John Cogan, Lds. J.

1248. Sir John Geffry de Mariscis, L. J.
 1252. Prince Edward, eldest son to the King, L. J.
 1255. Alan de la Zouch, formerly C. J. K. B. in England, L. J.
 1259. Stephen de Long Espee, son to the Earl of Salisbury, L. J.
 murdered by his own people in 1260.
 1260. William Dean, L. J. died in 1261.
 1261. Sir Richard de Rupella, or Capella (Roche,) L. J.
 1266. Sir John Fitzgeffry de Mariscis, L. J.
 1267. Sir David de Barry, L. J. Subdued the M'Cartys.
 1268. Sir Robert de Ufford, L. J.
 1269. Richard de Exonia, or d'Exter, L. J. died same year.
 1270. Sir James Audley or di Aldithel, L. J. killed by a fall from
 his horse, 20 June, 1272.
 23 June, 1272. Maurice Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, elected L. J.

KING EDWARD I.

1272. The same continued by commission, L. J.
 October, 1273. Sir Geffrey de Geneville, L. J.
 1276. Sir Robert de Ufford, L. J.
 1277. Stephen de Fulburn, Bp. of Waterford, and L. T. of Ireland,
 L. D. In his time were coined the penny, halfpenny, and
 farthing.
 1278. Sir Robert de Ufford, returned L. J.
 1279. Stephen de Fulburn, Bishop of Waterford, and L. T. of
 Ireland, L. D.
 1280. Sir Robert de Ufford, returned L. J.
 1282. Stephen de Fulburn, Bp. of Waterford, afterwards Abp. of
 Tuam, L. J. died 1286.
 1287. John Saunford, Abp. of Dublin, elected L. J.
 15 Nov. 1290. William Vescey, a Yorkshireman, L. J.
 1293. William de la Hay, C. J. K. B. of Ireland, L. D.
 1294. William de Odinseles or Dodingsele, L. J. died 3d April, 1295.
 3 April, 1295. Thomas Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald Nappagh, elected L. J.
 1295. Sir John Wogan, L. J.
 1296. William de Ross, prior of Kilmainham, L. D.
 October, 1298. Sir John Wogan, returned L. J.

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1301. William de Ross, prior of Kilmainham, L. D.

1302. Sir Maurice Rochfort, L. D.

1302. Sir John Wogan returned

KING EDWARD II.

1307. Sir John Wogan continued L. J.

August, 1308. Sir William Burk, D. Cust.

10 Mar. 1308. Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, L. L.

23 June, 1309. Sir John Wogan, L. J.

1312. Sir Edmund Butler, D. Cust.

31 Dec. 1314. Sir Theobald de Verdan, D. Con.

27 Feb. 1315. Sir Edmund Butler, D. Cust.

1317. Sir Roger Mortimer, afterwards Earl of March, L. J.

6 May. 1318. William Fitzjohn, Abp. of Cashell, D. Cust.

7 Oct. 1318. Alexander Bickner, Abp. of Dublin, L. D.

1319. Sir Roger Mortimer, returned L. J.

1320. Thomas Fitzjohn Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.

June, 1321. Jo. Bermingham, L. Athenree, and E. of Louth, L. J.

April, 1322. Ralph de Gorges, L. D.

2 Feb. 1322. Sir John Darcy, L. D.

1323. Sir Thomas Bourk, L. D.

1324. Sir John Darcy returned L. J.

KING EDWARD III.

1326. Thomas, Earl of Kildare, L. J.

6 April, 1328. Roger Outlaw, P. of Kilmainham, and L. C. elected L. J.

Salary at this time 500*l.* per annum.

1328. Sir John Darcy, L. J.

1329. Roger Outlaw, again L. J.

1329. James Botiller, Earl of Ormond, L. L.

1330. Roger Outlaw, again L. D.

3 June, 1331. Sir Anthony Lucy, L. L.

1332. Sir John Darcy, L. J.

1333. Sir Thomas de Burgh, a clergyman, and L. T., L. D.

1334. Sir John Darcy, returned L. J.

13 Oct. 1337. Sir John Charlton, L. J.

- 31 July, 1338. Thomas Charlton, Bp. of Hereford, L. C. and brother to Sir John, L. D.
- 10 April, 1340, 1. Roger Outlaw again L. J. died Feb. 1340.
- 13 May, 1340. Sir John Darcy for life, L. J.
1341. Sir John Morris, L. D.
- 13 July, 1344. Sir Ralph Ufford, husband to the Countess of Ulster, L. J.
- 10 April, 1346. Sir Roger Darcy, second son to Sir John Darcy, elected L. J.
- 19 June, 1346. Sir Walter Bermingham, L. J.
- 27 Nov. 1347. John Archer, P. of Kilmainham, L. D.
1348. Sir Walter Bermingham returned L. J.
- 20 Dec. 1349. Sir John de Carew, Baron de Carew, L. J.
- 20 Dec. 1349. Sir Thomas Rokeby, L. J.
1351. Maurice de Rochfort, Bp. of Limerick, L. D.
1353. Sir Thomas Rokeby returned L. J.
- 9 Aug. 1353. Maurice Fitz-Thomas Eitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, for life, died the 25th January following L. J.
1356. Sir Thomas Rokeby, L. J. He died the same year.
- 2 Aug. 1357. Sir Almarick de St. Amand, L. J. He had forty men at arms, and one hundred archers on horseback, assigned to attend him, over and above the number of the retinue which belonged to this office.
- 14 April, 1359. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L. J.
- 30 Mar. 1360. Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
- 15 Mar. 1360, 1. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L. J.
- 1 July, 1361. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Ulster, Lord of Conaught, third son of King Edward, L. L. arrived 8th of September; he was the first that was styled Locumtenens or L. L. by patent. He vanquished the O'Briens.
- 22 April, 1364. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L. D.
- 8 Dec. 1364. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, returned L. L. from having conquered the county of Clare, and assumed the title of Clarence.
1365. Sir Thomas Dale, L. D.
1367. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, returned L. L.

1367. Gerald Fitzmaurice, Earl of Desmond, L. J.
 20 June, 1369. Sir William de Windsor, L. L.
 22 Mar. 1371,2. Maurice, Earl of Kildare.
 28 April, 1372. Sir Robert de Asheton, L. J.
 1372. Ralph Cheney, Deputy to Asheton, but quitting the govern-
 ment, was succeeded by
 3 Dec. 1372. William Taney, P. of Kilmainham, acted as L. D.
 1373. Sir John Asheton said to be L. J.
 20 Sept. 1373. Sir William de Windsor, returned L. L. but William Taney,
 18 April, 1374. P. of Kilmainham, L. D. until he landed, 18th April, 1374,
 and was sworn the 4th of May following, before the council
 at Kilkenny.
 16 Feb. 1375,6. Maurice Fitz-Thomas, Earl of Kildare, L. J.
 24 July, 1376. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L. J.

KING RICHARD II.

- 20 Jan. 1377. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, continued L. J. The salary
 now 500*l.* per annum.
 16 June, 1378. Alexander Balscot, alias Petit, Rp. of Ossory, L. C. and. J. L.
 Nov. 1379. John de Bromwich, L. J.
 24 Jan. 1379,80. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, L. L. in
 June, 1380, and died at St. Dominick's Abbey, near Cork,
 26 Dec. 1381.
 27 Dec. 1381. John Colton, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, L. C. elected
 L. J. (afterwards Abp. of Armagh,) at Cork, or according
 to others on the 10th of January; and constituted by
 20 Jan. 1381,2. patent, with 500*l.* fee, for which he was to keep twenty
 men at arms.
 24 Jan. 1381,2. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, L. L.
 3 Mar. 1381,2. Sir Thomas Mortimer, C. J. C. Pl. on account of the mino-
 rity of Roger, constituted L. D. by patent.
 1383. Philip de Courtney, the King's cousin, for ten years L. L.
 but the Lord Bermingham, Gen.
 1384. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L. D.
 10 Oct. 1384. King Richard II. landed in Ireland.*

* MS. Annals.

- Dec. 1384. Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, Marquis of Dublin, and afterwards Duke of Ireland, L. L. but declining to come over,
- 18 Sept. 1385. Sir John Stanley was made L. D.
1386. Philip de Courtney, L. L. returned.
- 26 April, 1387. Alexander de Balscot, alias Petit, Bp. of Meath, L. J.
1387. Richard White, P. of Kilmainham, L. J.
- 1 Aug. 1389. Sir John Stanley, L. L.
- 4 Oct. 1389. Richard White, Prior of Kilmainham, L. T., and Sir Robert Preston, Keeper of the Seal, made Justices till Stanley's arrival, who landed at Howth, 22d of the same month, and was sworn into office the 25th.
1389. Sir John Stanley returned L. L.
- 25 July, 1392. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L. J.
- July, 1393. Thomas, of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, L. L. but never came over.
- 26 April, 1394. Sir Thomas Scroop, L. J.
- 2 Oct. 1394. King Richard in person, landed in Waterford.*
- 4 July, 1395. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, Lord of Wigmore, Trim, Clare, and Conaught, L. L. He was slain by the O'Briens and others at Kenlis, in the Queen's county, on the 20th July, 1398.
- 21 July, 1398. Roger Grey, elected L. J. on the death of Mortimer.
- 7 Oct. 1398. Thomas Holland, Duke of Surry, Earl of Kent, Lord Wake, and half-brother to the King, L. L. arrived in Dublin on St. Mark's day.
- 1 June, 1399. King Richard landed at Waterford, with two hundred ships, to revenge the death of his L. L. Roger, Earl of March.

KING HENRY IV.

- 10 Dec. 1399. Sir John Stanley for three years, L. L.
1400. Alexander Balscot, Bp. of Meath, L. D.
- May, 1401. Sir William Stanley, brother to Sir John, L. D.
- 23 Aug. 1401. Sir Stephen Scroop, L. D.

* MS. Annals, quarto.

- 13 Nov. 1401. Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, Seneschal of England, Lord of Holderness, (the King's son), L. L. landed, having been so appointed 10th of March before for twenty-one years. He left Ireland about the feast of St. Martin, and appointed Sir Stephen Scroop his Deputy.
- 11 Nov. 1403. Sir Stephen Scroop, L. D. He went to England in the Lent following, and James Butler, Earl of Ormond, was chosen L. J. by the Council, and 26th October, 1404, he was appointed by the King. He died in the government on the 7th of September, 1405.
- 7 Sept. 1405. Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, L. J.
1406. Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, &c. L. L. for twelve years.
- Oct. 1406. Sir Stephen Scroop, L. D.; he died of the plague in 1408, at Castle Dermot.
- 18 Dec. 1407. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, in the absence of Scroop, L. D.
- 2 Aug. 1408. Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, the King's son, L. L. for seven years; 7000 marks were allowed him for executing the office.
- 13 Mar. 1408,9. Thomas Butler, Prior of Kilmainham, L. D.

KING HENRY V.

- 1412,13. Thomas, Prior of Kilmainham, continued L. D.
- 25 Sept. 1413. Sir John Stanley, ancestor to the Earls of Derby, L. L. landed at Clontarffe, and died in the government at Ardee, on the 7th or 8th of January following.
- 22 Jan. 1413,14. Thomas Cranley, Abp. of Dublin, and L. C. elected on Stanley's death L. J.
- 10 Nov. 1414. Sir John Talbot, of Halomshire, after Lord Furnival, L. L., landed at Dalky on the evening of St. Martin, and on the feast of St. Magdalen returned to England.
- 22 July, 1419. Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, and brother to Sir John, L. D.
- 10 Feb. 1419,20. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L. L., landed at Waterford on the 10th of April, 1420.

KING HENRY VI.

- Sept. 1422. James, Earl of Ormond continued L. L.
- 9 May, 1423. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, L. L. for nine years, with a more extensive authority than usual; he died of the plague, at his Castle of Trim.
- 4 Aug. 1423. Richard Talbot, Abp. of Dublin, L. J.
- 4 Aug. 1423. Edward Dantsey, Bp. of Meath, L. D. by the Earl of March's appointment, whose letters patent being read to Richard, Abp. of Dublin, L. J. and the Council they were, after deliberation, judged insufficient and ineffectual in law, and the Abp. continued L. J.
1424. James, Earl of Ormond, L. D.
1424. Edward Dantsey, Bp. of Meath, L. D.
1425. Sir John Talbot, Lord Furnival, L. J.
1425. James, Earl of Ormond, L. D.
- 15 April, 1426. James, Earl of Ormond, L. J.
- 1 Aug. 1427. Sir John de Grey, L. L. He landed at Howth 31st July, and took the oath in the Castle of Swords, 1st August, before the Abp. of Dublin, Lord Chancellor.
- 26 Mar. 1428. Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath, L. D. He died in the government, 4th of January following.
- Jan. 1428,9. Sir John Sutton, Lord Dudley, L. L.
1429. Sir Thomas Strange, L. D.
1430. Richard Talbot, Abp. of Dublin, L. J.
1432. Sir Thomas Stanley, L. L.
1432. Sir Christopher Plunket, L. D.
1435. Sir Thomas Stanley returned L. L.
1436. Richard Talbot, Abp. of Dublin, L. D.
1438. Lionel, Lord Wells, L. L. but never came over.
1440. Richard Talbot, Abp. of Dublin, L. J.
1440. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L. D.
1440. Lionel, Lord Wells, L. L. who not coming over
1440. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, was appointed L. D.
1442. William Wells, Esq. brother to Lord Wells, L. D.

INTRODUCTION.

1443. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L. L.
 1445. Richard Talbot, Abp. of Dublin, L. J.
 1446. John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, L. L.
 1447. Richard Talbot, Abp. of Dublin, L. C. L. D.
 5 July, 1449. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, Earl of Ulster, March, Rutland, and Cork, Lord of Conaught, Clare, Trim, and Meath, constituted L. L. by patent for the term of ten years, with extraordinary authority.
 1449. Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin, L. D.
 1451. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire, and Lord Treasurer of England, L. D. and he was
 1 May, 1453. appointed L. L.
 19 June, 1453. John Mey, Abp. of Armagh, L. D.
 1454. Thomas Fitzmaurice, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 1454. Sir Edward Fitz-Eustace, L. D. He died in the government that year.
 1455. Thomas, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 1459. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, L. L. He contracted for 2000*l.* in addition to the Irish revenues, to support the government for ten years.
 1460. Thomas, Earl of Kildare, L. D.

KING EDWARD IV.

- 30 April, 1461. Thomas, Earl of Kildare appointed L. J. and sworn 1st May.
 28 Feb. 1461,2. George, Duke of Clarence, the King's brother, L. L. for seven years, to commence from the 6th of March next ensuing.
 12 June, 1462. Sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace, Lord of Portlester, Viscount Baltinglass, and Lord Treasurer, sworn L. D.
 1462. William Shirwood, Bp. of Meath, L. D.
 1463. Thomas, Earl of Desmond, L. D. He was beheaded at Drogheda, 15th Feb. 1467.
 9 Oct. 1467. John, Lord Tiptoft and Powes, Earl of Worcester, Treasurer and Constable of England for life, L. D.
 1468. Thomas, Earl of Kildare, L. J. and afterwards L. D. to the Duke of Clarence.

1475. William Shirwood, Bishop of Meath, L. D.
 1478. Henry, Lord Grey of Ruthen, L. D.
 1478. George, son to the King, was appointed L. L. for two years.
 5 May, 1478. Richard of Shrewsbury, Duke of York, the King's younger son, appointed L. L. for two years.
 7 May, 1478. Sir Robert Preston, Viscount Gormanston, L. D.
 1478. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 12 Aug. 1480. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, by a new appointment L. D.

KING RICHARD III.

1483. Edward, son to the King, L. L.
 Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 1484. John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, L. L.
 1484. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D. and continued in the Government until 1492.

KING HENRY VII.

1485. Jasper of Hatfield, Earl of Pembroke, and Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle, L. L.
 Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 1490. Jasper, Duke of Bedford again L. L. by a new constitution.
 11 June, 1492. Walter Fitz-Simons, Abp. of Dublin, L. D.
 6 Sept. 1493. Robert Preston, first Viscount Gormanston, L. D. and that year William Preston, his son, was his deputy.
 11 Sept. 1494. Henry, Duke of York, the King's second son, afterwards Henry the Eighth, L. L.
 13 Sept. 1494. Sir Edward Poynings, afterwards Knight of the Garter, L. D. landed at Howth a few days after.
 Jan. 1495. Henry Dean, Bishop of Bangor, Prior of Lanthony, in England, Chancellor of Ireland, and afterwards Abp. of Canterbury, L. J.
 6 Aug. 1496. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. L.
 1498. Henry, the King's son, made L. L.
 April, 1503. Walter Fitz-Simons, Abp. of Dublin, L. D.
 Aug. 1503. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, returned L. D.

INTRODUCTION.

KING HENRY VIII.

- May 1509. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, continued L. D.
1510. He was again continued in the government by a new patent.
- 4 Sept. 1513. Gerald, Earl at Kildare, succeeded his father, (who died in the government of Kildare, 3d September, L. J.
- 13 June, 1515. William Preston, Viscount Gormanston, L. J.
- Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1519. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, of Lackagh, in the county of Kildare, L. J.
1520. Thomas Howard, Earl of Surry, Lord High Admiral of England, Wales, and Ireland, Knight of the Garter, was appointed L. L. He came over in April, 1521.
- 6 Mar. 1521, 2. Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, L. D.
- 4 Aug. 1524. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1526. Sir James Fitzgerald, of Leixlip, Knight, brother to the Earl, L. D.
1527. Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin, L. D.
- 13 Mar. 1528. Piers Butler, Earl of Ossory, (the title of Ormond being taken from him, and conferred on Sir Thomas Bullen,) was elected L. J. by the Council, on Nugent's being taken prisoner by O'Connor.
- 22 June, 1529. Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, the King's natural son, L. L. He died L. L. at St. James's Palace, 28th July, 1536.
1529. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
- 22 June, 1530. Sir William Skeffington, L. D.
- 5 July, 1532. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1534. Thomas Fitzgerald, Lord Offaley, son to the Earl, was appointed L. D.
- 30 July, 1534. Sir William Skeffington, Master of the Ordnance in England, L. D. for life; he landed on the 4th or 28th of October, and died in the Government.
- 1 Jan. 1535. Leonard, Lord Gray, Viscount Grandy, in Ireland, son to the Marquis of Dorset, elected L. D. by the Council, and soon after was approved of by the King, he came over the year

after, in which year the Irish monasteries, to the number of three hundred and seventy, were granted to the King by parliament, the yearly value whereof amounted to 32,000*l.* and their moveables to 100,000*l.*; to such as made a voluntary surrender, pensions were granted during life. This unfortunate nobleman was beheaded on Tower-Hill, the 28th June, 1541.

1540. Sir William Brereton, Baron of Leighlin, and afterwards Marshal of Ireland L. J. He forced O'Neile and O'Connor to submit, the latter whereof sent him his son, Cormac, as an hostage of his obedience and loyalty.

7 July, 1540. Sir Anthony St. Leger, Knight of the Garter, L. D. landed and sworn the 25th. The salary at this time was 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1541, it was enacted by the parliament held at Dublin, that the King of England, and his successors, should be styled Kings of Ireland, with all jurisdiction, power, and royal authority, granted to the Crown; the Kings of England being only till then styled Lords of Ireland, so that Sir Anthony was, properly speaking, the first Viceroy of Ireland.

12 Oct. 1543. Sir William Brabazon, Vice-Treasurer, L. J. He entered upon the office 10th February following, and to him new seals were sent, on account of the alteration of the King's style.

11 June, 1544. Sir Anthony St. Leger, returned L. D.

16 Feb. 1545, 6. Sir William Brabazon, L. J. sworn the 1st of April.

16 Dec. 1546. Sir Anthony St. Leger, returned L. D.

KING EDWARD VI.

1547. Sir Anthony St. Leger continued L. D.

1547. Sir William Brabazon, V. T. L. J.

22 April, 1548. Sir Edward Bellingham, Marshal of Ireland, L. D. landed at Waterford with one hundred and forty horse, and one hundred footmen; was sworn the 18th of May, and took shipping at Howth for England, 16th Dec. 1549.

- 27 Dec. 1549. Sir Francis Bryan, Lord Marshal of the Army, was chosen by the King's council, and by letters patents L. J. and was sworn the 29th, and dying in the government at Clonmell, on the 2d of February following, was buried in Waterford.
- 2 Feb. 1549, 50. Sir William Brabazon, elected by the Council L. J.
- 10 Sept. 1550. Sir Anthony St. Leger L. D.
- 23 May, 1551. Sir James Crofts, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and of the county of Hereford, L. D. landed at Dublin 26th of March, and Sir Anthony St. Leger being at Cork, he rode thither, and was sworn the 23d of May. This year the name of the King of Arms, who was formerly called Ireland, was changed to that of Ulster. Sir James departed for England 4th Dec. 1552.
- 6 Dec. 1552. Sir Thomas Cusack, of Cushington and Lismolin, in the county of Meath, Knight, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Gerald Aylmer, L. C. J. K. B. were chosen L. J. by the Council.

QUEEN MARY.

- July, 1553. The same continued L. J.
- 11 Nov. Sir Anthony St. Leger, L. D. sworn in the 19th.
- 27 April, 1556. Thomas Radcliffe, Viscount Fitz-Walter, afterwards Earl of Sussex, L. D. landed on Whit-Sunday following, and had the sword delivered to him on Whitsun Tuesday, 26th May, in Christ Church.
- 12 Nov. 1557. Hugh Curwen, Abp. of Dublin, L. C. and Sir Henry Sidney, Treasurer at War, appointed L. J. were sworn, into office on 5th Dec. following.
- 18 Jan. 1557, 8. Sir Henry Sidney, L. J. was sworn on Sunday 6th February.
- 9 Mar. 1557, 8. Thomas Radcliffe, Lord Fitz-Walter, and Earl of Sussex, L. D. arrived 27th April, 1558, and was sworn in Christ Church, on Sunday the 1st of May.
- 4 Aug. 1558. Sir Henry Sidney, L. J. on the Earl of Sussex's having departed on an expedition to Scotland, the 15th September, was sworn L. J. on Sunday the 18th.
- 17 Aug. 1558. Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, appointed L. D. by a new commission, was sworn on Thursday, 10th of November.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1558. Thomas, Earl of Sussex, continued without a new commission, L. D.

12 Dec. 1558. Sir Henry Sidney, elected by the Council L. D. sworn the next day.

3 July, 1559. Thomas, Earl of Sussex, K. G. L. D. landed 27th August, and was sworn on 30th; and embarked for England 13th Feb.

15 Feb. 1559,60. Sir William Fitzwilliam, sworn in L. D., being so appointed 18th of January preceding.

6 May, 1560. Thomas, Earl of Sussex, L. L. landed 25th June, 1560. In said year, the castle of Kilmainham, where the Chief Governor resided, being decayed, the Queen gave order to repair and enlarge the buildings, within the castle of Dublin, that it might be a fit place for the residence of her representative, and those of her successors; ever since which period it hath so continued. In this year also three public clocks were first set up, one in the Castle, another in the City, and a third in St. Patrick's Cathedral, to the great pleasure and satisfaction of the citizens.

10 Jan. 1560,1. Sir William Fitzwilliam, on the Earl of Sussex's embarking for England, at Howth, the 29th, was sworn the 2d of Feb. Lord Justice.

24 May, 1561. Thomas, Earl of Sussex, L. L. came over, and continued here till the 16th of January following.

22 Jan. 1561,2. Sir William Fitzwilliam was sworn L. J.

24 July, 1562. Thomas, Earl of Sussex, L. L. arrived on the 24th, and was sworn in the 29th of said month.

25 May, 1564 Sir Nicholas Arnold, L. J. as appears from the roll of that year.

3 Oct. 1565. Sir Henry Sidney, Knight of the Garter, and Lord President of Wales, L. D. landed at Dalky, 13th January following, and was sworn the 21st.

9 Oct. 1567. Dr. Robert Weston L. C. and Sir William Fitzwilliam, Treasurer at War, were appointed L. J. and sworn the 14th following.

27 April 1568. Sir Henry Sidney L. D. landed at Carrickfergus, in September, was sworn 28th October following, and embarked for England, 25th March.

1 April, 1571. Sir Willam Fitzwilliam, was sworn L. J.

11 Dec. 1572. Sir William Fitzwilliam appointed L. D. by a new commission, was sworn 13th January following.

5 Aug. 1575. Sir Henry Sidney, L. D. arrived 12th September, and was sworn the 18th L. D.—This great and good Governor, first caused the Irish statutes to be printed, and the records to be properly arranged, beautified and enlarged the castle of Dublin, divided Ireland into counties or shires, put down rebellion whenever it reared its head, and left many other monuments of his wisdom, as well as prowess in arms.

27 April, Sir William Drury, L. J. sworn 14th of September.—In
or 1578. 1579, he put in order all the records in Beimingham Tower,
26 May, and assigned a salary of 10*l.* a year for a Keeper of them.
He died in the government at Waterford, 30th September,
or 3d of October, 1579.

11 Oct. 1579. Sir William Pelham, chosen by the council L. J. was confirmed by patent the 3d of February ensuing, and in March 100*l.* per month,* making 1300*l.* per annum, was inserted in the establishment for his allowance.

12 Aug. 1580. Arthur, Lord Gray, Baron of Wilton, K. G. arrived L. D., and was sworn 7th September.

6 Sept. 1582. Adam Loftus, Abp. of Dublin and L. C., and Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at War, were sworn on the 7th L. J.

7 Jan. 1583,4. Sir John Perrot, L. D. arrived at Dalky the 9th, and was sworn in St. Patrick's church on Sunday the 21st. He finished the division of Ireland into counties, and added those of Desmond, Monaghan, Tyrone, Armagh, Donegal, Fermanagh, Cavan, Wicklow, Roscommon, Galway, Mayo, and Sligo, and placed sheriffs, justices of the peace, &c. in them, for the due administration of justice throughout the kingdom.

* Lunar months.

- 17 Feb. 1587,8. Sir William Fitzwilliam, L. D. arrived 23d June, and was sworn the 30th.
- 16 May, 1594. Sir William Russel, youngest son to Francis, Earl of Bedford, appointed L. D., and was sworn 11th of August.
- 5 Mar. 1596,7. Thomas, Lord Borough, of Gainsborough, K. G., L. D. and sworn 22d of May, with a salary of 1000*l.* per ann. in lieu of composition. He died in the government at Newry, 30th August.
- 30 Aug. 1597. Sir Thomas Norris, president of Munster, elected L. J. which was confirmed by patent dated 29th October.
- 26 Nov. 1597. Adam Loftus, Abp. of Dublin, and L. C., and Sir Robert Gardiner, L. C. K. B., and the Earl of Ormond, were appointed L. J. the two former for the civil, and the latter for the military departments.
- 12 Mar. 1598,9. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and Earl-Marshal of England, L. L. sworn 15th April.
- 24 Sept. 1599. Adam Loftus, Abp. of Dublin, and Sir George Carey, Treasurer at War, were sworn L. J. on the departure of Essex for England.
- 21 Jan. 1599, Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, K. G. L. D. sworn the 1600. 24th of February.

KING JAMES I.

- 9 April, 1603. Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, continued L. D. He was sworn L. J. on the 12th, and on the 25th L. L. by patent.
- 30 May, 1603. Sir George Carey, Treasurer at War, L. D. sworn 1st of June. He appointed the first sheriffs in Tyrone, and sent the first justices of assize into the province of Ulster; the patent is dated at Dublin.
- 1 Feb. 1603,4. Sir Arthur Chichester appointed L. D. by patent dated at Dublin; he was sworn the 3d
- 28 Feb 1606,7. Sir Arthur Chichester again L. D., by patent dated at Dublin.
- 4 Mar. 1613,14. Thomas Jones, Abp. of Dublin, and L. C. and Sir Richard Wingfield, Knight Marshal, were appointed L. J.

- 27 July, 1614. Sir Arthur Chichester, Baron of Belfast, L. D. and that year the harp was first marshalled with the arms of Great Britain.
- 10 Feb. 1615, 16. Thomas Jones, Abp. of Dublin, and Sir John Denham, L. C. J. K. B., L. J. Sir John Denham was the first who raised any profit to the Crown from the Customs in Ireland, which were let the first year for 500*l.* but before his death on the 6th of January, 1638, were improved to 54,000*l.* per annum.*
- 26 Aug. 1616. Sir Oliver St. John, afterwards Viscount Grandison, sworn L. D.
- 4 Feb 1621, 2. Henry Carey, Viscount Falkland, sworn 6th September, 1622. He was Comptroller of the King's Houshold:
- 2 May, 1623. Sir Adam Loftus, Viscount Ely, L. C. and Richard Wingfield, Viscount Powerscourt, were appointed by letters patent, dated at Dublin, and sworn 4th May, L. J.

KING CHARLES I:

- 29 Mar. 1625. Henry, Viscount Falkland, L. D.
- 26 Oct. 1629. Adam, Viscount Ely, and Sir Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, sworn L. J. the first that were allowed 100*l.* each every calendar month.
- 25 July, 1633. Thomas Wentworth, Viscount Wentworth, and Lord President of the North, sworn L. D.
- 3 July, 1636. Adam Loftus, Viscount Ely, L. C. and Christopher Wandesford, Esq. C. R. were appointed L. D.
- 23 Nov. 1636. Thomas, Viscount Wentworth, returned L. D.
12. Sept. 1639. Robert, Lord Dillon of Kilkenny West, and Christopher Wandesford, Esq. Master of the Rolls, L. J.
- 13 Jan. 1639, 40. Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, L. L. was sworn 18th March.
- 1 April, 1640. Christopher Wandesford, Master of the Rolls, appointed L. D. was sworn the 3d, and died in the government, 3d December that year.

* King's letter, 29th Nov. 1615.

- 30 Dec. 1640. Robert, Lord Dillon, of Kilkenny, West, and Sir William Parsons, Master of the Court of Wards, were appointed L. J.
- 9 Feb. 1640, 1. Sir William Parsons, and Sir John Borlace, Master of the Ordnance, L. J.
- 12 May, 1641. Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester, L. L. He not coming over, the Lords Justices continued chief governors, and 23d of October, the Irish rebellion broke out.
- 31 Mar. 1643. Sir John Borlase, and Sir Henry Tichbourne, Governor of Drogheda, L. J. were sworn 12th of May. In 1654, Sir John Borlace had a pension of 2*l.* 6*s.* a week from the then government, from the 25th of September, and in 1655 twenty shillings a week to the 1st of May, 1656.
- 17 Nov. 1643. James Butler, Marquis of Ormond, L. L. sworn the 21st of January following.
- 15 April, 1647. Philip Sidney, Lord Lisle, son to the Earl of Leicester, was appointed under the parliament L. L.
- 19 June, 1647. James, Marquis of Ormond, delivered up the government to Arthur Annesley, Esq. Sir Robert King, and Sir Robert Meredith, Knights, Colonel John Moore, and Colonel Michael Jones, the Parliament's Commissioners, and also the regalia, on the 29th July.
- 27 Sept. 1648. James, Marquis of Ormond, the King's L. L. landed at Cork.

KING CHARLES II.

- 17 Feb. 1648, 9. James, Marquis of Ormond, continued the King's L. L.
- 14 Aug. 1649. Oliver Cromwell, the Parliament's L. L. landed.
- 29 May, 1650. Henry Ireton, son-in-law to Cromwell, was appointed L. D.
- 6 Dec. 1650. Ulick Bourk, Marquis of Clanrickard, the King's L. D.
1651. Major General Lambert, L. D. under the Parliament.
1653. Charles Fleetwood, Lieutenant-General of the Army; Edward Ludlow, Lieutenant-General of the Horse; Miles Corbet, John Jones, and John Weever, Esquires, Commissioners of Government by authority of the Parliament.

1654. Charles Fleetwood, Lieutenant under the Parliament, was appointed L. D. In 1654, Lord Henry Cromwell, Richard Pepys, Esq. L. C. J., Miles Corbet, L. C. Bn., Robert Goodwin, and Matthew Tomlinson, had each 1000*l.* per ann. and the same in 1655.

1655. Henry Cromwell, Commander in Chief of the Army, Matthew Tomlinson, Miles Corbet, and Robert Goodwin, were appointed Commissioners by the Parliament; and soon after, William Steel, (who was made Chancellor 20th August, 1656), was added to the Commission.

17 Nov. 1657. Henry Cromwell, appointed his father's L. L. on the 11th September, 1658. A proclamation was issued after the death of Oliver, signed by Richard Cromwell his son, declaring himself to be Lord Protector of the three nations.

6 Oct. 1658. Henry Cromwell, brother to the Protector, Richard Cromwell, was appointed L. L. for three years, and was sworn the 9th of November.

7 May, 1659. Edmund Ludlow, John Jones, Matthew Tomlinson, Miles Corbet, Esquires, and Major William Bury, were appointed Commissioners of the Parliament.

Jan. 1659, 60. Roger Boyle, Lord Broghill, Sir Charles Coote, and Major William Bury, were in this year Commissioners of Government under the Army.

KING CHARLES II.

June, 1660. George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, and General of his Majesty's forces, was declared L. L., and John, Lord Roberts, Baron of Truro, in Cornwall, L. D., but neither of them came over. The Duke of Albemarle continued L. L. until the 4th of November, 1661. He died on the 3d of January, 1669, and Lord Roberts died the 17th of July, 1684.

31 Dec. 1660. Sir Maurice Eustace, L. C. and Sir Charles Coote, Earl of Mountrath, were sworn L. J.

17 Jan. 1660, 1. Roger Boyle, was also sworn a L. J. and with his colleagues,

each had 1500*l.* per ann. The Earl of Mountrath died in the government, 18th December, 1661.

23 Dec. 1661. Sir Maurice Eustace, L. C. and Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, and the survivor of them, were appointed L. J.; they were sworn 14th of January, 1661,2. Sir Maurice Eustace died 22d June, 1665, and Lord Orrery, the 16th October, 1679.

21 Feb. 1661,2. James Butler, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ormond, L. L. arrived and was sworn the 28th July, 1662. He died 21st July, 1688.

21 May, 1664. Thomas Butler, Earl of Ossory, son to the Duke of Ormond, was L. D., and sworn into office the 31st.

3 Sept. 1665. James, Duke of Ormond, returned L. L.

10 April, 1668. Thomas, Earl of Ossory, L. D. was again sworn the 25th, and died 30th July, 1680.

3 May, 1669. John Roberts, Baron of Truro, Lord Privy Seal, was declared L. L. sworn the 18th of September following, and died 17th July, 1684.

4 Feb. 1669,70. John, Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, L. L. sworn 10th May, 1670, and died 28th August, 1673.

27 May, 1671. Michael Boyle, Abp. of Dublin, and L. C. with Sir Arthur Forbes, Marshal-General, were chosen L. J., and sworn the 12th of June.

23 Sept. 1671. John, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, returned L. L.

21 May, 1672. Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, L. L. was sworn the 5th of August, and died 13th July, 1683.

5th July, 1675. Michael Boyle, Abp. of Dublin, and Sir Arthur Forbes, (afterwards Earl of Granard,) were appointed L. J. and sworn.

April, 1676. Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, returned L. L.

24 May, 1677. James Butler, Duke of Ormond, L. L. was sworn 24th of August.

13 April, 1682. Richard Butler, Earl of Arran, second son to the Duke of Ormond, was appointed L. D. he was sworn 2d May, and died 26th January, 1682.

Aug. 1684. James, Duke of Ormond, returned L. L.

KING JAMES II.

- 12 Feb. 1684. James, Duke of Ormond, continued L. L.
- 24 Feb. 1684. Michael Boyle, Abp. of Armagh, and Arthur Forbes, were appointed L. J. sworn the 20th of March; the Earl of Grannard died . . . 1695, the Archbishop, 10th December, 1702.
- 1 Oct. 1685. Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was declared L. S.; he landed and was sworn the 29th of December, and Lord Clarendon, died the 31st October, 1709.
- 11 Feb. 1686. Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, L. L. was sworn the 12th, and died 14th Aug. 1691.
- 18 Aug. 1687. Sir Alexander Fitton, L. C. and William Bourk, Earl of Clanrickard, (in the absence of the Earl of Tyrconnel,) were chosen L. J. Lord Clanrickard died . . . Oct. 1687.
1687. Richard, Earl of Tyrconnel, returned L. L.
- 12 Mar. 1688. King James the Second landed at Kinsale, and arrived at Dublin the 24th.
- 14 June, 1690. King William landed at Carrickfergus, and King James in July fled into France.

KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY.

- 4 Sept. 1690. King William, sailing for England, appointed Henry, Lord Sidney, L. L., and Thomas, Lord Coningsby, L. J., who were sworn the 15th. Lord Coningsby died the 1st May, 1729.
- 24 Dec. 1690. Sir Charles Porter, Thomas, Lord Coningsby, and Henry, Viscount Sidney, were sworn Lord Justices, and on the 29th Sir Charles Porter was sworn L. C. on the removal of Sir Alexander Fitton; Sir Charles died the 6th of February, 1696.
- 18 Mar. 1691, 2. Henry, Lord Sidney, appointed L. L. and sworn 4th Sept. 1692.
- 26 June, 1693. Henry, Lord Capel, of Tewkesbury, Sir Cyril Wyche, Knt. and William Dunscombe, Esq. were chosen L. J. in the absence of Lord Sidney; Lord Capel died 8th April, 1704.

1 July, 1693. Sir Charles Porter, Knight, L. C., and Sir Cyril Wyche, Knt. L. J., and sworn the 3d.

KING WILLIAM.

3 May, 1695. Henry, Lord Capel, appointed L. L., he was sworn the 27th, and died in the government 30th May, 1698.

6 May, 1696. Murrough Boyle, Viscount Blessington, and William Wolseley, Esq. Master of the Ordnance, elected L. J. by a faction in the council upon Lord Capel's illness; but their commissions were not sealed, nor were they ever sworn.

30 May, 1696. Sir Charles Porter, Knt. L. C. appointed and chosen L. J. by the privy council, on Lord Capel's death. He was sworn the 2d June.

10 July, 1696. Sir Charles Porter, L. C., Charles Coote, Earl of Mountrath, and Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheda, were appointed L. J. and sworn the 29th. The Chancellor fell down dead suddenly in his chamber, on the 6th of February following. Lord Mountrath died . . . May, 1709, and Lord Drogheda, 7th June, 1714.

6 Feb. 1696, 7. Henry de Massue, Marquis Ruvigny, and Earl of Galway, was elected and sworn L. J. on the death of L. C. Porter.

14 May, 1697. Charles Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, Henry de Massue, Earl of Galway, and Edward, Viscount Villiers, were chosen L. J., and sworn the 29th.

18 May, 1699. Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton, Henry, Earl of Galway, Edward Villiers, Earl of Jersey, and Narcissus Marsh, Abp. of Dublin, or any two of them, were made L. J.

29 June, 1699. Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton, Charles Berkeley, Earl Berkeley, and Henry de Massue, Earl of Galway, appointed L. J. and were sworn the 22d of August. Earl Berkeley died 24th September, 1710, and the Duke of Bolton died 21st January, 1721.

28 Dec. 1700. Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, was declared L. L.; he arrived and was sworn 18th September, 1701, and died 2d May, 1711.

4 April, 1701. Narcissus Marsh, Abp. of Dublin, Henry Moore, Earl of

Drogheda, and Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Mount Alexander, were appointed.

- 22 Dec. 1701. Narcissus Marsh, Abp. of Dublin, and Henry, Earl of Drogheda, were chosen L. J. and sworn the 4th of January. Lord Drogheda died 7th June, 1714.

QUEEN ANNE.

- 11 April, 1702. Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Mount Alexander, Lieutenant-General Thomas Erle, and Thomas Keightley, Esq. were appointed L. J. Lord Mount Alexander died 12th Feb. 1716.
- 19 Feb. 1702, 3. James Butler, Duke of Ormond, declared L. L. and was sworn 4th June, 1703.
- 13 April, 1704. Sir Richard Cox, L. C., Hugh, Earl of Mount-Alexander, and Thomas Erle, Esq. were chosen L. J., Lord Mount-Alexander died 12th February, 1716, and Lieutenant-General Thomas Erle, died 23d July, 1720.
- 16 Nov. 1704. James, Duke of Ormond, returned L. L.
- 27 June, 1705. Sir Richard Cox, L. C., and John Cutts, Lord Cutts of Gowran, Lieutenant-General of the Army, were appointed L. J., the latter died in the Government, 26th January, 1706, 7.
- 15 Feb. 1766, 7. Narcissus Marsh, Abp. of Armagh, and Sir Richard Cox, L. C., were sworn L. J. on the death of Lord Cutts.
- 30 April, 1707. Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, L. L., was sworn 14th June, and died 22d January, 1732.
- 27 Nov. 1707. Narcissus Marsh, Abp. of Armagh, and Richard Freeman, Esq. L. C., were appointed L. J.
- 4 Dec. 1708. Thomas Wharton, Earl Wharton, declared L. L., arrived and was sworn 21st April, 1709.
- 13 Sept. 1709. Richard Freeman, Esq. L. C., and Richard Ingoldsby, Lieutenant General of the Army, and Master of the Ordnance, were L. J., and sworn the 19th.
- 7 May, 1710. Thomas, earl of Wharton, returned L. L.
- 26 Aug. 1710. Richard Freeman, Esq. L. C. and Lieutenant-General Richard Ingoldsby, were appointed L. J. and sworn the 29th of same month.

- 26 Oct. 1710. James Butler, Duke of Ormond, returned L. L., sworn 3d of July, 1711.
- 19 Nov. 1710. Narcissus Marsh, Abp. of Armagh, and Lieutenant-General Richard Ingoldsby, were appointed L. J. and sworn the 28th.
- 22 Jan. 1710, 11. Sir Constantine Phipps, L. C., and Lieutenant-General Richard Ingoldsby, were again chosen L. J.
- 3 July, 1711. James, Duke of Ormond, L. L. arrived in Ireland and was sworn.
- 19 Nov. 1711. Sir Constantine Phipps, L. C. and Lieutenant-General Richard Ingoldsby, were chosen L. J. and sworn 3d December following. General Ingoldsby died in the government, 29th January, 1711, 12.
- 10 Mar. 1711, 12. Sir Constantine Phipps, L. C. and John Vesey, Abp. of Tuam, were appointed L. J. and sworn the 13th.
- 22 Sept. 1713. Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, arrived L. L. He was sworn 27th October, and died 1st February, 1717.

KING GEORGE I.

- 4 Sept. 1714. William King, Abp. of Dublin, John Vesey, Abp. of Tuam, and Robert Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, were appointed L. J. and sworn the 9th.
- 21 Sept. 1714. Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, was declared L. L. He declined coming to Ireland, and died 19th April, 1722.
- 6 Sept. 1715. Charles Fitzroy, duke of Grafton, and Henry de Massue, Earl of Galway, were appointed L. J., and sworn 1st November following.
- 13 Feb. 1716, 17. Charles, Viscount Townshend, was declared L. L. but he never came over, and his lordship died in June, 1738.
- 1716, 17. Alan, Lord Broderick, L. C., William King, Abp. of Dublin, and William Conolly, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, were appointed L. J. The Archbishop and the Speaker were sworn the 9th, and the Chancellor on the 22d May, 1718.
- 27 April, 1717. Charles, Duke of Bolton, returned L. L., was sworn the 7th of August following, and died 21st January, 1721.

- 20 Nov. 1719. Alan Broderick, Viscount Middleton, and William Conolly, Esq. were chosen L. J.
- 18 June, 1720. Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, was appointed L. L., sworn the 28th of August, 1721, and his Grace died 6th May, 1757.
- 22 Feb. 1721, 2. William King, Abp. of Dublin, Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon, Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland, and William Conolly, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, were chosen L. J., and sworn the 24th. Archbishop King, died 8th May, 1729.
- 29 Mar. 1723. Alan, Viscount Middleton L. C., was chosen a fourth L. J., and sworn the 13th of June, the other three having been sworn by a new Commission the 17th of May preceding, Lord Middleton died 29th August, 1728.
- 7 Sept. 1723. Charles, Duke of Grafton, returned L. L.
- 6 May, 1724. John Carteret, Lord Carteret of Hawnes, was declared L. L. landed and sworn 22d October.
- 29 May, 1724. Alan, Viscount Middleton, Richard, Viscount Shannon, and William Conolly, Esq. appointed L. J.
- 2 April, 1726. Hugh Boulter, Abp. of Armagh, Richard West, Esq. L. C. and William Conolly, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, were chosen L. J.—The Lord Chancellor died in the Government, the 3d December, 1726.
- 23 Dec. 1726. Hugh, Abp. of Armagh, Thomas Wyndham, Esq. L. C. and William Conolly, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, appointed joint Lord Deputies, and were sworn.

KING GEORGE II.

- 26 Oct. 1727. John Carteret, Lord Carteret, of Hawnes, continued L. L. but was sworn the 19th November by a new commission.
- 15 May, 1728. Hugh, Abp. of Armagh, Thomas Wyndham, Esq. L. C. and William Conolly, Esq. Speaker, sworn L. J.—The Speaker died 30th October, 1729.
- 13 Sept. 1729. John, Lord Carteret returned L. L.
- 22 April, 1730. Hugh, Abp. of Armagh, Thomas Wyndham, Esq. L. C. and Sir Ralph Gore, Bart. Sp. H. C. were sworn L. J.

- 23 June, 1730. Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset, L. L. ; landed and was sworn 11th September, 1731.
- 24 April, 1732. Hugh, Abp. of Armagh, Thomas Wyndham, Baron of Finglas, L. C. and Sir Ralph Gore, Bart. were sworn L. J. Sir Ralph Gore died in the government 23d Feb. 1732, 3.
- 23 May, 1733. Hugh, Abp. of Armagh, and Thomas, Lord Finglas, L. C. were appointed L. J., either to act in the absence or on the death of the other, and sworn the 25th of May.
- 17 Sept. 1733. Lionel, Duke of Dorset, returned L. L.
- 3 May, 1734. Hugh, Abp. of Armagh, Thomas Wyndham, Lord Finglas, L. C. and Henry Boyle, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, were appointed L. J.
- 24 Sept. 1735. Lionel, Duke of Dorset, returned L. L.
- 19 May, 1736. Hugh, Abp. of Armagh, Thomas, Lord Finglas, and Henry Boyle, Esq. Sp. H. C. again L. J.
- 9 April, 1737. William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, was declared L. L. he landed and was sworn 7th September following.
- 28 Mar. 1738. Hugh, Abp. of Armagh, Thomas, Lord Finglas, and Henry Boyle, Esq. Sp. H. C. were sworn L. J.
- 27 Sept. 1739. William, Duke of Devonshire, returned L. L.
- 18 April, 1740. Hugh, Abp. of Armagh, Robert Jocelyn, L. C. and Henry Boyle, Sp. H. C., appointed L. J. and sworn 10th May.
- 23 Sept. 1741. William, Duke of Devonshire, returned L. L.
- 18 Feb. 1741, 2. Hugh, Abp. of Armagh, Robert Jocelyn, L. C. and Henry Boyle, Esq. Sp. H. C. chosen L. J.—The Archbishop embarked for England, 2d June, 1742, and died in London the 8th September following.
- 4 June, 1742. Robert Jocelyn, L. C., and Henry Boyle, Esqrs. Sp. H. C. sworn L. J., *or any one or two of them.*
- 3 Dec. 1742. John Hoadley, Abp. of Armagh, Robert Jocelyn, L. C. and Henry Boyle, Esq. Sp. H. C. sworn L. J., being so appointed the 30th of November preceding.
- 9 Sept. 1743. William, Duke of Devonshire, returned L. L.
- 12 April, 1744. John, Abp. of Armagh, Robert Jocelyn, Baron Newport, L. C. and Henry Boyle, Esq. Sp. H. C., were again appointed L. J.

- 3 Jan. 1745. Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, was declared L. L., landed and was sworn 31st August same year.
- 25 April, 1746. John, Abp. of Armagh, Robert, Lord Newport, L. C., and Henry Boyle, Esq. Sp. H. C., were sworn L. J. The Abp. died 19th July this year.
- 10 April, 1747. George Stone, Abp. of Armagh, Robert, Lord Newport, L. C., and Henry Boyle, Esq. Sp. H. C., were appointed L. J.
- 13 Sept. 1747. William, Earl of Harrington, L. L., landed and was sworn.
- 20 April, 1748. George Stone, Abp. of Armagh, Robert, Lord Newport, L. C., and Henry Boyle, Sp. H. C. were again L. J.
- 20 Sept. 1749. William, Earl of Harrington, returned L. L. His Lordship died 9th Dec. 1756.
- 20 April, 1750. George, Abp. of Armagh, Robert, Baron Newport, L. C., and Henry Boyle, Esq. Sp. H. C. were appointed and sworn L. J.
- 15 Dec. 1750. Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset, was declared L. L., and sworn 19th Sept. 1751.
- 27 May, 1752. The same three L. J. were again sworn into office.
- 21 Sept. 1753. Lionel, Duke of Dorset, returned L. L.
- 11 May, 1754. George, Abp. of Armagh, Robert, Baron Newport, L. C., and Brabazon, Earl of Besborough, were chosen L. J.
- 2 April, 1755. William, Lord Cavendish, of Hardwyck, commonly called Marquis of Hartington, afterwards Duke of Devonshire, L. L. sworn 5th May, 1755.
- 11 May, 1756. Robert, Viscount Jocelyn, L. C., James, Earl of Kildare, and Brabazon, Earl of Besborough, were chosen L. J. —The same three, or any two or one to act separately, the Chancellor going to England on account of his health. The Chancellor died 3d Dec. 1756.
- 3 Jan. 1757. John Russel, Duke of Bedford, was declared L. L., and sworn the 25th of September, 1757.
- 29 April, 1758. George, Abp. of Armagh, Henry, Earl of Shannon, and John Ponsonby, Esq. Sp. H. C., L. J., were sworn 10th of May, 1758.
- 7 Oct. 1759. John, Duke of Bedford, returned L. L.

2 May, 1760. The same three L. J., were sworn the 20th of May. George, Abp. of Armagh, died 3d Dec. 1756.

KING GEORGE III.

The same Lords Justices continued.

3 April, 1761. George Dunk, Earl of Halifax, L. L., was sworn 6th Oct. same year.

20 April, 1762. The same Lords Justices were sworn the 3d of May following.

27 April, 1763. Sir Hugh Smithson Percy, the munificent Earl of Northumberland, was declared L. L., and sworn 22d of September following.

11 May, 1764. The same Lord's Justices were again appointed, and sworn the 15th.

The Archbishop of Armagh died the 19th, and Lord Shannon, the 28th of December, 1764.

5 June, 1765. Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, was declared L. L., but never came over.

22 Feb. 1765. John, Lord Bowes, L. C., and John Ponsonby, Sp. H. C. were appointed L. J.

7 Aug. 1765. Francis Seymour, Earl of Hertford, L. L., landed and was sworn 19th October.

9 June, 1766. John, Lord Bowes, L. C., Charles Moore, Earl of Drogheda, and John Ponsonby, Sp. H. C., appointed L. J.

6 Oct. 1766. George William Harvey, Earl of Bristol, appointed L. L. but never came over.

1766. The same Lords Justices continued; but Lord Chancellor Bowes died in the Government, 23d July, 1767.

19 Aug. 1767. George, Lord Viscount Townshend, was declared L. L.; he landed and was sworn the 14th of October.

30 Oct. 1772. Simon, Earl Harcourt, L. L. landed and was sworn.

25 Jan. 1777. John Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, L. L.; landed and was sworn.

23 Dec. 1780. Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle, L. L., landed and was sworn.

- 14 April, 1782. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, landed and was sworn.
- 15 Sept. 1782. George Nugent Grenville Temple, Earl Temple, L. L. landed and was sworn.
- 3 June, 1783. Robert Henley, Earl of Northington, L. L., landed and was sworn.
- 3 June 1784. Charles Manners, Duke of Rutland, L. L., landed and was sworn. His Grace died in the government, 22d October, 1787, universally regretted.
- 27 Oct. 1787. Richard Robinson, Lord Primate, Archbishop of Armagh, and Baron Rokeby, James Hewit, Lord Viscount Lifford, L. C., and the Right Honourable John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons, were appointed L. J., and sworn 3d November.
- 16 Dec. 1787. George Nugent Grenville Temple, Marquis of Buckingham, landed and was sworn.
- 30 June, 1789. Richard, Baron Rokeby, Archbishop of Armagh, John Baron Fitz-Gibbon, L. C. and the Right Honourable John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons, were chosen L. J. The Lord Chancellor and Speaker were only sworn, the Primate being ill at Bath.
- 5 Jan. 1790. John Fane, Earl of Westmorland, L. L. landed and was sworn.
- 4 Jan. 1795. William Fitzwilliam, Earl Fitzwilliam, L. L., landed and was sworn.
- 24 Mar. 1795. William Newcomen, Archbishop of Armagh, and John, Lord Viscount Fitz-gibbon, L. C. were sworn L. J.
- 3 Mar. 1795. John Jeffries Pratt, Earl Camden, L. L. landed and was sworn.
- 20 June, 1798. Charles Cornwallis, Marquis Cornwallis, L. L., landed and was sworn.
- 25 May, 1801. Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke, L. L., landed and was sworn.
- 28 Mar. 1806. John Russel, Duke of Bedford, L. L., landed and was sworn.
- 19 April, 1807. Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, L. L., landed and was sworn.



View of Dublin from the Phoenix Park.

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THE
HISTORY
OF
THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Antiquity, Name, and Inhabitants of the City of Dublin, before the year 1172, when it became subject to the Power of the English; and of the new Colony at that time introduced.

SECTION I.

To point out the precise time, when the city of Dublin was first built, would be a vain attempt, and not reasonable to be expected; especially if it be considered that few cities are laid out all at once, but from the advantages of trade, the residence of kings, navigable and convenient ports, natural situation, or other advantageous circumstances, they receive a gradual growth and increase: so that what is only a mean village now may in future ages be a large and populous city, of which the world affords us many instances. The ancient Irish were at no trouble in erecting and fortifying cities, or in providing for themselves habitations of solid and lasting materials: their houses were built of twigs and hurdles, and covered with sedge or straw; and their cities were like those described by Cæsar *

* Comment. lib. 5.

among the Britons, their ancestors, namely, “a thick wood, inclosed within a ditch and rampart, and made for a place of retreat.”

Tarah, in Meath, was for ages the principal residence of the monarchs of Ireland, where they held their solemn festivals and conventions upon all extraordinary occasions, and to which, of course, there was a vast confluence of the nobility and gentry at stated times; and yet so slight were the buildings there for the reception of such multitudes, that at present the least ruins or footsteps of any ancient pile there do not appear. Roderick O'Connor,* king of Conaught, is reported to have been the first person in Ireland, who erected a castle of lime and stone at Tuam, and that so late as the year 1161, which was looked upon as such a novelty then, that it got the name of *the Wonderful Castle*. Yet it is not to be denied, but that cities were built and fortified in Ireland long before the arrival of the English, as Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, Wexford, and Cork; but we are indebted for those works to the labours of the Ostmen, or Danes, many of whom settled here early with commercial views, though they did not come hither in an hostile way till about the beginning of the ninth century.

Though Strabo, (who wrote his geography in the reign of Augustus Cæsar, about the time of the Christian æra) mentions Ireland, yet he is entirely silent in regard of Dublin. But we cannot justly infer from his silence, that there was no such place existed at that period. Every reader of Strabo must have observed, that his acquaintance with those remote parts was but superficial, for he places Ireland at the north of Britain, if we rightly understand his words;† nay, he ingenuously confesseth, that what he relates of Ireland, he has taken from the testimony of witnesses not worthy of credit.

The earliest account we meet of Dublin, in any authentic writer, is in Ptolemy, who flourished in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the year of Christ 140, and calls it Eblana Civitas, (at least his translator, Maginus of Padua so renders it), and he places it under the same parallel with the present subject of our enquiry. This, without having recourse to fable, gives Dublin a just claim to an antiquity of more than sixteen hundred years.

* The descendants of the kings of Conaught, spell their names O'Conor.

† Ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι περὶ τὴν Βρετανικὴν ἤσοι μικραὶ, μεγάλη δ' ἡ ἸΕΡΝΗ πρὸς ἄρκτον αὐτῇ παραδεξιμένη.—
There are other small islands about Britain, but one large island called Ireland, extended along it, (i. e. Britain) towards the north.—Geog. lib. 4. edit. Casaub. p. 201.

For unquestionably it must have existed for a considerable time before Ptolemy wrote, or he could not immediately have come to the knowledge of it. The historians of * Ireland, take notice of it in a short time after Ptolemy. For there having been many sharp battles fought between Con Ceadcathach, (in Latin Quintus Centimachus), king of Ireland, who began his reign A. D. 177, and Mogha Nuagad, king of Munster; a peace was at length made between them, which produced a new division of the kingdom; whereby the south part, bounded by a chain of little hills, extending from the High Street, of the city of Dublin, in various branches through the kingdom to Galway, and called Aisgir Reida, fell to the share of Mogha Nuagad, and from thence was called Leth-Mogha, or Mogha's share, and all northward of those bounds was allotted to Conn, and called Leth-Quin, or Conn's portion. This bipartite division was made about the year 191; but it did not subsist longer than a year, when it was overturned by the ambition of Mogha-Nuagad, who thought himself over-reached in the partition; because the half of the harbour of Dublin, which he observed to be commodious for traffic and fishing, did not fall within his allotment, to recover which he again commenced hostilities, and fell in the attempt.

Joceline † also, in his life of St. Patrick, mentions Dublin in the following manner: "St. Patrick, departing from the borders of Meath, directed his steps towards Leinster, and having passed the river Finglass, he came to a certain hill, almost a mile distant from Ath-Cliath, now called Dublin, and casting his eyes round the place, and the circumjacent country, he is reported to have broke out into this prophecy; *That small village shall hereafter be an eminent city; it shall increase in riches and dignities, until at length it shall be lifted up into the throne of the kingdom.*" But this monk soon forgets himself, and in the next chapter, save one, introduces St. Patrick into the *noble city of Dublin*, of which Alphin Mac-Eochaid was king. The former part of this quotation must certainly be foisted into the manuscript of Joceline for the sake of the prophecy; for no writer could be so negligent as to utter such manifest contradictions within the compass of a single page: besides, the fact contradicts Ptolemy's account, who, some centuries before St. Patrick, gave it the appellation of a city.

* Ware's Lat. Antiq. cap. 3. Flahert. Ogyg. p. 315. Keat. Hist. p. 3. 113.

† Vit. Patr. cap. 69.

The next ancient authority concerning Dublin, is king Edgar's charter, called Oswald's law, dated at Gloucester, in the year 964; the preface to which runs thus in English: "By the abundant mercy of "God, who thundereth from on high, and is King of kings, and Lord of lords, I, EDGAR, King of the English, and emperor and lord of all the kings of the islands of the ocean, which lie round Britain, and of all the nations included in it, give thanks to the omnipotent God, my King, who hath so greatly extended my empire, and exalted it above the empire of my ancestors, who, though they obtained the monarchy of all England, from the reign of Æthelstan, who, first of all the kings of the English, by his arms, subdued all the nations inhabiting Britain, yet none of them ever attempted to stretch its bounds beyond Britain. But divine Providence hath granted to me, together with the empire of the English, all the kingdoms of the islands of the ocean, with their fierce kings, as far as Norway, and the greatest part of Ireland, with its *most noble city of Dublin*; all which, by the most propitious grace of God, I have subdued under my power." Some writers * have called this charter in question; but they are such, who repine that the English should have any footing here at all, not duly reflecting, what happiness they enjoy under the mild administration of the best of laws, compared with the misery they suffered while their own rude customs prevailed. The Saxon annals relate, "that the power of Edgar was so great, by the means of a considerable fleet and army, which he supported, that the kings of Wales, Ireland, and the Isle of Man, were obliged to swear allegiance to, and acknowledge him for their sovereign:" which might have given rise to those expressions in his charter relating to his conquest of a great part of Ireland. That some of the Anglo-Saxon kings had a dominion over the city of Dublin, and perhaps over other parts of Ireland, seems to be clearly evinced by a coin of King Ethelred, next successor but one to Edgar, the legend on the reverse of which expresses the mint master's name, and the place where it was struck to be at Dyfelin. Now Ethelred could not assume this mark of sovereignty, of minting money within the dominions of a prince, who did not acknowledge him as his superior lord; and this casts some light over the before recited charter of King Edgar. It is certain that the Danes, under princes of their own, held the actual government of Dublin, during the reigns of both these princes; yet it is no way improbable, that they held that city by

* Flah. Ogyg. p. 39.

homage and tribute, though no mention is made of it by historians. This circumstance elucidates all the difficulties in Edgar's charter, the Saxon annals, and the coin of Ethelred before mentioned, which in 1766 was in the possession of a gentleman of the Physico-Historical Society. Thus far of the antiquity of the city of Dublin.

SECTION II.

THIS city has been known by various names. The Irish called it Drom-Choll-Coil, i. e. *the brow of a hazel-wood*, from an abundance of those trees growing about it. But this name must have prevailed before, (by the great increase of buildings, and confluence of inhabitants) it merited the character of a city. The other names, since appropriated to it, are all founded on much the same reason. The Irish to this day call it Ath-Cliath, i. e. *the ford of hurdles*; and Bally-Ath Cliath, i. e. *a town on the ford of hurdles*. For, before the river Liffey was embanked by quays, people had access to it by means of hurdles laid on the low and marshy parts of the town adjoining the water; from which hurdles, it took those names, and not from the foundations of it having been laid on piles or hurdles, as some have asserted. We have observed before, that it was called Eblana by Ptolemy; upon which word, Mr. Baxter * has a conjecture, not indeed unsatisfactory, that the word Eblana has been maimed, and that the true reading is Deblana, which proves to be the termination of two British words, *dur* and *lhun*, i. e. *black water*, or a *black channel*, the bed of the Liffey in this place having been boggy, and consequently the water black. It is certain that ancient geographers have often truncated the initial letters of proper names of places. For instance, instead of Pepiacum, and Pepidii in Wales, Ptolemy writes Epiacum and Epidii; and for Dulcinium, now called Dolcigno, in Dalmatia, he has Ulcinium, and Pliny, Olchinium. The inhabitants of Fingal † call this place Divelin, and the Welch, Dinas-Dulin, or the city of Dulin, to this day.

SECTION III.

WHO were the original inhabitants of Dublin, is a matter both as uncertain and obscure as the time in which it was built: at best, we are under the disagreeable necessity of founding our reasonings on conjecture. The

* Glossar. verb. Deblana.

† In the county of Dublin, to the north of that city.

Blanii, Eblani, or Deblani, (according to Mr. Baxter's notion, before mentioned,) inhabited the tract of country, now comprehending the city and county of Dublin, and a considerable part of the county of Meath.

It is probable they were ancient natives, and either gave the name of Eblana to the city, or took their names from their situation in or near it. But from what country this colony came hither is a matter rather to be guessed at, than ascertained. It seems to be the most satisfactory opinion, that they came from that part of Britain, called Wales, on account of its proximity, the almost identity of languages, and the close conformity of ancient religious rites and ceremonies of both people. The same reasons are given by Tacitus, why the Gauls peopled Britain. Hence it is probable, that the northern, and north-eastern Irish derive their origin from the north of Britain. It cannot however be denied, but other colonies might have, on unknown accounts, arrived here from more remote parts, at different periods, as the Milesians, for instance, from Spain. That the Danes, under the denomination of Ostmen, or Easterlings, built the city of Dublin, or at least fortified and inhabited it, is agreed on all hands; but at what time is not so clear as could be wished. Some allege that they founded it about or before the time of the incarnation, while others transfer that event to the ninth century. Be it as it may, we must leave the fact undetermined, since history has given us no certain light into the matter. We may indeed with safety conjecture, that it was built and inhabited first by the Irish, as a village, or small fishing town; but that the Welch and Ostmen, at different periods, finding its situation commodious for trade, made a settlement for that purpose. If Edgar's charter be allowed of any weight (and there seems to be no reason to controvert its authenticity), we may reasonably suppose, that that monarch strengthened the old British colonies in Ireland, by encouraging a new race of Britons to settle among them. Henry II. pursued the same political steps; for upon the submission of the Irish potentates to him, in 1172, he early the year following, by charter dated at Dublin, *granted to his subjects of Bristol, his city of Dublin to inhabit, and to hold of him and his heirs for ever, with all the liberties and free customs, which his subjects of Bristol then enjoyed at Bristol, and through all England.* This charter is the foundation of the liberties of the city of Dublin, which were afterwards enlarged and confirmed by King John, and other succeeding monarchs, and by divers acts of parliament, yet extant in the Rolls-office, of which more hereafter.

CHAPTER II.

A short Description of the Castle of Dublin.

SECTION I.

THE castle of Dublin is to be considered in a three-fold respect.—1. As a fortress or citadel erected for the defence of the city, and the security of the English interest in Ireland. This end it is well known to have answered in the rebellion of 1641; and before that event, it was signally useful in that of Thomas Fitzgerald, in 1534. 2. As the royal seat of government, to which it has been converted in latter ages, though not erected for, nor applied originally to that purpose. 3. As the place where the courts of judicature were anciently held, and sometimes the high courts of parliament.

I. It is a generally received opinion, that Henry Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, built this fortress about the year 1220.* But it will appear from the following patent, that it was erected, or at least begun, in the government of Meiler Fitzhenry, about the year 1205. “Rex dilecto, &c.—The king to his beloved and faithful subject, Meiler Fitzhenry, lord justice of Ireland, greeting. You have given us to understand that you have not a convenient place wherein our treasure may be safely deposited; and forasmuch, as well for that use as for many others, a fortress would be necessary for us at Dublin, we command you to erect a castle there, in such competent place, as you shall judge most expedient as well to curb the city,† as to defend it, if occasion shall so require, and that you make it as strong as you can with good and durable walls. But you are first to finish one tower, unless afterwards a castle and palace, and other works that may require greater leisure, may be more conveniently raised, and that we should command you so to do; for which you have our pleasure, according to your desire. At present, you may take to this use three hundred marks from G. Fitz-Robert, in which

* Camb. Brit. p. 1366, edit. 1722. Ware's English Annals, p. 45. Hooker in Holingshed, p. 23, &c.

† Adjustitiandum.

he stands indebted to us. We command also our citizens of Dublin, that they strengthen their city, and that you compel them thereunto, if they should prove refractory. It is our pleasure also, that a fair be held at Dublin every year, to continue for eight days, and to begin on the day of the invention of the Holy cross; another at Drogheda on St John Baptist's day, "to continue also for eight days, with toll and custom thereunto belonging; another at Waterford on the festival of St. Peter ad Vincula for eight days, and another at Limerick on the festival of St. Martin, for eight days: and we command you, that you give public notice hereof by proclamation, that merchants may resort to them.—Witness the Lord Bishop of Norwich at Geddington, 31st August, 1205."

If it be not manifest from the fore-cited patent, yet it is highly probable, that the lord justice Fitzhenry began the castle, as the grant was made at his solicitation, the necessity of the work set forth, a fund allotted for the execution of it, and that he continued upwards of three years afterwards in the government: though, as it was an extensive structure, perhaps Archbishop Loundres might have had the honour of putting the last hand to it.

It would be impracticable to give an exact description of this royal building, as in its ancient form, on account of the many alterations it underwent at different times: yet we will adventure to give the reader such particulars upon the subject, as have occurred, and hope for indulgence where the description appears defective.

The entrance into the castle, from the city, was on the north side, by a draw-bridge placed between two strong round towers from Castle-street, which took its name from this fortress. The towers were called the Gate-towers, and the most westward of them till lately * subsisted, the other having been some time before pulled down, to make a more commodious entrance into the court of the castle. The gateway between these towers was furnished with a portcullis, armed with iron, to raise or let down as occasion required, and to serve as a second defence, in case the draw-bridge had been surprized by an enemy. Since the invention of artillery, two pieces of great ordnance were frequently planted on a platform opposite to the gate, to defend it, if the draw-bridge and portcullis should happen to be forced.

From the western gate tower, a strong and high curtain, extended in a

* Viz. 1766.

line parallel to Castle-street, as far as another tower, which in the last century took the name of Cork tower upon the following occasion. On the 1st of May, 1624, about nine o'clock in the morning, this tower suddenly fell down, and being only in part rebuilt at the charge of the public, Richard Boyle, the opulent and first Earl of Cork, in the year 1629, undertook to finish it at his own expence; and in the accomplishment thereof disbursed 408*l*. His arms, and an inscription were fixed in the wall, at the place from whence he carried the work. This tower has been since demolished to make room for other buildings.

From Cork tower, the wall of the castle was continued in one curtain of equal height with the former, until it joined Birmingham tower, which was the stateliest, strongest, and highest tower of the whole. It is said to have been erected by John Birmingham, Earl of Louth, and Baron of Atherdee, who was lord justice in the year 1321, or by Sir Walter Birmingham, who was lord justice in 1348. But we conceive, that it had an earlier existence than either of these periods, was coeval with the rest of the fortress, and called the High tower, as it over-topped the rest; otherwise the citadel would be left imperfect, and the southern and eastern curtains without proper defence, for want of such a flanker. It seems therefore to have taken its present name from the long imprisonment in it of Sir William Birmingham, and Walter his son, who were committed to this prison in the year 1331, for evil practices against the government, and the year following the former was taken out from thence and executed, the other was pardoned as to life, because he was in holy orders. Certain it is, that it was known by the name of Birmingham tower as early as the 13th year of king Henry IV. i. e. A. D. 1411; and what is contained in the tower itself, exhibits undoubted evidence of this; for in it may be seen a grant of that year to John Corryng-
ham,* “of a waste parcel of land, then of no value, lying under the castle of Dublin, called the castle ditch; extending in breadth between the said castle eastward, to a certain parcel of land (formerly called le Shepe’s land) which the said John and one Richard Barnard possess towards the east, and in length between the same castle to the south to the High-street, called Castle-street to the north, and from the bridge of the said castle to the city wall, adjoining to a certain tower of the said castle, called Birmingham tower.” This record proves not only what is before asserted, but also shews the growth

* Dated 8th of February, to John Corryngham and Richard Barnard.

and increase of the city without the walls since that time. For the two Sheep-streets take their names from a piece of pasture ground, called in the record *Le Shepe's land*, extending from the city ditch to the Carmelite monastery in White Friar's-street, and not called *Ship-street*, as being formerly a station for shipping, according to vulgar tradition; and in Archbishop Alan's registry it is called *vicus ovium*, from undoubted records. But this is beyond the bounds of the castle.

This tower was often used as a prison for state criminals, and is at present a repository for preserving part of the ancient records of the kingdom,* for which purpose an establishment was formerly made to the officer, of ten, and encreased to five hundred pounds a year, in favour of the celebrated Mr. Addison, who was Secretary to the Earl of Wharton, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

From Birmingham tower, the wall was continued by another high curtain as far as the Wardrobe tower, which now affords an entrance to the chapel, and was formerly, as it still remains, a repository for the royal robe, the cap of maintenance, and other furniture of state, preserved here by a patent officer, who has a competent salary for that employment. Between Birmingham tower, and the Wardrobe tower, the curtain was interrupted by two other nameless towers, of much less dimensions than either of the former; one of which, together with a part of the curtain, has been taken down, as well to make room for other necessary buildings, as to give an entrance into the castle garden, contiguous to it. The stump of the other of those towers yet remains, and on it is erected an elegant polygonal apartment, which serves for a cabinet to the government.

From the Wardrobe tower another curtain extended to the north, or Storehouse tower, which stood near Dame's-gate, and is now entirely demolished. This tower formerly served as a repository for the king's ammunition and stores;† and from thence the curtain was continued to the eastern gateway tower, at the entrance into the castle.

* This tower was taken down in 1775, and the present edifice erected in 1777.

† This seems to be the tower mentioned by Sir H. Sidney, in his Letter to the Lords of the Council of England, April 14, 1559.—“ And whear your Lordships may thinke straunge the demaunde of fower thousand of leade: it may pleas the tunderstonde, a great part thereof to be ment for and towarde the covering of a certaine tower within the castle of Dublin, whose rowfe was taken down by my lord of Sussex, and a platfourme thereon made; and thereuppon a cannon planted, to the great force of that queene's majesties piece, and terror of the evill disposed sort: so, as if the same be not in tyme

The castle is of an oblong quadrangular form, and was originally encompassed with a broad and deep moat, part of which was dry, but that part which lay to the east was filled with water by the flowing of the tide, and a branch of the river Dodder, which runs in a channel under an arch by the edge of the castle garden, and supplies the stables and other out-offices of the palace. This moat has from time to time been filled up, and at present is become private property, by grants from the crown, as may be seen before in the instance of John Corryngham,* who was clerk of the King's works, an officer in the nature of a surveyor-general. By a concordatum yet remaining in Birmingham tower, dated the 23d of October, 9 Hen. VI. (1430), "twenty marks a year were allotted out of the revenue of the kingdom, for the reparation of the castle hall, buildings, and towers of the castle of Dublin, wherein the books and records of chancery, of both benches, and the exchequer were kept, and which were then in such a ruinous condition, that the said books and records were greatly damaged by rain and the violence of the weather; and that the said twenty marks be paid into the hands of John Corryngham for the year ensuing, to enable him to proceed on the said work."

There were formerly two sally-ports, or postern gates, in the walls of this fortress; one near Birmingham tower, towards Sheep-street, and the other afforded a passage down to the back yard, and the out offices. The former was closed up in the year 1663, by order of the Duke of Ormond, then Lord-Lieutenant, upon the discovery of the conspiracy of Jephson, Blood, Warren, and others, whose scheme was to surprise the castle by that port. The other remained within our own memory, until the curtain, extending from the Wardrobe to the North tower, together with the latter, were taken down to make room for a new range of buildings, where at present the council chamber, and some of the offices of the Secretaries stand.

On the outside of the castle, towards the east, stands † a chapel for the covered agayn, it wil be the fynall decaye of that tower; beside the losse we have in the meane, of the neither rowmes there, for the bestowing of poweder, and other munycions, whereof (being as it is) we can lay there nothing. Collins's Letters, vol. i. p. 6.

* 14th October, 1422, ad 1st. Hen. VI. John Corryngham was appointed Keeper of the Palace within the Castle of Dublin, and Clerk of the Works, Berm. Tower, Pat. Roll. H. MSS. Collection, vol. iv.

† Lately taken down, and at present rebuilding.

service of the household, a lodging for the office of a groom-porter, or gaming table, lately put down, the provost-marshal's prison, an armoury, the work-houses of the armourers and smiths belonging to the train of artillery, the stables of the chief governor, and a range of fair buildings, some years since erected, and employed in offices belonging to the public, such as the offices of ordnance, war, treasury, for the registering of the deeds and conveyances of the kingdom, and the like.

The ancient officers, to whom the guard of the castle ordinarily belonged, were a constable, gentleman-porter, and a body of warders, consisting of archers and pikemen, and (after the invention of guns and gunpowder), of harquebussiers, or musquetiers, and artillerymen; a quantity of great ordnance being planted on platforms in the most convenient places for defence. The two towers at the gateway or entrance were set apart to the use of the constable for the custody of state prisoners, and they were indeed a strong security for such purposes: yet prisoners have found means to escape out of them, either by connivance or bribery. One signal instance of this happened in the case of the Lord Delvin, who in 1606 was committed in ward here, for joining in a conspiracy with the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, Maguire, O'Cahan, and most the chieftains of the Irish septs of Ulster, to surprize the castle of Dublin, cut off the Lord Deputy and Council, dissolve the State, and set up a government of their own. The conspiracy was discovered on the 19th of May, 1607, by a Roman Catholic intrusted with it, who dropped a letter in the council chamber, directed to Sir William Usher, clerk of the council, and immediately carried to the Lord Deputy Chichester, then sitting in Council, to the following import; "That he (the writer) " was called into company among some popish gentlemen, who, after " administering an oath of secrecy, declared their purpose was to murder or " poison the Deputy, to cut off Sir Oliver Lambert, to pick up one by one " the rest of the officers of state, to oblige the small dispersed garrisons by " hunger to submit, or to penn them up as sheep in shambles. That the castle " of Dublin being neither manned nor victualled, they held as their own, that " the towns were for them, the country with them, the grandees abroad and " in the north prepared to answer the first alarm, that the powerful men in " the west were assured by their agents to be ready as soon as the state was " in disorder, that the Catholic King had promised, and the Jesuits from the

"Pope warranted men and means to second the first stir, and royally to protect all their actions; that as soon as the state was dissolved, and the King's sword in their hands, they would elect a governor, chancellor, and council, dispatch letters to the King, trusting that from his unwillingness to embark in such a war, and his facility to pardon, he would grant them their own conditions of peace and government, with toleration of religion; that if the King listened not to their motions, the many days spent in England in debates and preparations, would give them time enough to breathe, fortify, and furnish the maritime coasts, and at leisure to call to their aid the Spanish forces from all parts." The discoverer further declares, "That he interposed some doubts to them, which they readily answered, and he pretended to consent to further their projects, and that he took this method to give notice of their designs, though he refused to betray his friends; in the mean time, that he would use his best endeavours to hinder any further practices:" and he concludes, "That if they did not desist, though he revered the Mass, and the Catholic religion, equal to the devoutest of them, yet he would make the leaders of that dance know, that he preferred his country's good, before their busy and ambitious humours." On this discovery, Tyrconnel, Tyrone, and Maguire fled beyond seas, most of the conspirators absconded, some were taken and executed, and Lord Delvin, (as appears by an inquisition taken at the Vicar's-hall, near St. Patrick's church, on the 9th of June, 1608), was arrested on the 10th of November, 1607, and committed to the castle* *pro diversis sceleratissimis et nequissimis prodicionibus contra dominum regem, coronam, et dignitates suas per ipsum Richardum Nugent, Baronem de Delvin, perpetratis:* (says the Inquisition) "to be kept there in safe custody by Tristram Ecclesten, constable of the castle, till he should by due course of law be released:" within eight days after which, the Deputy having notice that he was meditating an escape, ordered the constable to remove him from the upper chamber next the battlements, into a lower apartment, that he might be kept the more secure, and there be guarded night and day by some of the warders: but Ecclesten, in contempt of the Deputy, not only suffered the Lord Delvin to abide in his upper apartment, without placing any guards over him, but also permitted his Lordship's servant, John Evers, to come to

* For divers most wicked and atrocious acts of treason, committed against our lord the King, his crown and dignities, by him Richard Nugent, Lord Delvin.

him, and bring to his gentleman, Alexander Aylmer, who attended him in his confinement, certain cords, by the help whereof his Lordship, on the 22d of November, descended by the wall of the castle and escaped. The day following a proclamation was issued, signed by the Deputy and eighteen of the privy council, for apprehending and bringing him to justice; and Sir Richard Wingfield, marshal of the army, was sent in pursuit of him with a detachment of horse. But his Lordship found means to escape, and the next year voluntarily submitted himself to the King, and was pardoned.

To return, there was also in ancient times a chaplain allowed for officiating to the garrison, in the chapel of this fortress; which office seems to have had commencement in the year 1224, or not long before it; for that year King Henry III. issued a privy seal to William, Earl Marshal, the younger, then Lord Justice, "to allow fifty shillings yearly to William de Radclive, the King's chaplain, for ministering in the chapel of the castle of Dublin." Officers of the mint had also their residence here in divers ages; and, upon account of security, it was appointed and set apart as a place for coinage by many acts of parliament, of which numbers yet remain in the Rolls Office. The importance of it also may be seen in the statute of 10 Hen. VII. chap. 14, by which none but a man born within the realm of England was capable of being constable of it, as well as in the care taken from time to time in keeping it in repair. On the 24th of January, 6 Hen. VI. (1427), money being scarce to answer the exigencies of the State, an order passed in council, "that as the hall in the castle of Dublin, and the windows of it were ruinous, and that there was in the Treasury an ancient silver seal cancelled, which was then of no use to the King, that it should be broken and sold, and the money arising from it be laid out on the repairs of the said hall and windows." An instance of the frugality of those times. By a statute of 2d Edw. IV. not printed, it was provided, "that forty shillings be yearly taken out of the issues and profits of the hanaper, forty shillings out of the issues and profits of the chief pleas, forty shillings out of the issues and profits of the common pleas, three pounds out of the issues and profits of the exchequer, and twenty pounds out of the issues and profits of the masters of the mint, and be yearly paid to the clerk of the works of the said castle, (for which he was made accountable before the barons of the exchequer) and that all the leads of the isle of the hall of the said castle be sold by the treasurer of Ireland, to make and repair the same

“hall.” But these sums not being paid on account of divers pre-assignments on the fund allotted in 15th Edw. IV. (1475), it was enacted, “that the sheriffs shall make due payments to the clerk of the works “within three months after the sums come to their hands, notwithstanding “any assignments on the said issues to any other persons, under the penalty “of ten pounds, and that the clerk of the hanaper pay the forty shillings “allotted on his office within a month after the tally be offered him, and “the master of the mint within seven days after the tally be offered him.” The former of these acts is among the printed statutes, and the other may be seen in the Rolls-office.

Many attempts have been made to surprise this fortress, of which see hereafter. It was twice besieged in the rebellion of Thomas Fitzgerald in 1534, and a part of it destroyed by fire in 1683. Friar James Keating, prior of Kilmainham, was constable of it in the 18th Edw. IV. (1478), and fortified it with men and arms, broke down the draw-bridge, and held it out against the then Lord Deputy, Henry, Lord Grey. But a parliament meeting on Friday after All-Saints that year, it was then enacted, “That the said friar should, between that and Christmas following, cause “the said bridge to be repaired substantially and sufficiently, by the survey “of Henry White, of Dublin, clerk; and in case of failure, that his office “of Prior should be void, and that the Lord Deputy might make a guardian or custodee of the said priory, until the grand master of Rhodes, or “prior of St. John of London, should provide a guardian or prior of it.”

SECTION II.

To consider this building as a royal seat of government, it is to be noted, that it was not converted to that use till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Before that period, there does not appear to have been any fixed place for the reception of the chief governors, who sometimes held their courts at Thomas-court, (in which was a chamber of presence, called the King's chamber, wherein the lords of the council assembled,) sometimes at the palace of the Archbishops of Dublin, at St. Sepulchre's, but oftener in the castle of Kilmainham. In 1488, the Earl of Kildare, then Lord Deputy, received Sir Richard Edgecomb in the King's great chamber, in Thomas-court, and there did homage, and took the oath of allegiance to King Henry VII. in the person of Sir Richard Edgecomb. The Earl of Kildare, being

appointed Lord Deputy in 1524, took the oath of office in Christ-church, and from thence went in state to the abbey of St. Thomas, Conn O'Neil carrying the sword before him, where he entertained the nobility and the King's commissioners with a splendid feast. In 1556, the Lord Lieutenant Fitzwalter kept his court at Kilmainham, and there received the submission of Shane O'Neil. The Lord Deputy Sussex kept his court in the same place the year following. In 1559, the Earl of Sussex, being again appointed Lord Lieutenant, lay the first night of his arrival at the house of Mr. Peter Forth, because the house of Kilmainham had been damaged by a tempest the year before, and was not yet repaired; the next morning he rode to St. Patrick's church, and took the oath of office, and from thence to St. Sepulchre's, where he kept his court.

Upon this occasion it was judged, that the Castle of Dublin might be fitted up at less expence for the reception of the government, than the house of Kilmainham; and accordingly Queen Elizabeth, in the third year of her reign (1560), sent a mandate to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, "to repair and enlarge the Castle of Dublin, for the reception of the chief governors." What was done in pursuance of this order does not particularly appear; but it is manifest, from an entry in the Rolls of Chancery, "That when Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, landed in 1565, he lay at Monck-town, and from thence removed to the house of Thomas Fitzwilliams, at Merion, from whence as he approached the city, the sheriffs of Dublin met him with sixty horse and a trumpeter, and at Hoggin-green, now College-green, the mayor and aldermen received him in their formalities. He marched not through the city, but rode through the ford of St. Mary's abbey, and passed along Oxmantown-green to Kilmainham, to view the house, which was then in decay; and there the sheriffs, at the outer gate, took their leaves of him, and went home at two o'clock, and his Lordship went to St. Sepulchre's, and there lodged, and on the 20th of January he was sworn in Christ-church." Hooker * adds, "that after he was sworn, the new appointed privy council conducted him to the Castle of Dublin, where he swore them according to the Queen's instructions." From that time the Castle became the residence of the chief governor, and has continued so from thence to this day.

Hooker † affirms, "that it was Sir Henry Sidney who repaired and beau-

* As before, p. 112.

† Ibid, p. 152.

“tified the Castle about the year 1567, and that before his time it was
 “ruinous, foul, filthy, and greatly decayed.” But it is probable something
 was done to make it commodious, by virtue of the Queen’s mandate in
 1560; otherwise it could be no way fit for the reception of Sir Henry Sidney
 seven years after. What that good Lord Deputy did upon this occasion, will
 best appear from a concordatum for the establishment of the house-keeper
 of the Castle, issued by his Lordship and the Privy Council, on the 15th of
 November, 1570, which we will give entire, not only as it illustrates the
 subject, but as it may afford some entertainment to the reader, to compare
 the English language at that time with the modern way of writing.

By the Lord Deputy and Counsaill.

“HENRY SIDNEY,

“WHEREAS ther haith ben erected of late within hir Majestie’s Castell of
 “Dublyn, certen lodging and outhier fair and necessarie roulmes, boeth for
 “a convenient plaice for the Lord Deputie’s howse, and a fit seate for the
 “placing and receiving of any Governour hereaftir, as for the bettir and
 “more commodious resorte and assembly of the Counsaill, and for the
 “gretter ease of all sutors boeth riche and poore, whiche hertofore were
 “accustomed to travaill to and from plaices boeth farder distant and lesse
 “commodious for the dispatche of ther causes; whiche lodgings and
 “buildings, yf they shoulde not from time to time be well mayntained,
 “loked into, ayred, clened, and dressed up in the absence of the gouver-
 “nour, they shoulde in short tyme come to grette decay and ruyne. We
 “have therfor thought fytt, that as well for the keaping of the said howse,
 “and roulmes newly erected, as for the clensing of all the gutters within
 “the said Castell, sweping and keaping clene of the walkes upon the walls
 “and platform, as for the tending and keaping of the clocke within the said
 “Castell, whiche requireth daily attendance to be tempred and kept in frame,
 “to appoint sume honest, carefull, and diligent person to take that chardge
 “in hand, who should from tyme to tyme undertake the doinges of thos
 “services, and in the gouvernour’s absence to loke to the preservation of
 “thinges appertayning to the howse, to take the same by indentur, and in like
 “mannir to re-deliver theme, so that hir magestie shall not, through negli-
 “gent keaping of the said howse, be at any chardge. Forasmuche therefor

“as ther is no certain fee or interteynment appointed for that purpose, we
 “have condescended and agreed to allow unto our well biloved George
 “Arglass, of Dublin, gentilman, servant unto us the sayd Lord Deputy, or
 “to his sufficiente deputy, sixteen pence current money of Ireland by the
 “day, and withall, sume convenient roulme for his lodging within the sayd
 “Castell, at the assignment of the gouvernour for the tyme being; whiche
 “allowance of sixteen pence currant money of Ireland, we have agreed
 “shall begyn from the first daye of October last past, and to be payed
 “quarterly out of th’ office of the hanaper in this realme, of souche
 “sums of money as shall be thear receyved to hir magestie’s use from
 “tyme to tyme, and the sayd intertaynment shall so endure and continue
 “during pleasur; willing and requiring the clearke of hir magestie’s sayd
 “hanaper in this realme for the tyme being, and his deputies and substi-
 “tutes by virtue of this our concordatum, to be enrolled in hir magestie’s
 “exchequer in this realme, to make payment thereof unto hym from tyme
 “to tyme as apperteyneth, without any further special warrant or bill to be
 “obteyned for the same; and this accordingly shall not only be hys suf-
 “ficient warrante and dischardge in that behalfe from tyme to tyme, but
 “also unto the thesorier, vice thesorier, chancellour, and barrons, and
 “other officers of hir magestie’s said exchequer, auditors, and outh-
 “er hir magestie’s officers and commissioner’s of accomptes, to make allow-
 “ance thereof from tyme to tyme upon the accomptes of the clearke of
 “hir magestie’s sayd hanaper for the tyme being. Given undyr hir
 “magestie’s signett at the Castell of Dublin, the 15th of November, 1570,
 “in the 12 yere of hir magestie’s reign ”

Robert Weston,
 Adam Dublin,
 G. Kildare,
 T. Ardmachan,
 H. Miden,
 Robert Dyllon,

Thomas Cusack,
 Lucas Dillon,
 Francis Agard,
 John Challoner,
 N. White.

SECTION III.

To consider the Castle under its third relation, namely, as a place, where the courts of law and equity for the dispatch of the justice of the nation, and where the high courts of Parliament were held, it may be observed, that in the early ages of the English government, the courts of justice were ambulatory, and not fixed to any certain place. In the reign of Edward III. the Common Pleas and Exchequer were held at Carlow. In the thirty-seventh year of that reign (1363) the Common Pleas was by writ removed from Carlow back to Dublin; and the reason for doing so is given in the record, namely, "because Carlow was surrounded by enemies, the walls about it much decayed, and the place reckoned unsafe for the residence of the King's ministers." This would have been as good a reason for removing the Exchequer from thence at the same time; yet it continued there long after. In the first year of Richard II. (1377) the ministers of the Exchequer petitioned the parliament for an augmentation of their salaries, in regard "that being obliged to sit at Carlow from their proper habitations, they could not have their own provision for their sustenance, and by their fees of office, by which they used to be supported while the Exchequer was at Dublin, they could not live on their antient fees." Upon the reasons alledged in this petition, their salaries were augmented, and an order issued for continuing such additional salaries while the Exchequer sat at Carlow. After that time the Common Pleas was removed back to Carlow, and that court was held there in 1389; from whence both that Court and the Exchequer were probably removed to Dublin in the reign of King Henry IV. for by patent dated the 27th of June, 1401, the Duke of Lancaster, then Lord Lieutenant, had power given him to remove them to such places as he should think proper.

Parliaments also were unfixed, and held at various places, as at Trim, Drogheda, Naas, Weys or Wexford, Conall, Clare, Limerick, Balldoil, Castledermot, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cashell, but more frequently at Dublin, and sometimes in the Castle itself, as was done 11th Jac. I. 10th and 15th Car. I. These assemblies were also sometimes held in Christ-church, where was a room called the Common-house, (perhaps the House of Commons), as appears by a statute 29 Hen. VI. where a petition from the seneschal of the liberty of Wexford, and from the sovereign of Wexford was read in parlia-

ment, directed to the Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy, to the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, and to the Commons of the said parliament in the Common-house, within the cathedral of the Holy Trinity, as Christ-church was anciently called ; in which place a parliament was held in the government of Thomas, Earl of Sussex, in 1559, and at many other times. The stately halls of religious houses afforded also a commodious reception for those assemblies, and there is an instance of one being held in the hall of the Carmelites, in White Friar's-street, in the year 1333.

In the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the beginning of that of King James I. both terms and parliaments were held within the Castle. In Michaelmas term, 1605, and in the two following terms, the courts of Justice sat in a house seated near the river Liffey, and not far from the College, which was built by Sir George Cary for an hospital, though never applied to that use. In 1606 application was made by the Lord Deputy, Chichester, and the privy council of Ireland, to the lords of the council of England for a fund to build a place to hold terms and parliaments in. A part of the letter sent upon that occasion, may be necessary to be transcribed, as it manifests what is alleged. “ We are enforced to acquaint your
“ lordships, how much we are troubled for a place to hold the terms in ; for
“ that Sir George Cary, the Treasurer here, hath written to me the Deputy,
“ that he hath set his house here, which he built for an Hospital, to Sir
“ Thomas Ridgeway, who (as he saith) shall succeed him in his said office
“ of treasurership, in which place, since Michaelmas last, the terms have
“ been kept, as this likewise must be, by reason of the shortness of the time
“ to adjourn it. We find that Sir George Cary is not unwilling it should be
“ retained for that use, so he might be compounded with for the charge he
“ hath been at in building of it, which he values to be above 4000*l*. and
“ that charge we think very inconvenient his Majesty should be at ; for
“ that we have found a place near the magazine, where the victuals were,
“ which for 1600*l*. of sterling harps, we will undertake to make a great deal
“ more convenient for keeping of the terms, and besides fit to hold the par-
“ liament in, when his Majesty shall be pleased to appoint the same, for
“ which purpose only his Majesty must be at a great part of the aforesaid
“ charge, though the terms should be still kept in the hospital ; by reason
“ that the places here, wherein the parliaments have been used to be kept,

“were reduced by the blast of gunpowder, and still remain so. In consideration whereof, we are humbly bold to beseech your Lordships to be a mean to his Majesty to allow the aforesaid sum of 1600*l.* to be employed in building that place, which will be both fit for terms and parliament. For to bring the courts of law again into this Castle, were to draw them just over the store of munitions, which not only by practice (as formerly hath been attempted) but by using of fire, by burning of some prisoners in the hand, may be fired to the exceeding detriment of the state, and ruin of this Castle. In which respects, we doubt not but your Lordships will think it exceeding inconvenient, and for our parts, we know it to be so dangerous (and at no time more than now) as we cannot without almost inevitable hazard adventure upon it; whereof her late Majesty and your Lordships had a like feeling, and accordingly directions were sent hither for removing the terms out of this Castle, which, upon some occasion of altering the then Deputy, was neglected: and, if we may by this bearer herein receive his Majesty’s directions and money, we are in good hope that by Michaelmas term, the place before mentioned may be built for the terms, which are now greater than usually they have been; and therefore neither the hospital nor Castle great enough for that purpose, but only for necessity.” From Dublin, 29th April, 1606. Your Lordship’s, &c.

What is intended by the blast of gunpowder mentioned in this letter, refers to an accident by the blowing up of gunpowder on the Wood Quay, in 1596, which did great damage to many parts of the city.

Notwithstanding the importunity of the said letter, yet the Castle continued to be the ordinary place of meeting both for terms and parliament till the rebellion of 1641, and from thence to the Restoration: for the building mentioned to be erected for an hospital by Sir George Cary, afterwards became the property of the Chichester family, was called Chichester-house, and was rented and inhabited by the Lord Justice Borlase in 1641. But in latter times, parliaments have been constantly held in it, and on the site thereof a sumptuous parliament-house hath been not many years since erected, with all convenient chambers and offices for the dispatch of the business of those august assemblies.* A particular place was afterwards set

* This stately pile, which will be hereafter described, is now the Bank of Ireland.

apart in Christ-church lane for the business of the law, and handsome courts and chambers were erected for that purpose in the year 1695.*

And now the Castle is disengaged from both these incumbrances, which were a great inconvenience to the state, and such great alterations have been made in the building withinside the walls, that it would be difficult to point out what the ancient buildings were, or to what uses applied. The two gate-towers were anciently set apart for the constable's lodgings, and the custody of state prisoners; and so late as the year 1715, one of them, together with the adjoining old buildings, was applied to the latter of those uses. The ancient fee of the constable was 20*l.* sterling, per annum, which afterwards was augmented to 365*l.* per annum, to make the whole 20*s.* a day; and a few years ago, the constable had an additional allowance made him of 70*l.* per annum in lieu of his lodgings, to continue until the said lodgings were put in proper order for his habitation. Each warder, called *vigil* in the public records, had a yearly fee anciently of 45*s.* 6½*d.* as appears by a liberate now remaining in Birmingham tower, of the 32d year of Edward III. (1358), whereby Thomas Langarton, vigil or warder of the Castle of Dublin, had an order for receiving out of the Exchequer 11*s.* 4½*d.* for a quarter's salary, from the 17th of August to the 17th of November, in part payment of his annual fee of 45*s.* 6½*d.* and another of the same import for his quarter's salary from November the same year to the February following. The porter's ancient fee was 13*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* a year, and so continues. The fee of the keeper of the council chamber is 18*l.* 5*s.* a year. It has been seen before, that upon the first creation of a housekeeper, the fee was 16*d.* a day, or 24*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year: at present the fee of the housekeeper of the Castle, and of the house of Chapel-izod,† and overseer of the gardens, and keeper of the wardrobe (which are blended in one office), amounts to 120*l.* per annum. The ancient fee of the keeper of the records of Birmingham tower was 10*l.* but is now augmented to 500*l.* per annum, as has been already remarked.

This description of the Castle ‡ shall be closed by the relation of a matter not wholly foreign to the subject, namely an account of a controversy

* The access to these being extremely narrow and inconvenient, the new courts, which will be hereafter described, were erected on the Inn's Quay.

† Since converted to a barrack for the regiment of artillery.

‡ This palace, with its modern improvements, will be hereafter described,

determined by combat within the walls of it in the year 1583, as the same is related in the Chronicle of John Hooker, alias Vowell, a contemporary writer.

Connor Mac Cormack O'Connor appealed Teig Mac Gilpatrick O'Connor before the Lords Justices (Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Sir Henry Wallop) and Council, for killing his men under protection. Teig, the defendant, pleaded that the appellant's men had, since they had taken protection, confederated with the rebel Cahir O'Connor, and therefore were also rebels, and that he was ready to maintain his plea by combat. The challenge being accepted by the appellant, all things were prepared to try the issue, and time and place appointed, according to precedents drawn from the laws of England in such cases. The weapons being sword and target, were chosen by the defendant, and the next day appointed for the combat. The lords justices, the judges and counsellors attended in places set apart for them, every man according to his rank, and most of the military officers for the greater solemnity of the trial were present. The combatants were seated on two stools, one at each end of the inner court of the Castle. The court being called, the appellant was led forward from his stool within the lists, stripped to his shirt, and searched by the secretary of state, having no arms but his sword and target; and taking a corporal oath, that his quarrel was just, he made his reverence to the lords justices and the court, and then was conducted back to his stool. The same ceremony was observed as to the defendant. Then the pleadings were openly read, and the appellant was demanded, whether he would aver his appeal? Which he answering in the affirmative, the defendant was also asked, whether he would confess the action, or abide the trial of the same? He also answered, that he would aver his plea by the sword. The signal being given by the sound of trumpet, they began the combat with great resolution. The appellant received two wounds in his leg, and one in his eye, and thereupon attempted to close the defendant, who being too strong for him, he pummelled him, till he loosened his murrion, and then with his own sword cut off his head, and on the point thereof presented it to the lords justices, and so his acquittal was recorded. Hooker gives the victory to the appellant, and yet acquits the defendant, which is a contradiction occasioned by his not attending to the legal terms; and he concludes with an ill-natured remark, "that the combat was managed with such valour and resolution on both sides, that the spectators wished, that it had rather fallen on the whole sept of the O'Connors, than on those two gentlemen."

CHAPTER III.

Of the ancient Walls, Castles, and Towers of the City of Dublin.

THAT the walls and fortifications about Dublin were raised by the Ostmen or Danes in the 9th century, is a point that admits of no controversy; historians are uniform upon this head, though none of them are so particular as to fix an æra for the first erection. As it was the head and capital of their colonies in Leinster, from whence they issued out upon all occasions against their enemies, it is no way improbable but that they rendered it fit for defence and security soon after they first possessed it; which seems to have been about the year 838, when we are told * “that a fleet of sixty sail of those foreigners entered the river Liffey, and another of the same number possessed themselves of the mouth of the river Boyn, at Drogheda.” Ware † indeed, from the authority of some Irish histories, takes it for granted, “that the Danes possessed themselves of the city of Dublin, and of the neighbouring territory called Fingal, before the year 851.”

He might have fixed that event at an earlier period; for it is manifest, from the Annals of Ulster, “that in the year 843, Nuad Mac Segene, a religious of Kil Achad, suffered martyrdom from the Danes of Dublin, who also pillaged the church of Kil Achad.” As therefore we find them settled at Dublin in this last mentioned year, it is no way improbable that they possessed themselves of it five years earlier, when their great fleet first appeared in the mouth of the Liffey.

In the year 1000, the same people repaired ‡ and fortified the city with new works, and five years after King Melaghlin marched to Dublin, and set fire to the suburbs; but the strength of the walls hindered him from making any impression on the city. An eye witness || tells us, “that when Earl Strongbow first laid siege to Dublin in the year 1170, Miles de Cogan lodged close to the walls;” and he mentions also St. Mary’s gate, on the

* Annal. four Mast. under the year 838. Ware’s Antiq. cap. 24.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

|| See Hibernica, p. 10.

east part of the city, and the south gate, and that the kernes were mounted on the walls. Cambrensis,* who was contemporary with these actions, gives also the same account; from all which it is evident, that the city was encompassed with walls before the arrival of the English; and it may be seen before, p. 15, that in the writ sent by King John to the Lord Justice Fitz-Henry, in 1204, for building the castle, he commanded him to compell the citizens to strengthen and repair the city walls, the fortifications about the city having then, it seems, gone in some measure to decay.

In the annals of Ireland, published by Camden at the end of his Britannia, ascribed by some † to Philip Flatisbury, but by others, ‡ more truly to Christopher Pembrige, it is said, “that the church of the Dominicans || was in “the year 1316 destroyed by the mayor and citizens of Dublin, when they “expected to be besieged by Edward Bruce, and the stones converted “to the building of the city walls, which were then enlarged on the “north part above the Merchants-quay; for that formerly the walls ran “by the church of St. Owen,§ where (proceeds Pembrige) we still see a “tower beyond the gate, with another gate in the street where the taverns “are,” i. e. in Wine-tavern street. From this description given by Pembrige, some judgment may be formed how the ancient walls of the city were carried, namely, from Wine-tavern gate along the south side of Cook-street, till they joined Owen’s arch, which yet remains, and was a portal to the city, and from thence were continued north of Owen’s church-yard, to a castle called Fagan’s-castle, in Page’s court, where was another portal, and and from thence they extended to Newgate. Some remains of these ancient walls may be seen in a void plot of ground lying between School-house lane and Owen’s arch; the residue of them being for the most part built on, and the traces and evidences thereof entirely changed, must be judged of by the description given by Pembrige before mentioned, which was given, if not by a contemporary witness, at least by one who writ a very few years after. For that writer closes his annals with the year 1347, at which time he probably died; and we rather choose to follow his testimony, than that of Richard Stanihurst,¶ a writer of the sixteenth century, who inverts the order of the story, and would have the new wall erected at the time of Bruce’s invasion to be the inner wall before described, “for that”

* Vaticinal Hist. of Ireland, lib. i. cap. 17, 21.

† Stanihurst Descrip. Hib. cap. 7.

‡ Ware de Script. cap. 10, 12.

|| On the Inn’s-quay.

§ Now St. Audeon.

¶ Descrip. Hib. cap. 3.

says he, "the citizens mistrusted that the walls that went along both the
"quays (i. e. the Merchant's-quay and the Wood-quay) should not have
"been of sufficient force to out-hold the enemy."

The walls of the city, including those of the Castle, in their largest extent did not take up an Irish mile. We shall endeavour to trace them out, as far as the ruins of time, and the penury of writers will suffer: and as some parts of them in several places are yet visible, we shall connect them together, partly by probable conjecture, and partly by such memoirs as have occurred.

From the north or Store tower of the Castle, formerly mentioned, the city wall was carried by the garden of Cork House, which was anciently the church-yard of St. Mary les Dames, unto Dames'-gate, which stood upon the rising of Cork-hill, opposite to a small alley, called by some Scarlet-alley, and by some Salutation-alley. It is to be noted by the way, that the street now called Cork-hill, is no ancient name of the place, but was affixed to it only in the last century, from a house erected there by the first Earl of Cork, in which now is kept * Lucas's Coffee-house, the old Exchange, and some other tenements inhabited by tradesmen. The proof of this particular may in some measure be collected from a grant of the ground on which those buildings stand, to the said Earl of Cork, now to be seen in his Majesty's Rolls office, passed in the reign of King Charles I. though enrolled in the 28th of Charles II. among other grants made to that nobleman by Queen Elizabeth, King James I. and King Charles I. The grant is "of one piece of land with the appurtenances, situate near the
"castle ditch of Dublin, late in the tenure of Jaques Wingfield, extending
"from the wall on the north part of the said castle, in breadth an hundred
"feet, and from the bridge of the said castle in length, to the wall of the
"city of Dublin, adjoining to a certain tower of the said castle, (which must
"be the Store tower), towards the east one hundred and fifty feet. Also
"the whole piece now or late void ground lying near the east and north wall
"of Dublin, extending from the castle called Fyan's-castle, and so near the
"wall, from the wall of the said city on the west, unto a garden late in the
"tenure of William Grace or Patrick Kelly, or one of them, and the orchard
"called Fagan's orchard, and so along by the mears of the said orchard
"unto the Hogg-lane on the east, and from the river Aneliffe on the north

* Viz. in 1766, these have been long since taken down.

“unto the walls of the said city, and the King’s way, called Dame’s-street, “on the south and west, together with the ground, soil, and bottom, and “other appurtenances, of and in the limits aforesaid, in the county of the “city of Dublin. Also a tenement late covered with thatch, and two gar- “dens adjoining, in the parish of St. Andrew’s, without the Dame’s-gate, “within or near to the said city, in the county of the city of Dublin, late “parcel of St. Mary’s abbey, near Dublin.” We have given this part of the record at large, though it does not all properly belong to the subject of the present chapter; yet we thought it necessary, as it shews how much the city is encreased in buildings and improvements, even since the reign of King Charles I. when gardens, void spaces of ground, and thatched houses were to be seen even within the narrow compass of the walls. To proceed.

Dame’s-gate, anciently called the Eastern-gate, and St. Mary’s-gate, and so mentioned by Maurice Regan, did not take its name from the mill-dam near it, as some have conjectured, but from the church of St. Mary les Dames, contiguous to it on the inside of the walls; and till the Reformation* the image of the Virgin Mary stood in a niche of stone work over the gate; the pedestal and other footsteps whereof remained there till the gate itself was demolished within our own memory: from this gate, the street called Dame’s-street derives its name, extending in a line from east to west to Hoggin-green, now College-green. This gate was built with towers castle-wise, and was armed with a portcullis. It was one of the narrowest entrances into the city, and standing upon an ascent was, when business encreased, and the town grew more populous, much thronged and encumbered with carriages; for remedy whereof, the Earl of Strafford attempted † to have the passage enlarged by throwing down a part of the city wall, and some houses adjoining thereto; but the neighbouring proprietors could not be prevailed on to yield their consents upon the terms proposed, and the project came to nothing. At this time the places, where now Crane-lane, Essex-street, the Custom-house, ‡ Temple-bar, and Fleet-street are built, were a strand and slough, and there was a small harbour near the foot of Dame’s-gate, from whence Archbishop Alan, in 1534, || took boat, intending to fly to England to avoid the fury of Thomas Fitzgerald, who had that

* MS. of Robert Ware.

† Ibid.

‡ The old Custom-house.

|| Waræi Annal. regn. Hen. VIII. ad an 1534. Hooker in Hollingsh. p. 92.

year broken out into rebellion, and was a great enemy to the Archbishop.* This slough was reclaimed, and the river embanked with quays in the reign of King Charles II.† and the council chamber, and other structures being built there, it was thought necessary by the government, as the incumbrances daily increased in consequence of the growth of trade, to make another aperture in the city wall, which was done in the government of Arthur, Earl of Essex, in 1675, by demolishing Isod's tower, and in the room of it erecting a new gate, which then got the denomination of Essex-gate, as the new street leading from it, and the bridge soon after built over the Liffey, were called Essex-street and Essex-bridge, in honour of that Lord Lieutenant. Mr. Humphry Jervis, (who was afterwards knighted, and served in the office of lord mayor in 1681), was one of the sheriffs of the city when these works were undertaken, and promoted them with great zeal and activity, perhaps not without an eye to private interest, as he had a considerable leasehold estate on the north side of the river, and the event has shewn that he was not mistaken in his reckoning.‡ Essex-gate, at that time erected, has been since demolished.

The tower before mentioned under the name of Isod's-tower, together with Chape-lizod, a village near the city, (and the same may be said of Isod's fort in the Park), are reported by an historian|| "to have taken their names "from La-Beal-Isoud, or the fair Isoud, daughter to Anguish (I know not "what) King of Ireland, and that the tower was a castle of pleasure for the "kings to recreate themselves in." But perhaps it would be nearer the truth to conjecture, that these places were so called from the surname of Isod, some of whom yet remain in the county of Kilkenny.

Between Dame's-gate and Isod's-tower, stood another § tower (now covered with a private edifice).

From Isod's-tower the wall extended N. N. W. till it joined Newman's-tower, by some ¶ called Buttevant's-tower, on the banks of the river, a little

* She was driven on shore by contrary winds near Clontarf, from whence he went to a village called Artain, to conceal himself for a time, but was discovered by his enemies, and the next morning dragged from his bed and most inhumanly murdered.

† MS. Robert Ware ut supra.

‡ Mr. Jervis's descendant is now possessed of a very considerable property.

|| Stanihurst, ibid. p. 23.

§ Demolished in 1763, when Parliament-street was opened, in the middle of which it stood.

¶ Robert Ware, MS.

west of the place where Essex-bridge now stands ; and from thence, at no great distance it was annexed to another tower anciently called Case's-tower,* but in latter times the Baker's-tower, the same having been long held as the Baker's-hall.

From Case's-tower westward on the walls of the city, at the end of Fishamble-street, stood a castle, that in different ages bore two names, viz. Proutefort's-castle, and Fyan's-castle, possibly from some families of both those names, who either built or inhabited it. William Proutefort was a man of some figure in the reign of Edward III. and was appointed one of the commissioners † for levying a subsidy granted by the communities of the counties of Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, and Kerry, to Almarick de Sancto Amando, Lord Justice, for carrying on the war against the Irish enemies, anno 1358. Three of the Fyans bore ‡ the high offices of the city in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries ; for John Fyan was mayor in 1472 and 1479. Thomas Fyan was one of the sheriffs in 1540, and Richard Fyan was mayor in 1549 and 1564. It must be submitted to conjecture, whether the Proutefort or the Fyan's before-mentioned gave their respective names to this castle, by the latter of which names it was called || in the year 1610, and by the former in 1678,§ and was sometimes used as a state prison.

The Old Crane, a strong building, and for a time used as a custom-house, stood near the city walls, between the Wood-quay and Merchant's-quay, at the end of Wine-tavern-street, but seems to have been more modern than the towers and castles before mentioned, and to have been erected for other purposes than defence. Part of this building remained till of late ; and from thence the wall made in the time of Edward Bruce's attempt, stretched in a direct line along Merchant's-quay, till it joined the Bridge-gate, standing on the south side of the old bridge, which gave name to one of the most ancient streets in the city, called from thence Bridge-street, and afforded also another inlet into the city. This gate was not coeval with the bridge, which was built in the reign of King John, but was erected in the year 1316 against Bruce's attempt. It was placed between two turrets, furnished with a port cullis, and ornamented with a public clock ¶ for regulating the

* It stood at the foot of Essex-bridge, and the remains of the foundation were taken away when that bridge was re-edified.

† Rot. Tur. Birm. 32 Edw. III. No. 8.

‡ List of the mayors and sheriffs of Dublin.

|| Plan of Dublin annexed to this work, taken 1610.

§ Robert Ware, MS.

¶ Ibid, ut supra.

motions of market people homewards, which was set up in the year 1573, and seems to have been done from observations made on the conveniences which three public clocks* set up in the year 1560, by Queen Elizabeth, afforded the citizens; namely, one at the Castle, one in the city, and a third at St. Patrick's church. This gate, having through age suffered great decays, was repaired† at considerable expence by that glorious queen, and at the same time her royal arms were erected on the north side thereof, fronting Oxmantown, and an inscription fixed thereon, bearing date MDXCVIII.

From this gate the wall was continued on the west side of Bridge-street, to another gate which stood between the south end of the said street, and the lower end of New-row, near a place called by Stanihurst‡ the Cucull or Cuckold's-post. This gate supported || with an arch, a castle without turrets, and hath passed under three several names. Some§ have called it Gormund-gate, from one Gormund, a Dane, who they suppose was the builder of it, and others ¶ from Gormund, a Danish saint. But neither of these hypotheses can be well supported; since the gate gave an entrance into the city, through that part of the wall which was built in 1316,** during the invasion of Edward Bruce, long after the extinction of the Danish power here. Others, with more probability, have called it Ormond, or Urmond-gate; and this also is a conjecture of Stanihurst,†† who adds, that it took the name from some Earl of Ormond, who issued out of it and defeated a body of Irish, who were approaching to assault the city, and that in memory of the action, the gate was from thence so called; and this indeed seems to be countenanced by the name which the place at this day bears, being called in Irish, *Geata na Eorlagh*, or the Earl's-gate. The place where it stood is now called Wormwood-gate.

From Ormond-gate the wall stretched up a steep hill to Newgate; but between both stood a square tower, within the verge of the marshalsea of the four courts, commonly called the Black Dog,‡‡ from the sign of a

* Annal. Queen Eliz. Engl. imputed to Sir James Ware, under the year 1560.

† Ibid, MS. ut supra.

‡ Description of Ireland, p. 22.

|| Robert Ware, ut supra.

§ Stanihurst, ut supra.

¶ R. Ware.

** Anno 1316, the city walls on the north ran close by St. Owen's church and Wine-tavern-street; in which places were two gates (described in Cambden's Irish annals) and by the stones of St. Saviour's, the friars predicants church; the mayor and citizens enlarged and built a new wall to the city from Newgate, from thence so called) to Ormond's-gate, which stood at the foot of King John's bridge.

†† R. Ware.

‡‡ Ibid.

Talbot there hung up. This tower was, till towards the end of the seventeenth century, called Brown's-castle, not in regard of any ancient founder, but of a later proprietor, Sir Richard Browne, who kept his mayoralty therein in the years 1614, 1615, and 1620. Newgate was anciently, and still is,* made use of for the custody of the worst sort of criminals. It was built in a square form, and had a tower at each corner; but upon the reparation of it in the time of the usurpation,† the two towers that looked towards the city were taken down, the other two next to Cut-purse-row are still remaining. It has been repaired and altered not many years since, and a commodious passage for foot people laid out on the south side of it. Whether it was called Newgate as being the last built of the city gates, or from Newgate in London, must be left uncertain; but it appears from undoubted records to have borne that name upwards of five hundred years, of which the foundation charter of the hospital of St. John without Newgate, made by Alured le Palmer, about the year 1188, and the confirmation thereof by Pope Clement III. are pregnant evidences. It appears also by a record ‡ in the Tower of London, that one Daniel, prior of the hospital of St. John without Newgate, obtained the royal assent to the bishoprick of Emly on the 8th of April, 1238; though the see being at that time filled by one Christian, Daniel came short of his expectation. Among the plea rolls in Birmingham-tower || there is an instance also that comes near the point, where Walter, prior of St. John's without Newgate, recovered by fine against Richard Bretnagh, the lands of Coulkoyl, in the county of Limerick, before the justices itinerant at Limerick, in Trinity term, 35 Hen. III. i. e. 1251.

A good part of the old walls of the city is to be seen at the market, that nearly adjoins to Newgate.§

From Newgate the wall was carried S. E. along the rear of Back-lane, to another aperture in it at St. Nicholas's-gate, and in this extension supported three towers; the first of which was called the Watch-tower,¶ placed near Newgate, where ordinarily a centry stood heretofore to guard the prisoners therein confined; from which circumstance it got its name. The second

* Viz. in 1766: it has been since taken down; the new prison erected in Green-street will be hereafter described.

† R. Ware.

‡ Pat. 22 Hen.

|| Rot. fin. Berm. tur de an. 35 Hen. III.

§ Removed on the opening of Upper Bridge-street.

¶ MS. ut supra.

tower was in shape octangular, but was usually called the Hanging-tower, from a propension or leaning posture it had towards the suburbs. The third of these towers stood between the Hanging-tower and St. Nicholas's-gate, and was called sometimes the Round-tower, from its figure, and sometimes St. Francis's-tower, from its position opposite to the garden of the Franciscan friary, which is now all covered with buildings.

From St. Nicholas-gate the bounds of the city began to be contracted, and the walls were carried N. E. at the back of a mill-race in Bride's-alley, where a proportion of them is yet to be seen on the south side of Ross-lane, till they extended to another opening at Pole-gate, or rather Pool-gate, from a confluence of water which settled in this hollow, and was often troublesome to passengers, till a bridge was thrown over it, which was repaired * by Nicholas Stanihurst, about the year 1544. In latter times this gate has been called St. Werburgh's-gate, from its situation at the south end of a street of that name, dividing the same from Bride-street or St. Bridget's-street. Midway between Nicholas-gate and Pole-gate stood anciently a tower, called Geneville's-tower,† near adjoining to a building called after the tower Geneville's-inn, both which are supposed to have borrowed their names from Sir Henry Geneville, whose property they were, and whose wife, Maud Lacy, died in Dublin in the year 1302.

From Pole-gate the wall proceeded in pretty near a straight line, till it terminated with the Castle at Birmingham-tower, a little beyond a small tower which stood on the city wall, in the room of which was afterwards erected ‡ a little building projecting out of Hoey's-alley; and here a good part of the city wall is yet || to be seen. Anciently there was a small gate hereabouts, that gave an entrance into the city from Sheep-street to Castle-street, called St. Austin's-gate, not (as some have imagined) § as it opened a passage to a monastery of Augustine friars, which, to support their notion, they erroneously placed in Castle-street; for that religious house did not lie within the city, but without the walls northward of Dame's-street, almost opposite to the end of George's-lane, where some footsteps of the ruins of it were lately to be seen at the bottom of Crow-street; and it appears also by a fiat ¶ in the Rolls-office, that the site and possessions of this friary

* R. Stanihurst's Description of Ireland in Holingshed, p. 23.

† R. Ware, ut supra.

‡ Ibid.

|| Viz. in 1766; now removed; it may in some places be traced under workshops in the rear of Hoey's-court.

§ R. Ware, ut supra.

¶ An. 54 Hen. VIII. July 10.

lying near the city, were granted to Walter Tyrrel, to hold in fee by knight's service, and six shillings and a penny rent; the heirs of which Tyrrel assigned them to Nicholas, Viscount Netterville, by whom they were assigned to William Crow, whose family (for what we know) enjoy them to this day. But this gate took the name of Austin's-gate, either as it was dedicated to that saint, or, as it afforded a passage to the friars of that order to attend the citizens in their nightly confessions and other duties, when the principal gates of the city were kept close shut and guarded. Before the building of the Castle, the wall of the city ran up short of the same, and to the west of it, until it joined Dame's-gate: and much of the foundation of the old walls has been from time to time discovered in digging the earth for laying the foundations of buildings in that tract.

Having thus surrounded the city, and traced the ancient fortifications of it, we shall close the account with an act of parliament* passed in the fourteenth year of King Edward IV. wherein it is recited, "That King Henry VI. had on the sixth of February, in the thirty-third year of his reign, granted to four citizens of Dublin, six pounds out of the fee farm rent of the city for forty years, for the reparation of the walls and gates thereof, and that King Edward IV. on the twenty-third of June, in the fourth year of his reign, had granted to four other citizens twenty-marks for forty years out of the said fee farm for the same purposes, and all the said citizens being dead, it was enacted that the mayor, bailiffs, and citizens should have and retain annually in their hands the said six pounds, and twenty marks during the remaining years, to be employed on the walls and gates of the city. Provided the said act be not prejudicial to Thomas Kelly, prior of the Dominicans of Dublin, as to ten marks granted to him for life out of the said fee farm."

* Rot. Canc. 14 Edw. IV.

CHAPTER IV.

Some observations on the ancient Buildings, Streets, Lanes, and Alleys within the Walls of the City of Dublin; and what Alterations they have received from Time to Time.

SECTION I.

THE buildings of the city of Dublin, like those through other parts of the kingdom, were anciently mean and contemptible, erected of wattles daubed over with clay to keep out the cold, and covered over with sedge or straw. The Danes who fortified the city, applied their labours to make it defensible, and not ornamental; nor could this latter circumstance be expected to be considered by a people engaged in perpetual wars, undefended by laws, and in a flitting, shifting condition, ready to make room for the first powerful invader. The arts of peace, and the protection of laws, only can inspire the notions of making solid and comfortable settlements. It was of such rude materials, that King Henry II. either out of necessity, or in conformity to the fashions of the country, (*ad modum patriæ illius*, as Roger Hoveden* expresses it), erected a royal palace with uncommon elegance, (*miro artificio*) of smoothed wattles in 1172, in which his Majesty, with the Kings and Princes of Ireland solemnized the festival of Christmas. The introduction and establishment of English colonies in Ireland, gradually introduced commerce, and the consequences thereof, wealth and politeness, which was followed by an alteration for the better in the buildings of the city; inso-much that both before and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the citizens fitted up their houses in a more durable and convenient form, namely of timber built in the cage-work fashion, elegantly enough adorned, and covered with slates, tiles, or shingles. Several of these houses erected in that Queen's time, as well as in the reign of her successor, have subsisted till of late years, and one particularly in † Cook-street was totally demolished on the 27th of July, 1745, to make room for new houses. On an oak beam

* Anal. pars posterior, p. 302, edit. Saville, 1596.

† At the corner of Skipper's lane in Cook-street, at the west side.

carried over the door the whole length of the said house, was the following inscription cut in large capitals, and a fair Roman character, nothing damaged by time in the space of one hundred and sixty-five years, except in one part, where an upright piece of timber being mortised into it, had received the drip, and was somewhat rotted.

QUI FECISTI COELUM ET TERRAM BENEDIC DOMUM ISTAM,
QUAM JOHANNES LUTREL ET JOHANA—NEI CONSTRUI FECE-
RUNT, A. D. 1580, ET ANNO REGNI REGINÆ ELIZABETHÆ 22.

Thou who madest the heavens and the earth bless this house, which John Lutrel and Joan —— caused to be built in the year of our Lord 1580, and in the twenty-second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

It is no way improbable, that John Luttrell, who was sheriff* of Dublin, in conjunction with Gyles Allen, in the years 1567 and 1568, was the builder of this house.

Next door to the former, lately stood a large and stately cage-work house, with this inscription over the door in Roman characters,

ROBERT EUSTAC, AN MANNING 1618.

This Robert Eustace was sheriff† of the city, in conjunction with Thomas Allen, in the years 1608 and 1609.

In a lane leading from Cooke-street to Merchant's-quay, called Rosemary-lane, part of the wall of an old cage-work house stands, over the door whereof, cut in timber, are two escutcheons of arms, and between them a date, 1600, with the letters E. P. which may be conjectured to stand for Edmond Purcell, who two years before was sheriff‡ of the city in conjunction with John Brice.

An old cage-work house in Big-butter-lane, without the city, wherein Brigadier General Borr lately lived, is still the property of one of the name and family. It was in the year 1641 the house of Sir Francis Willoughby, a gallant and experienced soldier, where he resided upon the breaking out of the rebellion, but left it to take on him the government of the Castle, to which he was advanced by the order|| of the Lords Justices.

Several cage-work houses now remain in Patrick-street, without the walls

* Catalogue of the Mayors and Sheriffs of Dublin.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

|| Temple's History of the Rebellion, p. 47. Borlase's History, p. 27.

of the city, which carry the face of antiquity; but as there are no dates visible on them, it is not possible to fix their ages. Among these there is one with this inscription, VICTORIA MIHI CHRISTUS A. I. the last letters of the name, with the date, being defaced.

A large house of the same form in Fishamble-street,* many years inhabited by Mr. Pattin, a victualler, had on the front of it two coats of arms, one of Plunket, the other of Plunket impaled with his wife; from whence it may be probably concluded, that some person of that family erected the said house, though (according to tradition) it was afterwards inhabited by the Anglesey family.

But the oldest house of this sort now subsisting, is (for what appears, there being no date to aid an inquiry) that in Skinner-row, near the Tholsel, in a part whereof Dick's coffee-house was for a long time kept. It was called the Carbrie, and appears by history† to have been inhabited by the Earl of Kildare two hundred and thirty-two years ago, and how much longer we know not. "For in the year 1532, the Lord Deputy Skeffington, being displaced, was by his successor, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, suffered like a mean private person to dance attendance among other suitors, in his house in Dublin, named the Carbrie." This house is called by the said name of Carbrie in ancient leases from that noble family, still subsisting, though upon the misfortunes attending it after the rebellion of Thomas Fitzgerald in 1534, it changed its proprietor, and was inhabited by the Earl of Ormond (as tradition says), until the restoration of the Earl of Kildare to the estate and honours of his family, the first by King Edward VI. and the latter by Queen Mary. In the eleventh of Elizabeth, it became again the property, and for a time the habitation of that family.

Several houses of this kind are yet ‡ to be seen in Castle-street, High-street, the Wood-quay, Thomas-street, and other parts of the city and suburbs; but it is sufficient particularly to mention the foregoing. We shall conclude therefore this head with two general observations. 1. That before and during the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary and Eliza-

* Bull's-head.

† Stanihurst's Continuation of the Chronicles of Ireland, published by Holingshed, p. 87.

‡ Viz. in 1766.—They have been since that period all taken down, with, I believe, one exception, viz. the house at the corner of Castle-street and Werburgh-street, which is still perfectly sound and in good preservation: as it is however from its situation a great nuisance, it will probably soon share the fate of its fellows.

beth, most of the buildings for habitation here were of the cage-work fashion, and only castles, towers, churches, monasteries, and other buildings appropriated to religious or charitable uses, were built of lime and stone. 2. That it may be doubted, from what has been said, whether any of the thin modern buildings will continue for so long a period, as some of the cage-work houses before mentioned have done.

SECTION II.

IN the reign of King James I. upon the settlement of the nation after the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone, the inhabitants of Dublin began to build their houses of lime, stone, or brick, and to cover them with slates or tiles, after a more elegant and convenient form than the cage-work houses before mentioned. The same fashion continued and was improved in the reign of that monarch's son and successor, and has been handed down with some variation to this time. None of the houses built here in the reign of the former of those Kings subsist to this day, that we know of, at least there are none that betray their ages by any inscription or date. Some of the houses built in the reign of King Charles I. remain, * particularly a large one in Wine-tavern-street, opposite to Cooke-street, which shews some elegance in the structure, and has on the front an escutcheon containing a coat of arms, on one side of which, on a tablet, are inserted the letters R^c. M. and another tablet on the other side containing the date of the building (1641).

SECTION III.

THE face of the city of Dublin, both within and without the walls, has been much changed since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Within the walls several streets and lanes have been totally annihilated, while others have only changed their names, many whereof are to be met with in ancient records, which would puzzle one how to fix. Of the growth and increase of the city without the walls, we shall take occasion to remark something in the next chapter.

From the bowed part of Fishamble-street, near the place where the music hall at present stands, to Castle-street, formerly extended a lane called Cow-lane,† which is now totally shut up by buildings, and the large elegant structure at the corner of Fishamble-street and Castle-street, now inhabited

* The front of this house was taken down and rebuilt in the year 1760.

† Ware's MS.

by Mr. Bond, tobacconist, built by Sir Daniel Bellingham, the first lord mayor of Dublin, and wherein he kept his mayoralty in 1665,* was erected across that lane, which in the mayoralty of Nicholas Weston in 1598, was set to farm by the city to John Weston, and many houses built on it, and almost as many contests had for the property of the ground in the courts of law.

Another lane formerly ran at the back of Skinner-row, from Nicholas-street to Werburgh-street, which is now also totally shut up by private buildings; at the end whereof in Werburgh-street, in the last century, stood † the prison of the four-court marchalsea, which being removed to another place, a fair house was built in the room of it, ‡ inhabited by Mr. Crofts, deputy clerk of the Tholsel, about the year 1678.

This lane is called in a record of 1422, Hynd-street, alias Souter-street, the former of which names was probably technical, as it was carried behind one of the principal streets of the city, and the latter (since called Sutor's-lane) it had from its being the habitation of many shoemakers during its existence. It is mentioned under the name of Vicus Sutorum, in the black book § of Christ-church, Dublin, and is the same which Richard Stanihurst, & in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, calls St. Verberosse's-lane, i. e. St. Werburgh's-lane; describing it to stretch from St. Werburgh's-street to St. Nicholas-street, and which was, when Hollingshed published the said treatise of Stanihurst in 1586, inclosed.

Another lane formerly subsisted, called Austin's-lane, ¶ extending from Austin's-gate to Sheep-street, before mentioned in Chap. III. to Castle-street, which is now also totally occupied by buildings, on a part of which the house of Sir James Ware stood in the last century; in the room whereof the buildings composing Hoey's-alley or court,** were afterwards erected.

Preston's-inn hath lost its name, these many years. It was a large space of ground opposite to the Castle-gate, bounded †† by the castle ditch, the city walls, extending from Dame's-gate, to Isod's-tower (on the site whereof Essex-gate was afterwards erected), Scarlet-alley, called also Isod's-lane, and now the Upper Blind-quay, Smock-alley or Smoke-alley, and so up to Castle-street. On this void piece of ground a party, sent ‡‡ by Thomas

* Catalogue, ut supra.

† R. Ware, M S.

‡ The Phoenix-tavern, in 1766.

§ f. s. b.

¶ Description of Ireland, p. 23.

¶ R. Ware, MS.

** Now Hoey's-court.

†† R. Ware, MS.

‡‡ Chron. in Hollingshed, p. 92.

Fitzgerald in 1534, to besiege the Castle, planted their batteries, and which since that time has become the properties of divers persons. Cork-house, afterwards Lucas's coffee-house, the old Exchange, and the adjoining houses, were erected on a part of it; a part of it was also occupied by Copper-alley, (which took its name * from the copper money there coined and distributed by the Lady Fenton, widow of Sir Jeffery Fenton); another part of it has been taken up by a range of buildings extending from Copper-alley to Castle-street, and the remainder, opposite to Cork-house, became the property of the Lord Chief Baron Bysse, and Sir Dudley Loftus, and was what in latter times remained under the denomination of Preston's-inn, until it changed its name to the Lord Chief Baron's yard, on which the said Chief Baron Bysse erected a fair house, which was demolished in the year 1762, with other buildings, when Parliament-street was opened, in which it stood.

Geneville's-inn hath also lost its name: the same may be said of Tullock's-lane, which ran from the end of Fishamble-street to the Wood-quay, and is now understood to be a part of the Blind-quay properly so called. It derived its name from St. Olave's, corruptly called St. Tulloch's or St. Doolach's-church, which stood close to it at the end of Fishamble-street. This lane is mentioned by Stanihurst.†

Vicus Figulorum, or Potter's-street, is mentioned in a record of 23 Edw. III. (1348), to lie within the city; and another record of 30 Edw. III. (1355), Vicus Siccorum is said to be in the parish of St. Nicholas. We can find nothing remaining of either of these streets at this day; and therefore, if they have not changed their names, they must have suffered the same fate with those before mentioned, and have been shut up by buildings erected on them.

Stanihurst ‡ takes notice of Giglottes-hill, but does not describe its situation. The word signifies a wanton woman; and possibly the place took its name from being the resort of such. If it be not called Cock-hill at this day, extending from Michael's-lane to the upper end of Wine-tavern-street, it has eluded our searches.

Fishamble-street is said by some § to have been anciently called Bough-street, "either from the wattles or boughs of trees, with which it was at

* R. Ware, MS.

† Description in Holingshed, p. 23.

‡ Ibid.

§ R. Ware, MS.

“ first built, or from the custom of the country butchers, (for whose use, they “ say, this street was at first appointed) in setting off their shambles with the “ boughs or branches of trees;” and they further allege, “ that it has since “ changed its name into Fishamble-street, the country butchers having “ been removed from thence in the last century, and the fish-market then “ established there.” But we can by no means subscribe to this opinion; because in a record so early as the 19th Richard II. (1395), it is called “ Vicus Piscatorius in parochiâ Sancti Johannis.”——*Fish-street, in the parish of St. John.* So that if ever it bore the name of Bough-street, it was since the date of the before cited record; or if it had a name in any wise resembling that, it may be probable it was called Bow-street, from its crooked form like a bow, which it has at this day. It is called by an historian* in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, St. John’s-street, alias Fishamble-street. The flesh-shambles stood then in High-street, as will be seen hereafter.

Skinner-row, or Skinner-rue, i. e. the street of the skimmers, is called by that name, with an alias Boath-street, in a record of 20 Hen. VI. (1441) and is described by Stanihurst † to extend from the pillory to the Tholsel, or to the High-cross, the former standing where the end of that street is intersected by Werburgh-street, and Fishamble-street, and the latter at the end of High-street, where that and Skinner-row are intersected by Nicholas-street, and Christ-church-lane.

St. Michael’s-lane, so named from the adjoining church of St. Michael, is called in the black book of Christ-church, Gillemoholmoch’s lane, from a sept of that name in the neighbourhood of Dublin, the petty prince of which joined the English in their first invasion; of whose fidelity Maurice Regan gives an ample account in his history.‡ In the year 1207, King John granted to Dermot Fitz-Gillemoholmoch a burgage in Dublin, and fifteen carucates of land in the vale of Dublin (i. e. in Fingal), to hold by the service of one knight, and two otters skins, to be paid annually into the Exchequer. It is probable that the burgage stood in this lane, which took its name from this grantee.

Rochel-lane, called in the ancient records of Christ-church, Vicus Rupellæ, and Vicus de la Rochel, had its name from the Rochel merchants

* Stanihurst, ut supra.

† Ibid.

‡ Published in the Hibernica, Part I.

inhabiting there, and extended from St. Nicholas-street to Corn-market E. and W. on the south side of the flesh-shambles, which before, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth,* were kept in High-street; and upon their removal in the reign of King James I. a range of buildings was erected, and joined to those which formed the north side of Rochel-lane, which from its course on the back of High-street, took the name of Back-lane, by which it is known at this day.

The street extending from Newgate to St. Audoen's-church, was anciently called† Newgate-street, and is so mentioned and described by Stanihurst, but has since taken the name of Corn-market, being the place where grain was exposed to sale; till that market was removed to Thomas-street, and a spacious and convenient edifice erected for the purposes of dealers in that kind. The Corn-market notwithstanding still retains its name; though it is now chiefly employed as a market for coarse linens. In the opening of this street from High-street, anciently stood the high pipe, built to supply the citizens with water, by John Decer, in the year 1308, who was mayor of Dublin that year and the year following. Another pipe stood in High-street, opposite to the entrance into Michael's-lane.‡

School-house-lane, is called also Ram-lane by Stanihurst,|| and extends from High-street to Cook-street, § parallel with Michael's-lane before mentioned.

Keyser's-lane, extending from Newgate-street to Cook-street, has in vulgar acceptation changed its name for one more homely, namely, Kiss-arse-lane.¶ For being exceeding steep and slippery, such who pass unwarily down it are often subject to falls.

Of Frapper-lane, mentioned by Stanihurst** as lying within the walls, we know nothing. The same writer mentions Scarlet-lane, alias Isod's-lane, without describing its situation; and as he has omitted taking any notice of the Blind-quay, which extended from Isod's-tower, before described p. 70, to the end of Fishamble-street, east and west, this probably in his time passed under the name of Scarlet, alias Isod's-lane.

These are all the streets and lanes within the walls of the city that occur to us either to have lost their existence, or to have changed their names.

* Stanihurst, ut supra. † Robert Ware, MS. ‡ Stanihurst, ut supra. || Ibid.

§ In the map of 1610, Ram-lane extends from Cook-street to the Merchant's-quay.

¶ Stanihurst, ut supra. ** Ibid.

For our defects we must make the apology Pliny did upon the like occasion. "Ardua res est vetustis novitatem dare, obsoletis nitorem, obscuris
"lucem, dubiis fidem."—"It is a difficult task to give the appearance of
"novelty to old things, to cast a lustre on matters gone out of use, to raise
"light out of obscurity, or to give certainty to things doubtful."

CHAPTER V.

Of the Growth and Increase of the City of Dublin without the Walls.

WHOMEVER takes the pains of comparing the two maps annexed to this work, namely, one published by Mr. Speed in 1610, and the other from the latest surveys in 1809, will readily perceive the great increase of the city of Dublin without the walls, since the former of these periods. At that time, the river Liffey was not embanked by quays on the north side, and only a part of it on the south. The ground now occupied by the new Custom-house, the Batchelor's-walk, the two Ormond-quays, east and west of Essex-bridge, the Inn's-quay, Arran Ellis's, and Pembroke-quays, extending above seven thousand feet, and now entirely built on, was then covered with ouse, and overflowed by the tides, except a small part about the King's-inns, which had been a monastery of Dominican friars. The entire of the city, on the north side of the river, and which at that time was called Ostman-town, and corruptly Oxmantown, was confined between the religious foundation of St. Mary's-abbey on the east, and Church-street, so denominated from St. Michan's-church on the west, and extending nearly from Pill-lane to the site of the present new gaol. Of course the space from Church-street to the Barracks and Arbour-hill on the west, and from Mary's-abbey to the new Custom-house and Ballybrugh-bridge, on the east and north-east, has been added since 1610, and to the northward Grange-Gorman, Stoney-batter, and Glassmanogue, now united to the city, were then villages at some distance from it, in the latter of which places the sheriffs of Dublin have been known to hold their courts in the times of the plague, and particularly in the year 1575,* as being remote from the city. Rutland and Mountjoy-squares, with a variety of spacious and elegant streets, whose situations will be better seen in the annexed plan of 1809, than by any description, occupy the north-eastern part of this tract.

On the south side of the Liffey, the city has been likewise much enlarged since the year 1610. The space now occupied by Crane-lane, Essex-street,

* Lib. Alb. Eccl. St. Trin. Dub. MS.

the old Custom-house, Sycamore-alley, Temple-bar, Fleet-street, Aston's-quay, was then under the dominion of the water, and long after that period George's-quay, the City-quay, Sir John Rogerson's-quay, with many acres of ground between the lower end of Towns'-end-street and Ring's-end-bridge, and now either destined for new streets, or occupied by the Grand Canal docks, have been recovered from that element. Dame-street contained then only a short range of buildings on the north side, at a small distance from the river, and extended no farther than to the precincts of the Augustin monastery, not three hundred feet in length, opposite to the end of George's-lane. The dissolution of that religious house, made room for enlarging the city eastward, the precincts whereof were first converted into gentlemen's houses and gardens, such as the Lord Chancellor Eustace's, John Crow's, and others, which were again demolished, and converted into several streets, as Eustace-street, Fownes's-street, Crow-street, at the end of which near Temple-bar, was afterwards erected the new Theatre Royal, on the place where the said monastery formerly stood. The parts opposite to the then Dame-street, were principally taken up by St. Andrew's church, and church-yard, which at that time stood very near to Dame's-gate, and on a part of the site of that church and church-yard Castle-lane, and the houses adjoining were laid out, and on the remainder the Castle-market was built by Alderman William Fownes and Thomas Pooley, Esq. so lately as the year 1704.* The church of St. Andrew was before that time removed further eastward near the college, where it now stands. George's-lane was nearly the extent of the suburbs to the east, and was then but partially built, and thinly inhabited; though we are told by Mr. Stanihurst,† “that it was anciently a place of more consequence, but that the inhabitants thereof, being daily and hourly molested and preyed on by their prolling mountain neighbours, were forced to suffer their buildings to fall into decay, and to embay themselves within the city walls.” The same writer adds, “That a place therein, (called at the time of his giving that account in 1586) Collet's-inns, was in ancient times the seat of the King's Exchequer, but that once the Baron sitting in it solemnly and carelessly, the Irish laid hold of the opportunity, rushed in, surprized the unarmed multitude, slew all that fell under their power, and ransacked the King's

* Removed in 1783 to the present site, between Great-George's-street south, and William-street.

† Description of Ireland in Holingshed, p. 23.

“treasure ; after which mishap the Exchequer was removed from thence into “a place of greater security.” That author gives no account when this accident happened : but it appears from records, that the site of the old Exchequer was on the 28th of July, 36 Edw. III. (1362), granted in custodium to the prior and friars of the Augustinian order in Dublin, (which lay in the neighbourhood of it) for the profits whereof they accounted in the 17th year of Richard II. (1393), as appears by a pipe roll of that year in Birmingham-tower. The place nevertheless, though abandoned as to its original use, retained the name of the Exchequer long after, which it communicated to a lane called Chequer-lane, now Exchequer-street, built in the year 1610, and extending from George’s-lane, now Great George’s-street, to Grafton-street. Stanihurst proceeds,* “That there was in that lane “(namely, George’s-lane), a chappell dedicated to St. George, likely to “have been founded by some worthy knight of the garter ; that the mayor, “with his brethren, was accustomed with great triumphs, and pageants “yearlie on St. George’s feast to repair to that chappell, and there to offer ; “but that the chappell had beene of late razed, and the stones thereof, by “consent of the assemblie, turned to a common oven ; converting the “ancient monument of a doutie, adventurous, and holie knight, to the coal- “rake sweeping of a puf-loafe baker.” This chapel was under the care and government of a master and wardens, and supported chiefly by oblations ; for which reason the parliament thought proper to take it under their protection, and by a statute † provided, “that whatever person in the county “of Dublin should make any prey upon the Irish enemies, exceeding forty “cows, should deliver one cow, or five shillings in money, towards the “reparation of St. George’s chappell in Dublin, and an action was given for “the recovery of the same to the master and wardens thereof.”

A village, called Hogges, lay without the city walls, and eastward of George’s-lane, in which a nunnery under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded by Dermot Mac-Morough, King of Leinster, about the year 1146, before the arrival of the English in this kingdom. It is not improbable that the village took its rise as well as name from the nunnery : for ogh in the Irish language signifies a *virgin* ; and, removing the aspirate, H, the word by an easy corruption may pass into Hogges, as

* Description of Ireland in Holingshed, p. 23.

† Rot. Cancel. 36 Hen. VI. No. 19.

much as to say, the place of the virgins. Be this as it may, the village is mentioned in several early charters, particularly in one made about the year 1200, by Sir Jeffery de Constantin to the abbey of Tristernagh,* in county of Westmeath, whereby he grants to the said abbey, one messuage without the walls of Dublin, near the village of Hogges, the footsteps or traces of the name whereof still remain in a street called Hogg-hill; and Hoggin-green, whereon St. Andrew's-church now stands, which took up a large space of ground extending to the river Liffey, is often mentioned by the Irish historians, as the common place for the execution of criminals, among whom, to give one instance, Adam Duff O'Toole was, in the year 1327, burned here for heresy and blasphemy.† Part of this green is now called College-green, from a college founded there by Queen Elizabeth in the latter end of the sixteenth century, on the site of the monastery of All-Saints. The whole green is now taken up by buildings; though at the period mentioned, scarce any thing but the little village of Hogges, the sites of the said religious houses, a Bridewell for the reception of vagrants, and an hospital, where the Bank of Ireland now stands, were to be seen. A place also on this green was anciently called Hoggen-butt, where the citizens had butts for their exercise in archery; and near them was a small range of buildings called Tib and Tom, where possibly the citizens amused themselves at leisure times by playing at keals, or nine-pins. This practice seems to be hinted at by an old proverb, though not applied to this place, namely, *he struck at Tib and down fell Tom*. We find these buildings called Tib and Tom, mentioned in the will ‡ of Richard, the first Earl of Cork, as mortgaged to him by Theodore, Lord Dockwra, and the Lady Anne his mother, for three hundred pounds, and rented from the mortgagee by Sir Philip Percival, at twenty-four pounds per annum.

On the east and south of George's-lane (the churches of St. Peter and St. Stephen, and the college excepted), little was to be seen but enclosed fields. Stephen's green was then so called, and took its name from the neighbourhood of the church of St. Stephen, but no improvements were on it; nor was there then any open street or passage from thence to the college but round through George's-lane. A part of Kevin's-street was then built, and some residentiary houses of the prebendaries and canons of the

* Archives of Tristernagh, MS. chart. I.

† Campion's Hist. of Irel. p. 86. Chron. in Hollingsh. p. 69.

‡ Prerog. Office.

cathedral of St. Patrick, together with the Archbishop's palace. In short George's-lane, St. Steven's-street, with Cross, now Golden-lane, to its termination in Bride-street, may be considered as marking the eastern limits of Dublin in 1610; and of course our two great squares, St. Steven's-green and Merion-square, with a multitude of streets to the eastward of this line, and occupying a space nearly equal to half the entire area of the southern portion of the city, appear to be accessions since that period.

To the westward, Thomas-street, being part of the great western avenue to the city, appears to have been built quite to James's-gate, but the space between it and the river, and extending from the city wall, about Meeting-house-yard to Watling-street was then an open space, watered by a stream on which were a few mill-sites. Here, contiguous to Ormond, now Wormwood-gate, were the mills of Mullin-a-cac, with New-row and Tennis-court-lane, now called John's-street, from the adjoining priory of St. John the Baptist.

On the south of the city wall, Francis-street, Patrick-street, and Ship, then called Sheep-street, appear to have been entirely built with small portions of New-street, St. Kevin's-street, and the Coomb, then called the Come, and these, with a few intermingled sites of churches and religious houses, seem to have been the only objects to arrest the attention in that extensive and populous tract now usually denominated the Liberty, a very small portion of which, notwithstanding its present ruinous aspect, existed in 1610.

Besides the rapid encrease of the city of Dublin in extent since the above period, it has been wonderfully improved in buildings both public and private, of which the most remarkable will be hereafter described.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Manner how the Citizens of Dublin rode their Franchises in ancient and modern Times.

WE shall have little here to do but barely to transcribe the several forms used by the citizens in riding their franchises at different periods, as the same have been transmitted to posterity, either by authentic records or ancient manuscripts, whose evidence is not to be controverted at this day: more especially as the reader will readily perceive by comparing each form, how little variance there has been therein from the beginning to the present times, except in the names of places, which yet are but few. It would indeed be a difficult task for the citizens to have at any time stretched their rights beyond the just limits within the city or suburbs, as they were surrounded on most parts by vigilant neighbours, namely, the ecclesiastics of St. Mary's-abbey, Kilmainham, Thomas-court, and St. Sepulchre's, or the liberties of the Archbishop of Dublin; who were upon all occasions ready to procure papal anathemas and censures, against those who offended them in less momentous matters than the loss of their lands. Several of the instruments we shall have occasion to cite are written in Latin, but to shew our fidelity, we shall transcribe them verbatim, and for the sake of the English reader translate them literally into our own language.

The earliest instrument that occurs, is one of John, Earl of Morton, and Lord of Ireland, dated at London, the 14th day of May, in the third year of the reign of his brother, King Richard I. (A. D. 1192,) which refers to a former charter of local franchises granted by King Henry II. now lost. The charter of King John is to be seen in the black book* of the Archbishops of Dublin, called Alan's Register, being collected by Archbishop Alan, in the reign of Henry VIII., and as it contains other liberties besides their metes and bounds, we shall here give only so much thereof as is pertinent to the subject in hand, reserving the remainder for another place.

* Folio 221.

Charta Johannis, Domini Hiberniæ, de metis et franchesiis civitatis Dublin, et de libertatibus concessis.

“Johannes, Dominus Hiberniæ, Comes Morton, omnibus hominibus et amicis suis, Francis et Anglicis, Hiberniensibus, et Wallensibus, præsens et futuris, salutem.

“Sciatis nos * dedisse et concessisse, et hæc meâ chartâ confirmasse civibus meis de Dublin, tam extra muros, quam infra muros manentibus, usque ad metas villæ, quod habeant metas suas sicut probatæ † fuerant per sacramentum bonorum ‡ virorum de civitate istâ § per præceptum regis Henrici, patris mei; scilicet, ex parte orientali de Dublin, et australi parte, pasturam quæ ducit usque ad portam ecclesiæ sancti Keivini, et sic per viam usque ad Kylmerekargan, et sic per divisam terræ de Donenobroogi || usque ad Doder, et de Doder usque ad mare, scilicet ad Clarade juxta mare, et de Clarade usque ad Ramynelan. ¶ Et in occidentali parte de Dublin ab ecclesiâ S. Patricii per Wallam, ** usque ad Farnan-Clenegimethe, †† et deinde usque ad divisam terræ de Kylmainam, et ultra aquam de Kylmainam juxta Avenliffey usque ad vada de Kilmastan, ‡‡ et ultra aquam de Avenliffey versus boream per Cnocknogannoc, ||| et deinde usque ad horrea S. Trinitatis, et de horreis illis usque ad furcas, et sic per divisam inter Clonlic §§ et Crynam usque ad Tolecan, et deinde usque ad ecclesiam S. Mariæ de Ostmanby. Hæc etiam eis concessi, salvo tenuris et terrâ omni eorum, qui terras et tenuras habent, et chartam meam inde extra muros usque ad prædictas metas; et quod non possit civitas de terris illis, sicut de aliis, disponere, sed faciant communes consuetudines civitatis, sicut alii cives. De illis autem dico hoc, qui chartam meam habuerunt de aliquibus terris infra easdem metas extra muros antequam civitati prædictas libertates et hanc chartam concesserim.” In English as follows.

The charter of John, Lord of Ireland, concerning the bounds and franchises of the city of Dublin, and of the liberties granted thereto.

“John, Lord of Ireland, Earl of Morton, to all his subjects and friends, French, English, Irish, and Welsh, present and to come, greeting; know

* Me, in alio MS. ejusdem chartæ.

† Perambulata, in alio MS.

‡ Proborum, ibid.

§ Ipsa, ibid.

|| Donbroky, ibid.

¶ Remmolan, ibid.

** Vallem, ibid.

†† Carnaclonegmieclo, ibid.

‡‡ Kilmahanock, ibid.

||| Knocknekaok, ibid.

§§ Clonlyffe, ibid.

“ye, that I have given and granted, and by this my charter confirmed
 “to my citizens of Dublin, as well those who inhabit without the walls, as
 “to those who dwell within them, as far as the boundary of the town, that
 “they may have their limits, as they were perambulated by the oaths of the
 “honest men of the city itself, in pursuance of a precept sent to them by
 “King Henry my father, namely, on the east and south sides of Dublin, by
 “the pasture grounds which lead as far as the gate of St. Keivin’s-church,
 “and so along the road as far as Kylmerekargan, and from thence as they
 “are divided from the lands of Donenobroogi as far as the Doder, and from
 “the Doder to the sea, namely to Clarade, close to the sea, and from Clarade
 “as far as Ramynelan. And on the west side of Dublin from St. Patrick’s-
 “church, through the valley as far as Farnan-Clenegimethe, and from thence
 “as they are divided from the lands of Kylmainam, and beyond the water
 “of Kylmainam, near Avenliffey, as far as the ford of Kilmastan, and
 “beyond the water of Avenliffey, towards the north by Cnocknogannoc,
 “and from thence as far as the barns of the Holy Trinity, and from those
 “barns to the gallows, and so as the division runs between Clonlic and
 “Crynan, as far as Tolecan, and afterwards to the church of St. Mary of
 “Ostmanby. These things we have also granted to them that their
 “tenures and land be secure, who have any granted to them in our charter,
 “from thence without the walls as far as the before-mentioned limits; that
 “the city may not dispose of those lands as of other lands, but that they
 “observe the common customs of the city as other citizens do. But this,
 “we declare, of those who have had our charter of certain lands, within the
 “said limits, without the walls, before we had granted the aforesaid liber-
 “ties, and this charter.”

It will be readily perceived that the foregoing form is very general, and
 drawn up according to the simplicity of those early times, from whence it
 would be a difficult task to trace the limits of the city liberties step by
 step, and more especially as by its breaking off at the church of St. Mary of
 Ostmanby, it leaves a good part of them unsurrounded. We shall therefore]
 in some measure supply this defect from an inspeximus of an inquisition,
 recited in the same book,* and taken in the reign of Richard II. intitled,
De metis libertatum per novam inquisitionem, i. e. *Concerning the bounds of the*
franchises of the city by a new inquisition; as follows, viz.

* Lib. Niger Arch. Dub. p. 222.

“ Richardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et Dominus Hiberniæ,
 “ omnibus ad quos præsentēs literæ pervenerunt salutem. Inspeximus, &c.
 “ Ex parte majoris et communitatis civitatis Dublin nobis est ostensum, &c.
 “ Et dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod metæ civitatis Dublin sunt in
 “ parte orientali Dublin, et australi parte, scilicet, pastura quæ ducit usque ad
 “ portam Sancti Keivini, et sic per viam usque ad Kilmerecarigan, et per divi-
 “ sam terræ de Donobrooge usque ad Doder, et de Doder usque ad mare,
 “ scilicet, ad Clarada juxtâ mare, et de Clarada usque ad Reymilan, et a portâ
 “ S. Keivini ecclesiæ per viam versus boream usque ad crucem lapideam ubi
 “ *ortus forum* antiquitûs esse solebat versus occidentem, et indè ad venellam
 “ juxtâ Sanctum Sepulchrum,* versus horreum usque ad quandam veterem
 “ venellam estopiatam juxtâ communiam vicariorum ecclesiæ S. Patricii, quæ
 “ se extendit usque ad vicum S. Patricii; et in occidentali parte Dublin ab
 “ ecclesiâ S. Patricii per medium wallis † usque ad stagnum domus S. Thomæ
 “ martyris, dimittendo portam australem monasterii de Witeschan et le
 “ Conelan ‡ versus boream in manu dextrâ, et equalitèr per medium profundi
 “ totius stagni prædicti, et a stagno prædicto per medium prati quod se ducit
 “ usque ad pasturam quæ vocatur le Irendam versus boream, et de le Irendam
 “ usque ad crucem de Killmaynan, ambulando per divisas terras de Kill-
 “ maynan, et a cruce illâ per metas terræ de Killmaynan usque ad vadum
 “ quod vocatur Tyrrell’s-ford, et ab illo vado inter terram ecclesiæ S.
 “ Trinitatis, Dublin, et terram de Killmaynan usque ad aquam de Amliffy, ||
 “ et inde juxtâ aquam prædictam usque ad vada de Killmayhane, et ultra
 “ aquam de Amliffe, versus boream per Enolnegannocke, § eundo ¶ in
 “ pratum quod se ducit versus occidentem usque ad regalem viam quâ itur
 “ versus Carberagh de Dublin, et deinde usque ad orrea ** S. Trinitatis,
 “ et ab orreis †† illis per fossatum quod vocatur le Rugh-ditch, usque ad re-
 “ galem viam quæ ducit de Finglas, usque ad civitatem prædictam dimit-
 “ tendo fossatum in manu sinistrâ versus boream, et ab illâ viâ regali usque
 “ ad aquam de Glasteynock, et sic usque ad collem versus boream ubi furcæ
 “ antiquæ esse solebant, et ab inde per medium aquæ de Glasteynock usque
 “ ad regalem viam quæ ducit de civitate prædictâ versus Santreff, et ultrâ
 “ illam viam usque ad fossatum terræ de Clonclyffe; et sic per illud fossatum

* Eundo, additur in alio MS.

|| Avenliffe, ibid.

** Horrea, ibid.

† Vallis, ibid.

§ Eunolnegannocks, ibid.

†† Horreis, ibid.

‡ Cowbelan, ibid.

¶ Eundum, ibid.

“usque ad viridem jacentem ex parte boreali abbatiae domus St. Mariae,
 “Dublin, et exinde inter viridem et dictum fossatum usque ad medium
 “regalis viae ducentis de Ostmanton usque Tulgin, per mediam viam
 “villae de Ballybough, usque ad vetus calcetum veteris molendini dimit-
 “tendo abbatiam et terram Lexinam* in manu dextrâ versus austrum,
 “fossatum et calcetum illud in manu sinistrâ versus boream, et inde per
 “aquam de Amliffey usque ad abbatiam ecclesiae Beatae Mariae de Ost-
 “manby, &c.”

In English thus:

“Richard, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord
 “of Ireland, to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting; we
 “have viewed, &c. “It has been shewn unto us, on the part of the mayor
 “and community of the city of Dublin, &c. and the jurors upon their oaths
 “say, that the bounds of the city of Dublin are on the east part of Dublin,
 “and on the south part thereof, namely, the pasture leading to the gate of
 “St. Keivin, and so by the road as far as Kilmercarigan, and from thence
 “as they are divided from the lands of Donobrooge to the Doder, and
 “from the Doder to the sea, namely, to Clarada near the sea, and from
 “Clarada to Reymilan, and from the gate of St. Keivin’s-church, by the
 “way northward to a stone-cross, where the *eastern market* anciently used
 “to be kept towards the west, and from thence to a lane near St. Sepulchre’s
 “in the passage towards a barn, as far as to a certain old lane, closed up
 “near to the commons of the vicars of St. Patrick’s-church, which extend
 “to St. Patrick’s-street, and in the west part of Dublin, from St. Patrick’s-
 “church, through the middle of the valley, to the pool of the house of St.
 “Thomas the martyr, leaving the south gate of the monasteries of Wites-
 “chan and Conelan,† towards the north on the left hand, and exactly
 “through the middle of the depth of all the said pool, and from the said pool

* Ecrinam, in alio MS.

† Such monasteries as Witeschan and Conelan do not occur in any accounts to have lain within the liberties of the city of Dublin, and therefore it may be presumed they were either dissolved in early times, or united to other houses. Among the pleas of the crown in Birmingham-tower, an. 3 Edw. II. 1309, Thomas Thonnyr was indicted for harbouring Adam, the son of Robert de Caunteten, who burglariously robbed the church of the friars *de pœnitentia Jesu Christi of Dublin*, and taking from them 40s. Perhaps this house de pœnitentiâ may be one of the monasteries here mentioned; at least we meet with no other account of it.

" through the middle of a meadow leading to a pasture called le Irendam
 " towards the north, and from le Irendam to the cross of Kilmaynan, by the
 " bounds of the lands of Kilmaynan, and from the said cross along the
 " bounds of the lands of Kilmaynan, to a ford called Tyrrel's-ford, and
 " from that ford between the lands of the church of the Holy Trinity,
 " Dublin, and the land of Kilmaynan unto the water of Amliffy, and from
 " thence along the the said water as far as the ford of Kilmayhane, and be-
 " yond the water of Amliffy, towards the north by Enolnegannocke, passing
 " into a meadow, which leads towards the west as far as the highway, passing
 " from Dublin towards Carberagh, and from thence to the barns of the
 " Holy Trinity, and from those barns along a trench called Rugh-ditch,
 " to the highway leading from Finglas to the city, leaving the said trench
 " on the left hand towards the north, and from that highway to the water
 " Glasteynock, and so to a hill towards the north where the gallows an-
 " ciently stood, and from thence through the middle of the water of Glas-
 " teynock, to the highway leading from the said city towards Santreff, and
 " beyond that highway as far as the trench of the land of Clonclyffe, and
 " so along that trench to a green lying on the north side of the abbatial
 " house of St. Mary, Dublin, and from thence between the green and the
 " said trench, to the middle of the highway leading from Ostmanton to
 " Tulgin, through the middle of the road of the village of Ballybough, unto
 " an ancient path of an old mill, leaving the abbey and land of Lexinam on
 " the right hand towards the south, and the trench and path on the left
 " hand towards the north, and so along the water of Amliffy, to the abbey
 " of the blessed Virgin Mary of Ostmanby.

We shall now give the form of riding the franchises, as the same was done
 on the 4th of September, in the fourth year of Henry VII. (1488) (Thomas
 Mayler being then mayor, William English and Robert Boys, bailiffs), taken
 from the white book of Christ-church, Dublin.*

" They proceeded well horsed, armed and in good array, taking their
 " way out of Dame's-gate, turning on the left hand to the Strond, and from
 " thence straight forward to the long stone of the Stayne," (which yet
 " standeth on the west end of Lazer's-hill), " leaving All-hallowes on the
 " right hand, keeping the Liffey side, until they came unto the Ring's-end,
 " and from thence they kept forward to Clare-road, alias Cleer-rode, for the

* Folio 65.

“ shipping, (which is now Poolbegg), and from thence to Remelin, (now
“ called the Barr-foot), and so eastward upon the Strond, on the south side
“ as far as a man might ride, and there cast a spear into the sea at low
“ water, thereby to shew the extent of the city franchises eastward. Then
“ they rode backward till they came to the black stone by East Myrion,
“ and leaving Myrion on the right hand, thence rode on a meer westward,
“ until they came to our Lady’s-well, and so continued their course till
“ they came by the gate of Smothi’s-court, then surrounded the green,
“ and passing the fords of Donnybrook, they left the town and the church
“ on the left hand, and so kept on in the highway until they came to Kil-
“ mackargan, on the west of Donnybrook; and thence continuing their
“ march by the highway side, until they arrived at St. Keivin’s-gate, and
“ from thence northward unto the lane wherein a cross of Stone was then
“ fixed; but the ditch of the lane being a strong fence, they broke their
“ way through to the highway by east St. Sepulchre’s, and so leaving St.
“ Sepulchre’s and St. Patrick’s-close on the left hand, until they came to
“ an old lane, adjoining to the north side of the Chancellor’s orchard, or
“ Huggar-place, and so passed through an orchard, which sometimes be-
“ longed to Thomas Swetickby, and also through the gardens until they
“ came to the house of Anne Ahohone, on the north side, where John
“ Arthur some time dwelled, making their way through the same into the
“ street; through which they marched southward as far as William English
“ his house, which they passed through, mounting over the roof of another
“ house, and passing also through several gardens until they came to the
“ Coomb, and from the Coomb-gate they proceeded to Cow-lane, and so for-
“ ward to Carnaclogh-Imathe, (which is now Dolphin’s-barn,) and thence
“ returning backward, left it on the right hand as you ride to the cross
“ ditch in the lane leading from Dublin to Kilmainham, and so downward to
“ Bow-bridge, passing under an arch of the same, through the water of
“ Cammock, unless for their more ease they sometimes rode through the
“ prior of Christ-church his lands, which they left on the south, whence
“ they rode over the water of Cammock westward, to the place whereunto
“ the water of Liffey sometimes reached, and so forwards towards the west,
“ leaving the tilling land of Kilmainham on the left hand, and part of the
“ meadow on the right hand, where is the narrowest place of the meadow,
“ there being there a ditch of small thorns by the tilling land, whence they

“rode northward through the water of Liffey, as far as to the west end of
“Ellen Hore’s meadow, called the ford of Killmahennock; for on the hill,
“that is now called the hill on the west end of Ellen Hore’s meadow, by
“the highway, they made an halt, and there drew up together, and took
“counsel. On the north side of this place there was an arch said to be
“common, on the which the prior of Kilmainham received the rent.
“Some of them rode over the north side of the arch, and some over the
“south side, meeting together in Gibbet’s-slade, leaving Knocknecoack,
“ (so named in their charter, and now called Hennock-macknack) on the
“right hand; and so continued a straight course to the prior of Christ-
“church, his lessowe on the north side of the gallows; and so through the
“lessowe, leaving part of the tilling land on the right hand, and so pro-
“ceeded through a part of Sharp’s park into the highway, where they
“turned northward as far as to the prior of Christ-church his barn, and so
“over Russel’s-park, until they came to Barnes-end, where the prior made
“a way for them into the same, and caused a ladder to be put up unto a
“window, wherein John Savage, citizen, and Richard White, one of the
“mace-bearers to the mayor, were sent by him and his brethren to observe
“how the franchises went. They also put a man through the window by a
“ladder to the barn-floor, where there lay a stone as a mark of distinction
“betwixt the liberties of the city and the prior, and so they proceeded from
“that stone eastward, over the Old-kill, and so eastward through the orchard
“belonging to the church of the Holy Trinity, leaving the gardens of the
“green on the right hand, and the tilling land on the left; and so continued
“their course to the highway which leadeth to Glassen-even; and so to
“the place where the gallows stood in old time, betwixt the abbot of St.
“Mary’s-abbey his lands on the east side, and the prior of Christ-church on
“the west, where the abbot of St. Mary’s-abbey, and his convent met with
“them, and prayed them that they would do them no wrong; they then
“replying, that they would do nothing but even as their predecessors in-
“formed and taught them how they should ride their franchises.

“Thence they rode northward upon the marshes to Glaskeynock, and so
“forth on the highway which goeth to Dryshock, and leaving the stone
“well on the left hand, they proceeded southward until they came into the
“highway going to Ballyboght, and from the gate of Ballyboght they came
“to the water of Tulkan, by the bridge of Ballyboght, there passing over

“ the water, keeping by the water-side southward, as far as they might
 “ ride, until they came unto St. Mary’s-abbey, leaving the abbey on the
 “ right hand. On the west of the abbey, on the water side, there lyeth a
 “ stone where the abbot and his monks met them again, where the abbot
 “ told them, that they should have ridden by west the abbey, and so forth
 “ to the sea; but the mayor and his brethren said, *nay!* for by our book
 “ when we did return back from the Tulkan, we should have rid to our
 “ lady church of Ostmanby; and so they departed, every man repairing
 “ homeward to his lodging. And thus the mayor and his brethren made an
 “ end of the riding the franchises the day and year aforesaid.”

We shall add the form of perambulating the franchises, as the same was
 done in Sir John Tyrrell’s mayoralty, in the year 1602.

“ First, in the name of God, the mayor, sheriffs, recorder, and aldermen,
 “ accompanied with the number of three hundred horse, and above of the
 “ citizens, took their way out at the Dame’s-gate, turning presently betwixt
 “ the Dame’s-mills and the city walls, and so to the river side of Anna-
 “ Liffey, riding directly eastward by the water side to the Ring’s-end, and
 “ from thence eastward to Clarade, otherwise called the Clear-road, and
 “ now called Poole-begg, and from thence to Rannelean, now called the
 “ Barr-foot; where the trumpet sounding, the company came together, and
 “ according to the ancient usage, Richard Fitzsimmons, one of the water-
 “ bailiffs, was called upon, and commanded to ride as far into the sea, east-
 “ ward from thence as he could, being then low water, and then to cast a
 “ spear as far as he could into the sea, which he did, and so far extendeth
 “ the franchises of the south side of the river and harbour of Dublin. Then
 “ they bent their course southward as directly as they could, to the Black-
 “ stone, now called the Black-rock, opposite against the place, where the
 “ sheriffs of Dublin did keep court, upon the land on the west side of
 “ the new stone of the Strone, where the trumpet sounding the company
 “ again came together, and rode westward all the highway to the chapel of
 “ Merrion; where the trumpet again sounding, the company came together,
 “ and consulted of their passage there, and it was agreed that they should
 “ ride upon a green meare, leaving an acre of land betwixt them and the
 “ chapel of Merrion, on the south side of the chapel, which dire was then
 “ said to be of the land of Raboe, and so rode westward for a small square
 “ to the end of the meare, and then turned northward, to the south-west

“ corner of the orchard-ditch of Merrion, through which corner the elder
“ Fathers said that of old time they did ride ; and now for that the same was
“ so strongly fenced with trees and thorns, which in favour of the gentlemen
“ of the house of Merrion, being the city tenant, they would lothly break
“ down, they rode a little besides it, upon the left hand, through the next
“ end of a meadow, and then turned on their right hand to a ditch of black
“ sally and hawthorns, by which they rode westward, leaving that ditch on
“ their right hand till they came to our Lady’s-well, where they stood ;
“ and the trumpet sounded, and from thence down a short meare, north-
“ west to the meadow under that, and so over the meadow to a fair broad
“ meare north of that, and alongest, upon the meare, to the gate of
“ Smother-court, and then turned to the south east side of the green of
“ Smother-court, riding close by the arable land alongest that green, to the
“ read Shard, and so southward to the uttermost gate of that green, next to
“ the land of Raboe, and then turning west upon the mill ground of Don-
“ nabrooke, in the water of Dodder ; and for that the water was so deep
“ there, as it was not passable, they turned for a little square northward,
“ alongest and through the mill ground upon the land of Donnabrooke,
“ and then turned southward by the mill-pond upon the land of Donnabrooke,
“ so far as it went, near the bridge of Clonskeagh ; and then turned west,
“ upon the west meare of Donnabrooke, dividing the lands of Donna-
“ brooke and Miltown, and so kept on upon the uttermost meare of Don-
“ nabrooke, leaving all the land thereof within them, upon their right
“ hand alongest by the highway side leading to Dublin, till they came to
“ the farthest meare, of the land of Donnabrooke on the west side, and then
“ turned northward to a meadow, half whereof is of the land of Donna-
“ brooke ; and past through the midst of that meadow north east, to the
“ east south-east corner of a parcell of land called Kilmacaregan, next ad-
“ joining to the highway leading from Donnabrooke to Dublin, and then
“ they turned back north west about the land of Kilmacaregan, leaving it
“ upon the right hand, betwixt them and the said highway, and rode out
“ into the highway aforesaid, upon the west corner of the said Kilmaca-
“ regan, and rode alongest that highway to St. Stephen’s-green, and took
“ the south side of the green alongest near the park side to Kevin’s-gate,
“ and turned in the lane northward, till they came to the east end of the
“ Butter-lane, which was broken and they entered thereat, and in that lane

“ lyeth an old crosse of stone, and it was said that that crosse was called the
“ the Butter-crosse, for that in old time the provision of butter that came
“ from the market and Tooles country to Dublin was sold there, and then
“ they rode to the west end of the lane, that leadeth from St. Kevin’s-street,
“ by East St. Sepulchre’s, and through that lane, leaving St. Sepulchre’s
“ and St. Patrick’s close on the left hand, and west side of them, till they
“ came to an old lane, next to the south side of the poorhouse lately built
“ by Sir Richard Rouncell, alderman, and on the south side the Chancellor’s
“ orchard, that by old record was called Thomas Snetterby his orchard, and
“ there the mayor and many of his company lighted, for that the puddle
“ under the orchard was not passable by horse, and the rest rode about
“ St. Kevin’s-street to the Combe to the mayor; and the mayor, sheriffs,
“ recorder, and alderman, with the sword bearer, dividing through that
“ garden, passed over the puddle upon planks in two several places, and so
“ through the garden, wherein part of the neighbours there dwelling met
“ the mayor, and welcomed him and his company, and made them drink;
“ and then they passed through a house next on the north side of a great
“ house named Dowdall’s house, and some time before that of old time
“ wherein one John Arthur dwelt, and so into the street, and so southward
“ through the street, to the farthest side of the street, and in at a house called
“ of old time William English his house, which is on the south side of the new
“ house, built by Sir Thomas Lestrangle, Knight, and Margaret Lestrangle,
“ alias Bath, his wife, and through English his house to the garden thereof,
“ and then turned upon their left hand southward, through the gardens of
“ all the houses that way, in one garden whereof, it was said, and so found,
“ there lay a great stone in the ground, shewing the franchises in that gate,
“ and in the farthest garden southward [*the manuscript here not legible*]
“ passed to the course, to the Freemason’s stone standing in the street,
“ and there the mayor took horse, and rode alongest through the Combe,
“ near the houses through Washam’s-gate, to the Mill-pond, on the south
“ side of the small gate, at the west end of the Coombe, leading into
“ St. Thomas’s-court; over which pond, at the east end of the meadow,
“ just against the midst thereof, called the Abbot’s meadow, there were
“ planks put over by Sir Edward Brabazon’s people, for the mayor and his
“ company to pass over, which the mayor and sword bearer, with many others
“ of the company, did, and rode through the meadow, and in the midst of

“ that meadow was a great old hawthorn bounding the franchises which was
“ late cut, but the root and stocke left; and then they rode through that
“ meadow to the west end thereof, and out at a shard that was made for
“ them into the highway, and then turned southward to the other highway
“ leading from Cromlin to St. Patrick’s, and so along that highway west-
“ ward to Carnorlogoymayhe, that is by Dolphin’s-barn, and from thence
“ somewhat more westward to the northside of that highway, where there
“ was a shard broken upon the ditch, and upon a small plott of pasture there,
“ called Tabbott’s-land, and then rode through that westward, and then
“ northward to the great Leasure, called the Iron Dawne, leaving it on
“ their right hand, riding compass wise to a small lane then stopped up
“ with ditches which were broken down upon the north side of the said
“ Iron Dawne, leading to Kilmainham, and so through that small lane
“ directly northward to the highway, leading from Kilmainham to Dublin,
“ and over that highway northward to a blind and a stype lane, betwixt the
“ close called by some of the elders there, the Murdering-lane, and down
“ that lane to the water of Cammock, and under the west arch of the bridge
“ called Bowbridge, and turned upon the left hand under the high ground of
“ Kilmainham to a deep ford there, where it was said the Anlyffe came of
“ old times, albeit they might ride farther northward, but for that the water
“ in that place where they should pass over, was not passable with horse,
“ they rode over and through the next ford to the bridge, and so to the
“ great meadow of Christ-church, upon the west end of which meadow, upon
“ the water of Cammock, there were pitched several tents, for the mayor,
“ sheriffs, and corporations, and there the mayor and his company lighted
“ and dined; and after dinner took boat himself, the recorder, sheriffs, and
“ aldermen, and the sword-bearer and the clerk reading the record, and
“ others of the commons, and passed over the water of Cammock, the horse
“ going about, and went betwixt the arable land called now the L—— of
“ Kilmainham, and the meadow under that, and so directly westward to that
“ part of the meadow that lieth opposite to that part of the hill called
“ Kilmahannock-hill, and now the hill of Isold’s-sant, which is of a bow-
“ shot of the west side of Isold’s-sant, and west of Ellen Hoare’s mea-
“ dow, over which sant is a great hawthorn-tree, and in that gate of
“ the meadow of Kilmainham, the mayor, sword-bearer, and others took
“ boat, and passed up the water of Annaliffe, near Kilmainham-bridge,

“ where was a ford, called Kilmehenock’s-ford, and then took horse and
“ rode eastward and by north over Isold’s-sant, and to the sant itself, and
“ then rode to the Slade, by north west to the west end of Ellen Hoare’s
“ meadow, and in and through that Slade northward, where was said of old
“ time was a bush of hawthorn, and so to the top of the hill, where they
“ stayed and advised themselves where to go ; and then it was moved that
“ they should ride on the great mear or way on the north side of an acre
“ of arable land, on the height of the hillock on the north side of Ellen
“ Hoare’s meadow, which dire is parcell of the new town of Kilmaynehame,
“ and said then, and so found by ancient record, to be common, through
“ which way or broad meare on the north side of that acre, they rode east
“ and then north east, leaving Knockmakook, now called Knockmagynock,
“ of the right hand, and into the Gibbet-slade, and so up against the hill in
“ the common pathway to the north west end of the lessow betwixt the
“ arable land of Grange Gorman, called the priory of Christ-churches lessow,
“ and so alongest that lessow, leaving the Earbor-hill on the right hand to
“ and by North Sharp’s park, and so into the stony batter or highway, and
“ from thence to the brush of the little Cabragh, as a memory that little
“ Cabragh, and the land thereof, is within the franchises of Dublin, about
“ which land they would have ridden, but that the day was far spent ; and
“ then rode back again the same way, till they came over against Sir Henry
“ Harrington his house of Grange Gorman, in times past called the prior of
“ Christ-church his barne, and broke in a shard upon the west end of a
“ park, called Russell’s-park, and through that park, to the west of a
“ void ground where the old barn was, in the floor of which barn was a
“ stone shewing the franchises, and through that ground to the west end of
“ another house, in old time called the Old-kill, on the west end of which
“ the mayor caused the sword-bearer to sit on the King’s sword, for that in
“ favour of the said Sir Henry, being a freeman of Dublin, they would not
“ have broken a greater passage, which they might, and from thence as far
“ as the said Sir Henry his hall, in which hall, at the south end of the
“ chimney, there is a hole or bevel in the stone wall, and there it was said
“ the sword should come through : and Sir Henry his people made a banquet
“ to the mayor, and that done, the sword was put out at the east window of
“ the hall, and so to the garden directly eastward through the orchards. At
“ the north end of the garden belonging to the houses of Oxmantown.

"green, and then over two closes or parks, into the highway leading from
 "Dublin to Glassnevin, and then turned northward to Glasseyneck, which
 "is in the stead, and from thence turned eastward at the foot of the
 "arable land to the place called the old gallows, and from thence directly
 "northward upon a green meare, to the north end of the said meare, and
 "then turned eastward, directly leading betwixt some parks enclosed on
 "the left hand, and the arable land on the right hand, and so to the high-
 "way leading from Dublin to Dryshoke, and in the said highway turned a
 "little southward to a park, where, through a shard they passed to a well,
 "called the Stone-well, leaving it on the left hand, and from thence directly
 "south east, to the highway leading to Ballybough, and so rode along that
 "way over the hill called hill, over the water
 "of Tolekan, to and alongest the highway from Dublin to Clontarf, and so
 "to the furlong of Clontarf, and farther might, if they would, for the old
 "records say that their franchises stretcheth eastward upon the north side
 "of the channel, as far as they might to the sea, and then from the furlong
 "to the island of Clontarf, and so by the river Annaliffe, alongest west-
 "ward to and without the side of the stone wall of St. Mary's-abbey, be-
 "twixt it and the river, and so through the Abbey-lane, to the street of
 "Oxmantown, and then for order sake, they rode in good order over the
 "bridge, and about the city the longest way, till they came to the mayor's,
 "door, where every one blessing the King's Majesty; took leave of the
 "mayor and posted to their houses."*

The modern manner of surveying and perambulating the city liberties every third year is thus.

They draw up at the Custom-house, then pass along Essex-street,
 Temple-bar, and to the east end of Lazer's-hill, from thence to Ring's-
 end, and so to the low water-mark, where the dart is cast. From thence
 they cross the Strand to the Black rock,† and so westward to a Red-house
 on the east side of Merrion.† From thence through the garden on the
 back of the Red-house, and across the fields to Simon's-court; from thence
 across the fields into the road to Bray, and then southward along the said
 road to two little cabins on the south side thereof. From thence they cross
 the fields into the road to Clanskiagh, opposite to a mill on the river of

* Scriven's MS. Collections, Tholsel-office, transcribed by Mr. Warburton.

Donnybrook; from whence they pass along the said road to the bridge of Clanskiagh, and under the east arch thereof, and then to and through the mill of Clanskiagh, and so to Clanskiagh-lane,† and from thence along the said lane to Miltown road, and then northward to Mr. Roberts's house in the said road, which they pass through and the garden belonging to it, across the fields to Donnybrook road, near a cabin on the right hand thereof; from whence they proceed northward along Donnybrook road, to the sign of the Currant-tree, on the west side of the said road, and from thence by the south end of the said house through the garden, and cross the fields at the back of Mr. Leeson's house, at Stephen's-green, till they come to the corner-house of St. Kevin's-port, on the east side thereof, and through the said house. From thence they pass by the west side of Kevin's-port to and through Big-butter-lane to Bride-street, and along Bride-street to Bull-alley, and down it to the house formerly Counsellor Swift's, which, and the garden thereof they pass through into Patrick-street, and from thence to the sign of King William and Queen Mary on the west side of the said street, and through the back side thereof to the Coomb, at a great stone that stands in the street; and from thence along the Coomb by the water-course to Crooked-staff. From thence over the wall on the west side of Crooked-staff, between the willow trees, and along the water-course into the road to Dolphin's-barn; from thence by the water-course to a malt-house at the west end of Dolphin's-barn, including the said malt-house and garden westward of it. From thence they proceed northward across the fields, and through the garden and Red-house, at the north end of Cut-throat-lane. From thence they made their way to Bow-bridge, and pass under the middle arch of the said bridge, and then into the hospital fields, over the old Deer-park wall, near the old Slaughter-house. From thence through the Hospital-fields, and across the Liffey-strand to a round stone by the Deer-park wall.† From thence they pass over the Deer-park wall, and through a part of the park to a corner of the wall near the dog-kennel, on the north side thereof. From thence over the said wall northward, and passed along the same to the first half round or rising on the said wall. Thence they proceed eastward through Mr. Brownlow's fields, and several gardens to Stonybattery, on the south end of Mr. Addison's house, and from thence through a house at which hangs the sign of the Half-moon, on the

east side of Stonybatter, and through the gardens to Colonel Stanley's house, and through the said house to Grange-Gorman-lane. From thence by the south end of the Half-moon, on the east side of Grange-Gorman-lane, and through the gardens into Finglass-road,† and from thence northward to the Broad-stone. From thence through the water-course that passes by the stone, and through the gardens into Drumcondra-road;† thence southward to a little cabin at a well † in a garden on the east side of the road. From thence through the gardens to the sign of the Coach and Horses in Ballybough-lane, and then northward along Ballybough-lane to Ballybough-bridge. From thence across the river, and along the strand to Clontarf, and so to the sheds of Clontarf, and from thence forward to the mill of Rahenny, and from the mill northward one hundred and thirty perches to a little brook, which is the end of the liberties of the city of Dublin.

NOTE. In this progress they took several stations, marked by a dagger, where they called courts.

It may not be thought impertinent to the subject, to annex here a short account of the franchises of the liberties of St. Sepulchre's, Dublin, as the same appear in a controversy concerning the same, supported by Hugh Inge, archbishop of Dublin, in the year 1524, against the citizens, for their violation of the said liberties, which by a petition to the Lord Deputy, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and the privy council, and a reference by them to the three chief judges, was by their report fully determined that year: the whole proceedings of which, word for word, may be found in the black book before cited.*

"To the Right Noble Lord Gerald, Earl of Kildare, the King's Deputy of Ireland, and the King's Councill of the same.

"In moste grievous manner sheweth unto your discreete wisdomes
 "Hugh, Archbusshopp of Dublin, and Primate of Ireland. That whereas hee
 "and all his predecessors have bein peceably seised out of tyme of minde
 "to the contrary, of the mannor and lordshipp of St. Pulchre's, with all the
 "appurtenances, liberties, franchises, and suites of courts unto the said
 "mannor, belonging in their demeane as of fee; as in the right of the said
 "Archbusshoppricke, by the graunts of our Soveraigne Lord's the King's
 "most noble progenitors; So it is, that one Nicholas Coitrotte, merchant;

* Page 219.

" late maire of the cittie of Dublin, Bartholomew Blanchfeld, and John
 " Candelle, bayliffs of the same, accompanied with two hundred and more
 " of sensuall* persons in a riotous manere, contrary to our Sovereigne Lord
 " the King's peace, and all good order, envaded and entred within the
 " said lordship, liberties, and franchises of St. Pulchre's, and there then keste
 " downe ditches and hedges, otherwise riding their franchises than any of
 " their predecessors did before this tyme, to the great hurte and preju-
 " dice of the said complainant, in the diminishing of his right, liberties, and
 " franchises. The premisses considered, that it would please your moste
 " discrete wisdomes to call before you the said Nicholas Coitrotte, and the
 " foresaid bayliffs, and to take such direction in the premisses, that they
 " may be punished for the said riote and wrongs, according to right and
 " conscience, in avoyding of further inconveniences that may ensue in tyme
 " cominge."

" Hit is decreed by my Lord Deputye, and King's counsell, that the
 " cheif judges shall have the examination of this matter, and it to order,
 " decree, and finish, and they to certifie my Lord Deputye, and the King's
 " counsell of the same."

Decretum Judicum.

" Be it knowen unto all men, that whereas the most Reverend Father in
 " God Hugh, Archbusshopp of Dublin, complayned unto Gerald, Earle of
 " Kildare, the King's deputie of Ireland, and the King's counsell of the same,
 " that whereas hee and all his predecessors, as in the right of his Cathedrall
 " church, have bin peaceably seised of all the cheife rents and suits to his
 " courts, as to his lordshipp and mannor of Sepulchre's, of all the burgages
 " on the east side of St. Patrick's-street; that is to say, from the north side
 " of the house where Nicholas Boyse, tailour, late dwelled, called the lady
 " of Thamolyne's house or ground unto St. Patrick's-gate, which precinct is
 " within the franchises, crosse, and liberty of the said Archbusshopp, and he
 " and his predecessors out of tyme of mind of anie man to the contrary,
 " have used their franchises, crosse, and liberty there, till now of late that
 " Nicholas Coitrotte, late maire of the said cittie, and the citizens of the
 " same, in ryding and bounding their franchise of the said cittie, did enter
 " and ride within the franchise and liberty of the said Archbushopp, which

* Severall in alio MS.

“matter of complaint was by the said Lord Deputie and Councell remitted
“to be ordered and redressed by us Patrick Birmingham, Chief Justice of
“the King’s chief place, Richard de la Hoyde, Chief Justice of the King’s
“common place, and Patrick Finglass, Chief Baron of the King’s Exche-
“quer in Ireland, and we hearing and examininge the allegations, posses-
“sions, rights, titles, and evidences of either of the said parties, and walk-
“ing the bounds and mears of the same, by good and mature deliberation,
“doe order and decree the said precinct from the north syde of the said
“house where Nicholas Boyse late dwelled, called the Lady of Thamolyne’s
“ground, on the east syde of the said street unto St. Patrick’s-gate, to be
“with the franchess, cross, and liberty of the said Archbusshopp, as per-
“taining to his mannor of Sepulchre’s; and that hee and his succesors from
“hereforth shall have and enjoy their ancient rents, suits, and franchesses
“there, without lett, interruption, or grievance of the said maire of Dublin,
“or cittyzens of the same, or their successors for ever. In witness whereof,
“we the aforesaid Patrick, Richard and Patrick, unto this our award and
“decree have subscribed our names.”

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Interludes and Plays anciently represented on the Stage by the several Corporations of the City of Dublin.

THE city of Dublin anciently consisted of twenty corporations, to which five have been in latter times added. Of these we shall be more particular when we come to treat of the political state and division of the city; it being sufficient for our present purpose barely to hint their numbers.

An ancient custom prevailed for a long time in the city of Dublin always against the great festivals of the year, to invite the Lord Deputy, the nobility, and other persons of quality and rank to an entertainment, in which they first diverted them with stage plays, and then regaled them with a splendid banquet. The several corporations also upon their patrons days, held themselves obliged to the like observances, which were for a long time very strictly kept up and practised.

We are told from a writer,* (to whom in other respects we are much obliged) “that Thomas Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the year 1528, was invited to a new play every day in Christmas, Arland Ussher being then mayor, and Francis Herbert and John Squire, bayliffs, wherein the taylors acted the part of Adam and Eve, the shoe-makers represented the story of Crispin and Crispianus, the vintners acted Bacchus and his story, the carpenters that of Joseph and Mary; Vulcan, and what related to him, was acted by the smiths, and the comedy of Ceres, the goddess of corn, by the bakers. Their stage was erected on Hoggin-green, now called College-green, and on it the priors of St. John of Jerusalem, of the Blessed Trinity, and of All-hallows, caused two plays to be acted, the one representing the passion of our Saviour, and the other the several deaths which the Apostles suffered.”

This account may probably in its material parts be true; but in circumstances the author of it undoubtedly errs. For Pierce Butler, Earl of Ossory, was Lord Deputy of Ireland, from the 13th of May, 1528, to the 22d of

* Robert Ware, MS.

June, 1529, and from the intervening Michaelmas, the persons mentioned administered the offices of mayor and bailiffs. Thomas Fitzgerald was indeed Lord Deputy for a very short time to his father Gerald in 1534; but then Robert Stillingforth was mayor, and Henry Plunket and William White, bailiffs: so that we are under a necessity of appropriating these entertainments to the government of the Earl of Ossory.

Something upon this subject is to be met with in a manuscript in the College library, where it is said, "that in the parliament of 1541, wherein Henry VIII. was declared King of Ireland, there were present the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, the Lord Barry, Mac-Gilla-Phadrig, Chieftane of Ossory, the sons of O'Bryan, Mac Carthy-mor, with many Irish Lords, and on Corpus Christi day they rode about the streets with the procession in their parliament robes, and the Nine Worthies was played, and the mayor bore the mace before the deputy on horseback. The Sunday following King Henry was proclaimed King of Ireland, in St. Patrick's-church, and the next Sunday they had tournaments on horseback, and running at the ring with spears on horseback." Sir James Ware hints* at the same thing in a few words. "Epulas, comœdias, et certamina ludicra, quæ sequebantur, quid attinet dicere? It is needless (says he) to relate, what feasting, comedies, and sports followed." It is said also in the college manuscript before cited, "that in an expedition made against James Mac-Connell by the Lord Deputy Sussex, in 1557, he was attended by John Ussher, captain, and Patrick Bulkely, petty captain, with sixty of the city trained bands, and upon their return the Six Worthies was played by the city, and the mayor gave the public a goodly entertainment upon the occasion, found four trumpeters horses for the solemnity, and gave them twenty shillings in money."

Among other days of solemnity, the festival of St. George was celebrated with high veneration. In the chain-book of the city of Dublin are several entries to that purpose.

I. It was ordered in maintenance of the pageant of St. George, that the mayor of the foregoing year should find the Emperor and Empress with their train and followers well apparelled, and accoutered, that is to say, the Emperor attended with two doctors, and the Empress with two knights, and two maidens richly apparelled to bear up the train of her gown.

Item. 2dly, The mayor for the time being was to find St. George a horse,

* Annal. Hen. VIII. ad an. 1541.

and the wardens to pay three shilling and fourpence for his wages that day. The bailiffs for the time being were to find four horses, with men mounted on them well appareled to bear the pole-ax, the standard, and the several swords of the Emperor, and St. George.

Item. 3dly, The elder master of the guild was to find a maiden well attired to lead the dragon, and the clerk of the market was to find a golden line for the dragon.

Item. 4thly, The elder warden was to find for St. George four trumpets; but St. George himself was to pay their wages.

Item. 5thly, The younger warden was obliged to find the King of Dele and the Queen of Dele, as also two knights to lead the Queen of Dele, and two maidens to bear the train of her gown, all being entirely clad in black apparel. Moreover, he was to cause St. George's chapel to be well hung in black, and completely apparelled to every purpose, and was to provide it with cushions, rushes, and other necessities for the festivity of that day.

No less was the preparation of pagents for the procession of Corpus Christi day, on which the glovers were to represent Adam and Eve, with an angel bearing a sword before them.

The Corrisees (perhaps curriers) were to represent Cain and Abel, with an altar and their offering.

Mariners and vintners, Noah, and the persons in his ark, appareled in the habits of carpenters and salmon-takers.

The weavers personated Abraham and Isaac, with their offering and altar.

The smiths represented Pharaoh, with his host.

The skimmers, the camel with the children of Israel.

The goldsmiths were to find the King of Cullen.

The hoopers were to find the shepherds, with an angel singing, *Gloria in excelsis Deo*.

Corpus Christi guild was to find Christ in his passion, with the Marys and angels.

The taylor was to find Pilate with his fellowship, and his wife cloathed accordingly.

The barbers, Anna and Caiaphas.

The fishers, the Apostles.

The merchants, the Prophets.

And the butchers, the tormenters.

These interludes and representations carried with them the appearance of the superstition of the times, which John Bale, Bishop of Ossory, afterwards laboured to reform, by writing with more sobriety several comedies and tragedies in the reign of King Edward VI. and, during his banishment, in that of Queen Mary, upon religious subjects. Several of those pieces are yet extant printed in the black letter; and, though they shew the taste of that age, they would by no means please the present. Such plays and interludes gradually went into disuse, as the Reformation gained ground, and were at length totally banished by the improvements of the theatre, and the excellencies of those whose peculiar profession it was to entertain the public on the stage; between whose performances and those ancient ones, no unapt comparison may be drawn from the distant ages of Thespis and Roscius.

Other diversions have been substituted in the room of those that were laid aside. Exclusive of the entertainments at the mayoralty house, many of the corporations adopted the custom of walking in procession through the streets on their respective patrons days, dressed out in the several colours and emblems of their trades; from whence they retired to church to hear the word of God, and from thence to an entertainment provided at the expence of their corporations: but this practice has been latterly discontinued.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Forces, Musters, and military Discipline of the City of Dublin, according to ancient Constitutions, Customs, and Usages.

THE signal actions done from time to time by the citizens of Dublin, in aid of the state, will be seen hereafter; in the mean time, it may be thought necessary to say a few words of their *military discipline* in ancient times, which produced those services for which they have been justly remarkable: for it is habit and discipline that create the chief distinctions between man and man in point of valour, notwithstanding what has been alledged on the score of inward worth.

The military forces of the city were anciently composed of twenty corporations, commanded in chief by the principal magistrate, and every company under the guidance of their respective masters, as captains, subordinate to whom were appointed lieutenants, and other inferior officers. The foot, consisting of twenty-companies, were mustered and exercised four times a year; 1st, on Easter Monday commonly called *Black Monday*, from a disastrous accident which happened to the citizens of Dublin on that day; 2dly, on May-day; 3dly, on Midsummer-eve; and 4thly, on St. Peter's-eve.

On *Black Monday* and *Midsummer-eve*, the mayor and sheriffs mustered and commanded the forces in person, but on the other two days, the mayor and sheriffs of the *Bull-ring* had the chief command of the *Bachelors*, who were then mustered before them. The horse were mustered on Shrove-Tuesday, and then commanded in chief by the sheriffs of the city. The charges of these musters were defrayed by fines levied on such freemen as had been married the foregoing year. The mayor and principal citizens sat at these musters under a pavillion or tent erected on the top of a butt; and every person so married, being below the estate of paying a fine in money, presented the mayor with an orange, as an acknowledgement for the fine, which by the constitution and custom of the city he was liable to.

The mayor of the *Bull-ring* was an officer eligible by the citizens yearly,

to be captain or guardian of the bachelors of the city ; and during the year of his office had authority to punish such as frequented brothel-houses, and the like infamous places. He took his name from an iron ring in Corn-market, to which the butchers fastened their bulls for baiting ; and when any bachelor citizen happened to marry, the custom was for the mayor of the bull-ring and his attendants to conduct the bridegroom, upon his return from church, to the ring, and there with a solemn kiss receive his homage and last farewell : from whence the new married man took the mayor and sheriffs of the bull-ring home to dinner with him, unless he were poor ; in which case, the mayor and his bachelors made a collection for him, which they gave to him at the ring, upon receiving his homage. But this office seems to have been ludicrous, and established merely by custom, without any foundation of authority.

The muster on *black Monday*, before-mentioned, and the name of the day, had their rise upon this occasion : the Bristolines of Dublin, to whom King Henry II. granted the city, by custom had introduced a sport among them, called *hurling of balls*, which they practised on all festival days. One party of the citizens challenged another party to exercise this recreation on Easter Monday, near Cullen's-wood, two miles from Dublin. Having, as they thought, at that time fully subdued the Irish enemy, they feared no attempt from them, and therefore went out unarmed ; but a false brother gave notice of the citizens' intentions to the enemy, then lurking in the neighbouring mountains, who marching down privately, laid an ambush in Cullen's-wood, who fell on the citizens unprepared and fatigued with the laborious diversion, and slew upwards of five hundred of them. This disaster happened in the year 1209, and ever since hath been called *black Monday*. The city was soon after replenished by a new colony of Bristolines, who for ages after kept up the memorial of this misfortune, by marching out to the place well armed every Easter Monday, and bidding defiance to their enemies.

The citizens heretofore in general hostings marched out with a black standard carried before them ; which proved a great terror to the Irish enemy, as knowing by dear bought experience that it was attended by valiant, well disciplined, and soldierly citizens.

CHAPTER IX.

*Brief Annals of the City of Dublin from the Year 448 to the Year 1169, when it was first invaded by the English, during which period the Ostmen or Danes became Masters of it.**

WE have seen before,† that Dublin was either built or fortified by the Ostmen or Danes, who settled here early on the score of traffic: but, as these mercantile people had for a long time no concern in government, it cannot be expected that their actions could afford any matter for history, till their countrymen came hither for the purposes of conquest in the ninth century, and like a deluge, spread the terror of their arms through the whole kingdom.

That Dublin, and the adjacent territories, were early governed by Roitelets or petty kings, is manifest from the tenor of the Irish history, though the names of such petty kings have not been handed down to us, except in one instance only. For the kingdom being cantoned into several parts, the supreme monarch had his share of territory, as well as the dominion of the whole. The four provincial kings were governors of the four provinces, yet in subordination to the supreme monarch, to whom they were feudatory, and collected and paid the allotted tributes and taxes for the support of the government to him; so that, properly speaking, they were *substitutes* or *viceroy*s only to the monarchs of Ireland, though they often undertook to mete his power. If the provincial kings were to be considered in any other light, it would be repugnant to the nature of monarchy, which was always the prevailing form of government in this island; and the title of King of Ireland would be only an empty shadow if those provincial kings should be allowed singly to enjoy a supreme right of magistracy in their respective shares. For then, nothing would be left to the supreme monarch

* To these annals by Mr. Harris, several additions have been made by Mr. Warburton, which are printed at the foot of each page, under the title of Additional Annals.

† Chapter I.

but the little territory of Meath, which was reckoned his private estate, and was allotted to him for the maintenance of his table.

As the provincial kings were substitutes to the supreme monarch, so they had under them other *inferior kings* of smaller territories. For the possessors of considerable domains in Ireland were in common acceptation dignified with the titles of kings, though in reality they were only subjects; so that to this passage of Martial, "Qui rex est, regem, Maxime, non habeat," may be opposed another,* "Degener in tuguri rex lare quisque sui." Thus we read frequently of the King of Brefinny, the King of Kinsellagh, the King of Ossory, the King of Cashell, and the like, who were all subjects only to the several provincial kings, as these latter were to the monarch. The Irish, in this instance of petty kings, followed the examples of other nations, who often gave the title of kings to the governors of small territories, and sometimes to those of single towns. Thus Ulysses was called king of Ithaca, though his dominions were only a craggy island of about twenty-five miles in compass; insomuch that Cicero compares them to *a nest built upon a rock*. Nestor had the title of King of Pylos, though his power extended no further than a single town of that name in Peloponnesus. Joshua slew thirty-one kings in the small compass of Palestine alone; and Strabo affirms, that every city of the Phœnicians was governed by a peculiar king. Nor is there occasion to travel so far for instances of this kind, Kent alone being subject to four kings when Julius Cæsar invaded it.

The Irish language distinguisheth the office of king by two words,† namely, *airdrigh*, or the high king; i. e. the supreme monarch; and *righbeag*, i. e. the little or *petty king*; in latin *regulus*, who was a provincial or inferior king, and owed obedience and subjection to the *airdrigh*, though at the same time he exercised an absolute authority over his own subjects, who nevertheless had a right of appeal to the supreme monarch. There were also other petty kings of smaller districts in Ireland, some subject to the *airdrigh*, and some to the provincial kings. From hence it seems to be fairly collected, that the provincial kings were the great officers of the supreme monarch's court, and of his council; and that the other petty kings, or chieftains of smaller districts, were in the nature of counts, barons, or lords of manors in other countries, and were probably the great officers of the several provincial kings, and of their council. Some ancient writers, taking example

* Flah. Ogyg. p. 31.

† Ogyg. p. 28.

from the customs of other countries, have not unfrequently called these last mentioned petty kings by the titles of dukes (duces) or chieftains, and counts. Thus the author of the life of St. Declan,* not yet published, calls the father of Declan, "Ercus, dux Desiorum, i. e. Ercus, duke or chieftain" of Desies, then a territory, now a barony in the county of Waterford, of which the descendants of that Ercus continued petty kings until the arrival of the English. So in the life of St. Carthag,† Meloctride is called dux Nan-Desi, duke or chieftain of Desies. Bede,‡ in his account of St. Colman, says, "That he bought Mayo a comite ad cujus possessionem pertinebat" — from a count, whose estate it was." The author of the life of Laurence O'Tool,§ archbishop of Dublin, who died in the year 1180, mentions a count of Kildare, who undoubtedly was then petty king of that district; for Kildare was not erected into an earldom till 1316.

The Danes having settled themselves in the government of Dublin, followed the example of the Irish in this particular, and were sometimes called kings, and sometimes counts or dynasts; of which an instance may be seen in the black book of Christ-church, Dublin, where Sitric Mac'Aulaff, king of the Ostmen of Dublin, is called, Sitricus, rex Dublin, filius Ableb, comitis Dublin, which Ableb, otherwise called Aulaff, was immediate predecessor to Sitric.

Many instances of this sort of petty kings might be cited from the histories of Ireland, which, to avoid prolixity, are omitted; and thus much is advanced only to give the readers some idea of the nature of the kings, or chief governors of Dublin in the Danish times, who undoubtedly owed subjection to the provincial kings of Leinster; though in the ninth and tenth centuries, when they had strengthened themselves in Dublin, Fingal, and other adjacent territories, they shook off their allegiance, and often made war on these princes.

One instance only occurs of a King of Dublin, (and that in the fifth century,) before the invasions of the Danes in the beginning of the ninth, and he is mentioned (it must be confessed) by no very reputable writer,§ as follows:

A. D. 448. Alphin Mc. Eochaid, king of Dublin, and his subjects, were converted to the Christain faith by the preaching of St. Patrick, and bap-

* MS.

† Cited by Flah. Ogyg. p. 29.

‡ Eccl. Hist. lib. iv. cap. 4.

§ Jnt. Surii Collect.

§ Jocelin, vit. Patricii, cap. 71.

tized in a fountain called, after that missionary's name, St. Patrick's well, on the south side of the city, near the place where the steeple of the church dedicated to him now stands; which well (we are told by archbishop Usher),* was a little before the year 1639, shut up and inclosed within a private house. In the black book of Christ-church, the following passage may be seen.—“Fornices, &c. The arches or vaults were built by the Danes “before the arrival of St. Patrick in Ireland; and at that time Christ-church was not built in the manner it is now; and therefore St. Patrick “celebrated mass in one of the arches or vaults, which to this day is called “the arch or vault of St. Patrick: and St. Patrick prophesied concerning “the building of Christ-church there in future ages.” It must follow from hence that these vaults were erected by the Ostmen merchants, as a depository for their wares, many ages before that people came to make settlements here on the score of conquest, which happened in the following time and manner.

A. D. 838. The Ostmen entered the river Liffey,† with a fleet of sixty sail, in aid of their countrymen, who had ravaged the land, and made several settlements in it during the space of forty-three years before. Dublin now submitted to them for the first time, in which they raised a strong rath,‡ and thereby curbed not only the city, but in a little time extended their conquests through Fingal to the north, and as far as Bray, and the mountains of Wicklow to the south. These parts seem to have been soon after made the head of the Danish settlements in Leinster, and from them Fingal took its name, as much as to say, *the territory of the white foreigners* or *Norwegians*, as the country to the south of Dublin was called *Dubh-Gall*, or *the territory of the black foreigners*, from the Danes. This last denomination is not preserved in history, that we know of; but it remains by tradition among the native Irish of these parts to this day. The Danes however were soon after driven out of Dublin. Turgesius, their principal commander, was slain in 845, and the greatest part of the Danes driven back to Norway, and the islands from whence they came.

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 491. St. Patrick, the first Irish bishop, died, aged one hundred and twenty-two years.

498. The Ostmen or Danes, entered the Liffey, with a fleet of sixty sail of ships, and possessed themselves of Dublin, Fingal, &c. and soon after environed the city with walls.

* Primord. p. 863.

† Annals of the four masters.

‡ Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

A. D. 851. About this time* the Danes, or Ostmen, again possessed themselves of Dublin, Fingal, and other adjoining territories. And now a bloody battle was fought between the Irish of Meath and Leinster, and those foreigners, in which the Danes of Dublin were put to flight, and the city plundered by the victors. A great number of the Danes escaped to their own country, from whence the year following they returned with fresh recruits, overthrew their enemies in battle, and recovered the city of Dublin, which they repaired and strengthened with fortifications. The author of the life of St. Coemgene,* commonly called St. Keivin, intends those Danes or Ostmen, in a passage wherein he speaks of Dublin thus: “Et ipse
 “Sanctus Garbanus prope civitatem Ath-Cliath habitabat, quæ est in aqui-
 “lonali Laginensium plagâ, super fretum maris posita, et illud scoticè
 “dicitur Dubh-lein, quod sonat latinè Nigræ-thermæ: et ipsa civitas potens
 “et belligera est, in quâ semper habitant viri asperrimi in præliis, et peri-
 “tissimi in classibus.—St. Garban (says that writer) lived near the city of
 “Ath-Cliath, which is seated in the north parts of Leinster, upon a firth of
 “the sea, and in the Irish language is called *Dubh-lein*, which in Latin signi-
 “fies *Nigræ-Thermæ*, or the *black bath*: and the city is potent and warlike,
 “and inhabited by a race of people, who have been always most hardy in
 “battle, and of great skill in navigation.”

A. D. 853. Amlave or Aulaffe ‡ arrived in Ireland with a powerful fleet of Danes and Norwegians, and all the Danes then living in Ireland submitted themselves to his government. Some writers || have taken this Amlave, and this Norwegian fleet to be the same of whom Cambrensis § speaks. “A short time after (says he) namely, after the death of Turge-
 “sius, a colony from Norway, and other parts of the islands of the north, as
 “it were the remains of former swarms, landed in Ireland. They had
 “a competent knowledge of the goodness of the country, either from their

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 849. Maolseachlin and Tigearnach, king of Loghath, plundered Dublin.—
 MSS. Annals.

851. The Irish of Meath and Leinster plundered Dublin, and took with them all the riches and treasures, and killed a great number of the Danes who dwelt in the town.—
 MSS. Annals.

* Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

† Transcriptum ex Codice Kilkenniensi MS. cap. 30.

‡ Ware Antiq. cap. 24.

|| Ibid.

§ Topogr. Hib. district. 3 cap. 43.

"own experience, or from the reports of their parents. They came not
 "with an hostile fleet, but under a pretext of peace, and colour of traffic;
 "and sitting down in the maritime parts of the kingdom, they at length,
 "by consent of the princes of the land, erected several cities in it. For
 "the Irish out of a natural disposition to laziness, never in any degree
 "employed themselves in navigation or commerce; and therefore it was by
 "the unanimous advice of the whole kingdom judged to be for the interest
 "of the weal-public, that some foreigners should be permitted to make
 "settlements in the island, by whose industry the commodities of other
 "countries, which this nation wanted, might be imported into it. The
 "leaders of this enterprise were three brethren, namely, Amelaus, Sy-
 "tarachus, and Yvorus. They therefore at first founded three cities,
 "namely, Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick; of which the principality of
 "Dublin fell to the share of Amelaus, that of Waterford to Sytarachus, and
 "Limerick became the lot of Yvorus; and from thence by degrees they
 "proceeded to build other cities in Ireland. This people therefore, who
 "are now styled Ostmen, were in the beginning peaceable and governable
 "enough under the kings of the country. But when their numbers en-
 "creased beyond bounds, and they had strongly fortified their cities with
 "trenches and walls, they every now and then were fond of reviving their
 "ancient quarrels, which they could not easily forget, and to fly out into
 "open rebellion. They were called Ostmen in their own language, which
 "was a corrupt kind of Saxon, as much as to say *eastern men*; for, in respect
 "to Ireland, they came hither from countries lying to the east."

This is the account given by Cambrensis, which others * have followed: but it seems to be manifest, that the Ostmen possessed themselves of these maritime habitations by force and arms, and not under colour of traffic, nor by permission of the Irish; and this will appear, if it be considered with what barbarity they ravaged Ireland from their first entrance into it, and even at the time of what we now speak, and for a long time after. The account therefore of Cambrensis seems to have been blended from actions of two distinct periods. For that these brethren came to Ireland about the time mentioned, is certain; but that they landed here under the pretext of traffic (as this writer alleges) is as much a mistake. Nor can it be conceived, that Amlave built the city of Dublin after the death of Turgesius, who was slain

* Ranulph. in Polycronico.

in 845, when we have seen before,* that it was a city of considerable rank many centuries earlier: and Hollingshed (or those † whose works he published) is in as great an error, when he places the arrival of these brethren in 155. The history therefore of the arrival of the Ostmen in the way of traffic, should with much more probability be carried up to earlier times, and their coming hither in an hostile manner be placed in the ninth century; and then their building the arches or vaults under Christ-church before the time of St. Patrick (a fact much controverted)‡, may stand with truth.

A. D. 856. A truce, which was made in 853, between Aulaffe and some of the Irish princes, expiring this year, new hostilities were commenced between Melaghlin, king of Ireland, and the Ostmen of Dublin, headed by the said Aulaffe, which continued three years to the loss of great numbers on both sides; but in the year 859, the former truce was renewed between them. In the mean time, other parts of the kingdom were not so quiet; for in 857, Cathol the White, attempting innovations in Munster, was set upon by king Aulaffe from Dublin, and Yvor from Waterford, and put to flight with great loss.

A. D. 862. Upon the death of king Melaghlin this year, Lorcan Mac-Cathol, and Cornelius Mac-Dermod aspired to the monarchy,|| and as a step to it, found means by their power to divide the kingdom of Meath between them: but Hugh Finliat, the monarch in possession, by the assistance of Aulaffe, king of Dublin, took them both prisoners, and was thereupon universally recognised king of Ireland, the first having his eyes thrust out by king Hugh, and the other drowned at Clonard by Aulaffe.

A. D. 865. The truce being ended, king Hugh raised an army to oppose the Danes, and gave them a total defeat at Loughfoile,§ in which twelve hundred of the enemy fell, with most of their principal officers. Encouraged with this success, the king attacked the fortifications and garrisons of the enemy, and beat them out of their fortresses, recovering all the plunder

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

860. The Gauls of Dublin were defeated by Maolseachlin, at the battle of Dromdamaigh. MS. Annals.

864. Amelanus, one of the three brothers (Danes) who came to this kingdom this year, was permitted to settle in Dublin.—O. Halloran, vol. ii. p. 178.

* Chapter I.

† Ogyg. p. 42.

‡ Stanihurst's Description of Ireland in Hollingshed, p. 20.

|| Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

§ Keat. part 2. p. 63.

and booty they had deposited in them. Soon after the principal seat of king Aulaffe, built at Clondolchain, or Clondalkin, near Dublin, was set on fire by a party of Irish, and consumed, and in the confusion an hundred of the principal Danes were slain. To revenge this affront, Aulaffe, by an ambuscade, surprised a body of two thousand Irish, who were most of them slain or taken prisoners.

A. D. 869. The foregoing success inspired the Danes with fresh courage : Aulaffe this year * extended his arms northward, and plundered and burned Armagh, having first slain a thousand Irish in battle.

A. D. 870. Aulaffe, and his son Ivar, fitted † out a fleet of two hundred ships, and sailed over to Britain in aid of their countrymen Hinguar and Hubba ; and making a successful expedition, they returned to Dublin the year following, loaded with vast booty, and a great number of prisoners. The Ulster annals relate the success of this expedition thus :

“ Amlaph and Yvar came to Ath-Cliath out of Albany with two hundred ships, and brought with them a great prey of English, Britons, and Picts into captivity.” But king Aulaffe died soon after his return.

A. D. 871. Yvar Mac-Aulaffe succeeded his father in the government of Dublin, and was a prince of such power, that the Irish annals ‡ have given him the title of *king of the Normans of all Ireland*. During his government of Dublin, Ailell, king of Leinster, was slain by the Danes ; and the year following Yvar died.

A. D. 872. Ostin Mac-Aulaffe succeeded his deceased brother Yvar, and in the year 875 made an expedition || into North Britain, and having routed the Picts there with great slaughter, was upon his return slain by the treachery of some Ostmen, and then Godfrid Mac-Yvar assumed the government of Dublin. Buchanan, § treading in the steps of some of the English historians, ¶ relates, “ that in the year 877, the citizens of Dublin pretending to be aggrieved “ by the Scots of Galloway, who had rifled some ships of theirs driven by a “ storm on that coast, in revenge sent over some forces, preyed the country, “ and carried home great booty. That Gregory, king of Scotland, to repair “ the injuries done to his subjects, passed with an army into Ireland, the “ king of which was then Duncan, Donat, or rather Dunach, who was a “ child, and under the guardianship of two powerful chieftains, Brien and

* Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

|| Ibid.

* Ibid.

§ Hist. p. 95, edit. 1715.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

¶ Cowper and Grafton.

“ Cornelius, between whom the whole land was divided into factions. But
 “ receiving an account of the landing of a foreign enemy, they made a truce,
 “ and marching with two armies, fortified the passes on the river Bann, and by
 “ wasting the country, endeavoured to stop the progress of king Gregory.
 “ But he marched forward without delay, and by night secretly sent a party
 “ of his army to possess an eminence which hung over Brien’s camp, which
 “ he the next day assaulted, and by tumbling down rocks from his advan-
 “ tageous post, cast the whole army into confusion ; Brien was slain, and
 “ Cornelius soon after put to flight. King Gregory marched forward, took in
 “ Dundalk, (called Dungardus by Buchanan) and Drogheda, and laid siege
 “ to Dublin, which was surrendered in a short time by Cormac, bishop of it.
 “ Gregory visited his kinsman, king Duncan, and told him, that it was not
 “ for the sake of conquest or wealth, but to vindicate his subjects, that he
 “ came there. Then committing the care of the king’s education to the
 “ elders of the land, he took upon himself the guardianship, and garrisoning
 “ the fortresses, he exacted an oath from the nobles, that they would admit
 “ neither English, Briton, nor Dane into the island, without his license, and,
 “ having taken sixty hostages, returned home to his great honour.” Hol-
 lingshed * embellishes this story with many new circumstances. But after
 all, the relation can by no means consist with truth. For the Irish histo-
 rians acknowledge no monarch of the names mentioned at or about this
 period ; nor was it ever known that a child was admitted to the supreme
 government of Ireland ; and further, the city of Dublin never was the seat
 of supreme government during the Irish times, nor was it at this time under
 the power of any Irish king, either provincial or other, but was governed by
 Godfrid Mac-Yvor, a Dane, and was the head of the settlements of that
 people.

A. D. 885. Flan Mac-Melaghlin, king of Ireland, was routed † in battle
 by Godfrid Mac-Yvor, and his subjects, the Ostmen of Dublin, in which

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

885. The Danes plundered the churches, abbey, &c. about Kildare and Naas, return-
 ing to Dublin laden with spoils and two hundred and eighty captives, among whom was
 Suine, the son of Duibh,—Dabhorean prior of Kildare, and other ecclesiastics who were
 concerned.—O’Halloran, v. ii. p. 180.

* History of Scotland, p. 143.

† Annals of the four Masters.

Largesius, bishop of Kildare, and many others were slain; and two years after Kildare was wasted and burnt down by the same people.

A. D. 888. King Flan renewed the war,* which was followed by a fierce battle fought between him and the Danes of Dublin, wherein many fell on both sides; and among others, on the part of Flan, Hugh O'Connor, king of Conaught was slain; soon after which, Godfrid Mac-Yvor, prince of the Danes of Dublin, fell by the treachery of his brother Sitric, who succeeded him.

A. D. 890. The Danes of Dublin,† under the conduct of Gluniarm, general to Sitrick Mac-Yvor, marched northwards, and possessed themselves of Armagh, and not only plundered it, but set fire to the cathedral, and other religious houses, and carried away seven hundred and ten prisoners into captivity.

A. D. 892. The whole city of Dublin was this year torn‡ by intestine factions, fomented by Jeffery Merlys, a man of great reputation among the citizens at that time, against Sitrick Mac-Yvor, then king of Dublin, on the score of the murder of his brother, and other cruelties, and many mischiefs ensued these dissensions.

A. D. 895. The Ostmen of Dublin marched || an army into Ulster, and plundered Armagh; and another party of them the same year § pillaged Kildare.

A. D. 896. Divine vengeance,¶ though slow, pursued the guilty Sitrick, who had murdered his brother as before said, and he was slain by his own people. He was succeeded by another brother, called Aulaffe Mac-Yvor, who was slain the same year in battle by the Ultonians of Tyrconnel, and was succeeded by Reginald Mac-Yvor, probably another brother of Sitrick.

A. D. 897. Ireland at this time felt another scourge besides that of the Danes. For Caradocus of Lhancarvan relates, “that in the year 897 it was “destroyed by strange worms, having two teeth, which consumed all that “was green in the land. These (proceeds he) seem to have been locusts, a “rare plague in those countries, but often seen in Africa, Italy, and other hot

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

888. O'Connor, king c Conaught, and Leargus M'Cruinden, bishop of Kildare.— MSS Annals.

* Ware, *ibid.*

† Trias Thaum. p. 296.

‡ Ware *Antiq. cap. 24.*

|| *Ibid.*

§ Annals of the four Masters.

¶ Ware *Antiq. cap. 24.*

“regions.” Other writers* add, “that these devourers left neither corn nor grass, nor food for man or beast, but consumed all that was green in the land,” so that of consequence a miserable famine ensued. This visitation confined both the Irish princes and the Danes within the terms of peace for five years, when in the the year 902,† a fresh fleet of these latter people landed on the coasts of Leinster to recruit their countrymen in Dublin, but were attacked by the provincial troops of Leinster near that city, and put to flight with great slaughter.

A. D. 911. The Danes of Dublin‡ fitted out a fleet this year, and made incursions into South Wales; but were constrained by the inhabitants to return home after a successful expedition, and not without some loss.

A. D. 914. A sharp naval engagement|| happened near the Isle of Man, between Barred and Reginald Mac-Yvor, two Danes, (the latter of whom was king of Dublin); Reginald obtained the victory, and slew Barred, and a great number of his party.

A. D. 916.§ The Ostmen of Dublin made an expedition into the island of Anglesey, in Wales, and wasted it from end to end with fire and sword.

A. D. 919. Was memorable¶ for a sharp battle fought between Neill Glundub, king of Ireland, and the Ostmen, near Dublin, on the 15th of September, in which king Neill and a great number of the principal officers of his army were slain. Donat Mac-Flan O'Melaghlin succeeded him, and the year following revenged his predecessor's death, by the greatest slaughter of the Danes that ever before happened in Ireland; insomuch, that scarce one half of their great army escaped.**

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

914. A considerable fleet appeared in the harbour of Dublin, commanded by Geoffry, son of Janhair; to the superior conduct of this last general were the Danes indebted for the late victory; and now both armies uniting, Dublin was attacked with incredible fury, and after a gallant resistance taken sword in hand, and the garrison put to the sword.—O'Halloran's Hist. v. ii. p. 199.

918. A fresh party of Danes entered the harbour of Dublin, and landing their troops, were joined by numbers of their countrymen, so as to form a very considerable body, with which they invaded the province of Leinster.—O'Halloran, v. ii. p. 199.

* Polychron. ad An. 897. Hanm. Chron. p. 88.

† Ware Antiq. an. 902.

‡ Carad. of Lhancarvan. ad an. 911.

|| Ware Antiq.

§ Carad. of Lhancarvan.

¶ Ware.

** Mac-Geoghagan's Annals, MS.

At this time Keallachan Cashell was king of both the divisions of Munster, and exerted all his power in extirpating the Danes out of his dominions, whom he defeated in several battles, and by main force compelled them to abandon their settlements. These foreigners despairing of being re-instated in their old possessions by force of arms, had recourse to a detestable stratagem. Reginald Mac-Yvor, king of Dublin, had all the other Danes of the kingdom tributary to him. Under colour of desiring peace, he drew the king of Munster into a snare, which was near proving fatal to his life, as it did to his liberty. He offered to give him his sister in marriage, to conclude a perpetual league offensive and defensive with him, and to send hostages to him for the due observance of the agreement. The fame of the lady's beauty and accomplishments, together with the advantages of such an union, fired the young prince, and he made great preparations to espouse the Dane's sister. He intended to take the flower of his army with him in order to conduct the princess with the greater state into his province: but upon the representation made by prince Kennedy (to whom he proposed to commit the government during his absence) of the danger of leaving his kingdom destitute of forces, he set out for Dublin, attended by Duncan, one of the sons of Kennedy, and a small number of troops sufficient only for a body guard. The consort of Reginald Mac-Yvor, who was of the birth of Ireland, found means of getting into the knowledge of her husband's secret designs, and either out of a principle of generosity or love, having before seen king Keallachan at Waterford, she privately informed him of his danger, when he had arrived near the suburbs of the city. The king of Ireland was suspected to have known and approved of the plot, and being an enemy to the king of Munster, for refusing to pay him the usual tributes, concealed it.

King Keallachan, having thus received information of the conspiracy, resolved to return home with the utmost speed; but his few troops being surrounded by those, whom Reginald had placed in ambush, were, after an obstinate resistance cut to pieces, and king Keallachan and Duncan Mac-Kennedy made prisoners, and conducted first to Dublin, and afterwards confined under a strong guard at Armagh.

Kennedy, the regent, being informed of the treachery of Reginald, and of the imprisonment of the king and his son, resolved to attempt their release, and having mustered the provincial troops, he gave the principal

command of them to Donogh Mac-Keefe, petty king of Fermoy, an experienced soldier. He also fitted out a fleet in the ports of Munster, and made Failbe Fion, king of Desmond, admiral of it; suspecting that the Dane might remove the prisoners on board his fleet (which then roved in the eastern seas) in case there was any danger of a rescue.

The Munster forces took their route through Connaught, to avoid any opposition from the much suspected king of Ireland. Upon their approach to Armagh, the Danes being informed of their strength, removed the prisoners on board their fleet, which then lay in the bay of Dundalk. Mac-Keefe pursued, but came too late; and now it appeared that the precaution of Kennedy in fitting out a fleet, was of singular advantage. For whilst the Munster forces stood distracted on the shore, unable to assist their king, the fleet appeared in sight, and attacked the Danes with such vigour, that they obtained a complete victory, and recovered their king and prince Duncan.

Reginald escaped to Dublin by flight, where he died in 921, oppressed with grief for the disappointment of this shameful attempt. King Keallachan having recovered his liberty, and provided for the necessities of his fleet and army, put himself at the head of his troops, and directed his march towards Munster. Mortough Mac-Flan, king of Leinster, being in league with the Danes, opposed his passage through his territories, and endeavoured to cut off his retreat. But the king of Munster forced his way, and arrived at his court without any loss, and was received with infinite joy by his subjects. Keating * improves this account with many new circumstances, but he misapplies it in point of time, and places the scene under the government of Sitrick, the son of Turgesius, which is impossible, Turgesius having died near eighty years before; nor was any son of his king of the Ostmen of Dublin.

A. D. 921. Upon the death of Reginal Mac-Yvor this year, his son Godfrid Mac-Reginald succeeded † in the government of Dublin, who the same year marched an army into Ulster, and in November plundered Armagh, which it seems had recovered its liberty by the late success of the king of Munster.

A. D. 924. Godfrid made an expedition ‡ towards Limerick, in which he lost a great part of his army; nevertheless, upon his return, being joined ||

* Hist. 2d part, p. 75.

† Ware Antiq.

‡ Ibid.

|| Annals of the Four Masters.

by some troops of his countrymen of Waterford, he ravaged and plundered Kildare.

A. D. 926.* King Godfrid sent an army into Ulster under the command of his son Aulaffe, who was twice put to flight by the Ultonians; and at length escaped with difficulty by the assistance of his father, who had followed from Dublin with a body of fresh forces. Kildare was the year following plundered and miserably spoiled † by Godfrid on the festival of St. Bridget, the patroness of the place.

A. D. 934. King Godfrid died,‡ and left behind him an infamous character for his cruelties. He was succeeded in the government by his son Aulaffe Mac-Godfrid, called Anlaph by the English historians, who is supposed to be the same person that was routed in the battle of Brunaburgh, in Northumberland, by Athelstan, king of England, in the year 937; whose disgraceful flight the Saxon chronicle thus describes,|| “The sorry remains of Anlaph’s army put to sea, and made for Dublin, returning to Ireland in a shameful manner.”

A. D. 941. This year § Aulaffe was taken off by a sudden death. Caradocus, of Lhancarvan calls him, “Abloick, chief king of Ireland,” and places his death under the year 939, though the book of Margan says he died in 940. However, that may be, he was succeeded by his brother Blacar Mac-Godfrid.

A. D. 944.¶ Congelach Mac-Mæilith, king of Ireland, by the assistance of Brien, king of Leinster, assaulted, took, plundered, and burned Dublin; having slain (as it is said) four thousand Ostmen there, and put the remainder of them, with their king Blacar, to flight.

A. D. 945.** King Blacar having levied a good body of auxiliaries from among his countrymen, marched back to Dublin, and recovered and repaired it.

A. D. 946.†† The Ostmen of Dublin, to revenge their late losses, laid a great part of Meath waste.

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

948. Muirchearlach M’Neill, was killed by the Danes of Dublin, in the battle of Atherdee, and they then plundered Armagh.—MS. Annals.

* Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

|| Ir. Hist. Libr. p 156.

† Annals of the Four Masters.

§ War. ibid.

¶ War. Antiq. cap. 24.

‡ Waræi Antiq. cap. 24.

** Ibid.

†† Ibid.

A. D. 947.* The Ostmen of Dublin were again put to flight by Congelagh, king of Ireland.

A. D. 948.† The Ostmen of Dublin renewed the war, and were again vanquished by king Congelach, Blacar, king of Dublin, and about sixteen hundred of his subjects falling in the action. Godfrid Mac-Sitric succeeded Blacar. About this time, the Ostmen settled in Ireland and embraced the Christian faith; and some are of opinion, that they this year founded the abbey of the Blessed Virgin Mary, near Dublin, for Benedictine monks; though others hold, that it was founded long before by Melaghlin or Malachy, king of Ireland, (who died in 862) and by one Gillemoholmoc and Roisia his wife, while others ascribe that action to Donald Gillemoholmoc alone.

A. D. 950.‡ The Ostmen of Dublin plundered Slane in Meath, and burned it down to the ground. But the year following, having wasted a great part of the same territory under the conduct of king Godfrid, upon their return to Dublin loaded with spoil, they were intercepted by the Irish, and put to flight, with the slaughter of six thousand men, and in the rout Godfrid was slain, and was succeeded by Aulaffe Mac-Sitric.

A. D. 953.|| The Ostmen of Dublin again plundered Kildare, and slew Cullen Mac-Kellach, the abbot of it.

A. D. 956.§ A sharp battle was fought between Congelach, king of Ireland, and the Ostmen of Dublin, at Tiguiran, in Leinster, in which Congelach was put to flight and slain. Caradocus, of Lhancarvan, erroneously places this action in 953. See Ware's Lat. Antiqq. cap. iv.

A. D. 959.¶ Aulaffe Mac-Sitric, petty king of Dublin, called Abloick, king of Ireland, by Caradocus of Lhancarvan), landed in the island of Anglesea, and plundered Holyhead, (called by the inhabitants Caer-Gubi), and

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 950. The Ostmen of Dublin plundered Slane in Meath, and burned it down to the ground, in which fire, Cinaus, a learned man, and chief reader of that place, with many assembled in the church, they say, were lost.—Ware's Antiquities, p. 62.

A. D. 951. Godfrid, son of Sitric, king of Denmark, took Dublin, he plundered Kells, Donaghpatrick, Ardbracean, Tullen, Disert, Ciaran and Cellasgire, in the Desies, by the tribe of Cormac Cas, and the tribe of Eogan.—MS. Annals.

* Waræi Antiq. c. 24.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

|| Annals of the Four Masters.

§ Waræi Antiq. c. 24.

¶ Ibid.

the whole territory of Lhyn. Yet some* ascribe this action to the sons of Aulaffe.

A. D. 962.† Godfrid, a Dane, one of the sons of Aulaffe Mac-Sitric, died in the lifetime of his father. It is said, that about this time, Edgar, king of England, subdued a great part of Ireland, and particularly *the most noble city of Dublin*. Of this, see what is said before chap. I. out of the preface to king Edgar's charter.

A. D. 964.‡ The Ostmen of Dublin marched out as far as Kildare, and there took a great booty and many prisoners, who were put to ransom.

A. D. 970.§ A battle was fought at Kilmore, between Donald O'Neil, king of Ireland, and Donald, the son of the deceased monarch, Congelach, assisted by the auxiliary troops of Aulaffe Mac-Sitric, king of the Ostmen of Dublin, in which many fell on both sides; but king Donald received the greatest loss.

A. D. 977.|| Aulaffe Mac-Sitric slew in battle Mortagh and Congelach, two of the sons of Donald, king of Ireland.

A. D. 980.¶ The power of the Ostmen of Dublin, and of other parts was greatly broken in the memorable battle of Tarah, by Melaghlin, king of Ireland, who this year succeeded his father, king Donald. For in that battle, besides some thousands of common soldiers, the principal commanders and leaders of the Ostmen were almost all slain, and among them Reginald, the son of king Aulaffe; who took these losses so much to heart, that the following year he undertook** a religious pilgrimage to the island of Hy or Iona ††, where he died of grief, after a reign of thirty-one years, and was succeeded in the government of Dublin by his son Glun-Iaran Mac-Aulaffe.

A. D. 981.‡‡ King Melaghlin, animated by the successes of the former year, marched into Fingal, a little territory under the dominion of the Ostmen of Dublin, and wasted it with fire and sword, at the same time setting

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 977. Aulaffe Mac-Sitric, slew in battle Mortagh, son of Donald O'Neill, and Congelach, son of Donald na Congally, two worthy and valiant warriors.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 980. Reginald, son of King Aulaffe, died of grief, very penitent, and after being annointed.—MS. Annals.

* Lib. Mar. sive lib. Hergesti.

§ War. Antiq.

** Annal. Insul. Omn. Sanct.

‡‡ War. Antiq.

† War. ibid.

|| Ibid.

†† One of the Hebrides, or western isles of Scotland.

‡ Annals of Four Masters.

¶ Ibid

all the Irish prisoners at liberty, who were in the custody of the Ostmen. At length a peace was concluded between this victorious Irish monarch, and the Ostmen of Dublin; who, to repair their late losses, having mustered up a body of auxiliary forces, broke into the territories of Brian Mac-Murrough, king of Leinster, which Brien endeavouring to defend, he was taken prisoner by them, and soon after slain.

A. D. 983. Instead of a necessary union between the princes of Ireland against the common enemy, they joined with the Danish forces in making war on each other. King Melaghlin (as is said before) having made peace with the Ostmen of Dublin, hired * a considerable body of their forces under the command of king Gluniaran, and marched against Donald Clæn Mac Lorcan (who was now king of Leinster upon the death of Brien), and defeated him in a set battle. But this victory cost the Ostmen dear; for besides the loss of a great number of common soldiers, many leaders † of principal account were slain; and among the rest Patric Mac-Ivar, petty prince of Waterford, a young officer of great hopes, fell.

A. D. 985. ‡ The Ostmen of Dublin made an irruption northward as far as Derry, and with such cruelty, that they spared neither religious nor layman that fell into their hands; and among others Malkyran O'Maigne, abbot of Derry, suffered a cruel martyrdom.

A. D. 989. § Gluniaran Mac-Aulaffe, king of Dublin, was this year murdered by one of his domestics, called Colvann, || and was succeeded by his brother Sitric Mac-Aulaffe. Caradocus of Lhancarvan deceived both in the name and title, calls this Gluniaran, who now was killed, Abloick, king of Ireland. "The same year, (according to the account given by Mc. Geoghagan), king Melaghlin fought the Danes in their own quarters in "Dublin, slew great numbers of them, where he remained three score "nights, and he pressed them so close in their camp without the town, that

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 988. Many of the Gauls of Dublin were slain in battle by Maolseachlinn, and a fine laid on the survivors.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 988. The Gauls of Dublin were overthrown by Maolseachlinn and Bryan Artelach, son of Sitric, and Analt, son of Amhlaoimt, with Cuilen M'Eicligen, and the gentlemen of Dublin were slaughtered.—MS. Annals.

* Mc. Geoghagan's Annals, MS.

§ War. Antiq.

† War. Antiq.

|| Mc. Geoghagan's Annals.

‡ Annals of Four Masters.

“he confined them to drink nothing but salt water. At length they submitted, and agreed to pay him a tribute of an ounce of gold out of every capital messuage and garden in Dublin, yearly at Christmas, to him and his successors for ever.”

A. D. 994.* Sitric Mac-Aulaffe, king of the Ostmen of Dublin, was driven into banishment by his subjects of the city, headed by Hymar,† who reigned a short space in his stead, but the same year he was recalled and restored to his kingdom, from whence he banished Hymar.

A. D. 996.‡ The Ostmen of Dublin made an expedition into Meath, and wasted and plundered Kells, then called Kenanuse; and two years after they did the like by Kildare.

A. D. 999 § Marian or Mælmurry Mac-Murrough, by the assistance of Sitric Mac-Aulaffe, king of Dublin, got possession of the kingdom of Leinster; his predecessor, Donald Mac-Lorcan, being taken prisoner in battle, and obliged to abdicate. Before the end of this year, Brien Boro, the valiant king of Munster, overthrew the Ostmen of Dublin in a battle fought at Glenanin, and from thence he marched to Dublin, which he took and plundered.

A. D. 1000. || The Ostmen, having given hostages for their allegiance to Brien Boro, repaired and fortified Dublin with new works.

A. D. 1004. Caradocus of Lhancarvan relates, “That Gulfath and Ubiad, two Irish lords, were taken prisoners by the Scots, who put their eyes out, and also destroyed the country and town of Develin.” By the

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 999. Sitricus, son of Aulavius, with the Danes of Dublin, ravaged a great part of Leinster, particularly Kildare, and carried away prisoner Donagh, son of Donald Claon, King of Leinster, to the city of Dublin. As soon as Brian Boromh, monarch of Ireland, heard of these hostilities, he marched with a select body of troops to Dublin, delivered his liegeman the King of Leinster from his confinement, banished the Danish king Sitricus beyond seas, burned a great part of the town, and brought away a considerable quantity of gold and silver, and a great deal of manufactures and other valuable effects.—Tighernach’s Annals, Collectanea, p. 518.

A. D. 1002. Brien Boro, with his forces, and the Gauls of Dublin, over-ran and brought hostages from almost all Ulster.—MS. Annals.

* War. Antiq.

† Annals of the Four Masters.

‡ Ibid.

§ War. Antiq.

|| Ibid.

Scots in this passage, are to be understood the Irish in the northern parts; and Caradocus himself afterwards, under the year 1031, distinguishes them by the name of Irish-Scots.

A. D. 1013.* Leinster was miserably wasted and plundered, first by Murrough O'Brien, son to Brien Boro, then king of Ireland, and afterwards by king Brien himself, even up to the walls of Dublin. In the meantime, the Lagenians and Ostmen of Dublin made peace among themselves, and, joining their forces, used their utmost endeavours to defend their country, though without success.

A. D. 1014.† About the beginning of this year, or the end of the last, Brien Boro made a league with many of the petty princes of Ireland, and they agreed to unite their forces, and expel Sitric and all the Ostmen of Dublin out of the kingdom, as public enemies. On the other hand, Sitric, having received intelligence of this union, was not negligent in providing for his own security. Having therefore made peace (as is before observed) with Melmurry Mac-Murrough, king of Leinster, he solicited and obtained aids both from him, and from the Danes and Norwegians, who inhabited the isle of Man, and the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, called by the Irish Inche-Gall. Great preparations being thus made on both sides, they met at length on the 23d of April this year, at Clontarf, near Dublin, where, after a long and obstinate engagement, king Brien obtained the victory (as most writers say), though he instantly died of the wounds he received in the action. Others, on the contrary, hold, that though the Danish army began

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1013. Malachie sent his son Flan with a good body of forces into Fingal, and about Dublin, but Sitric, the son of Ambloibt, laid an ambuscade, routed them, and killed Flan.—O'Halloran, v. II. p. 260.

A. D. 1013. The King of Leinster, with the Lagenians and the Galls of Dublin, spoiled and plundered Termon, Feithin, and Maghbreagh, in Meath.

A. D. 1013. Amlaoimh, son of Sitrioc, King of the Galls, was killed by Cothal, son of Domnall.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1014. Malachie, finding himself in peaceable possession of the crown, in conjunction with his ally, Aodh O'Neill, led an army against Dublin, which he took by assault, and after plundering it, he set it on fire, in order more effectually to destroy that ungrateful set of traitors, the remains of the Danes.—O'Halloran, vol. II. p. 282.

* War. Antiq.

† Ibid.

to give ground, yet that on the death of king Brien, they rallied, and defeated the confederate army of the Irish with great slaughter. The authors of this latter opinion add, that the rashness of Brien gave great advantage the Danes; for his ambition was so great, that he would not wait for the auxiliaries, which were expected to join him in three days under his son Donat, lest he should seem to sully the glory of his former great achievements, and therefore he was easily persuaded to engage the enemy with such forces as he had then about him, which proved fatal to his country and himself. This circumstance also contributed * not a little to his overthrow: Melaghlin, king of Meath, who had been king of Ireland, and for his indolence and inactivity obliged to abdicate in favour of Brien, smothered a strong resentment in his mind; and though he marched with the forces of his country to Clontarf, yet on the day of battle he drew off, and was only a spectator of the action at a distance. With Brien fell his son Murrough, and Tirlagh, the son of Murrough, a great number of the nobility of the provinces of Munster and Conaught, and seven thousand (some say eleven thousand) common soldiers. Many also of the Ostmen and provincial troops of Leinster were slain, and among them Dubgall, the son of Aulaffe, Bruodar, admiral of the Danish fleet (who slew king Brien), Melmurry, king of Leinster, and many others. Some writers affirm, that the bodies of Brien and his son Murrough, of Donat O'Kelly, Doulan O'Hartegan, and Gille Barmedi, were buried by the Irish at Kilmainham, a village about a mile from Dublin, near an ancient stone cross: while others hold, that the bodies of Brien and Murrough were conveyed from the field of battle to Swords (six miles from Dublin), and from thence attended to Armagh, by the archbishop and clergy in procession, where they were deposited in the cathedral there, to which Brien had been a benefactor. After the battle, Sitric retired to Dublin with the remains of the Ostmen, and Melaghlin was rewarded for his treachery by being a second time advanced to the throne of Ireland.

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1015. Maolseachlinn, with Ua Neill and Maoldora, burnt Dublin upon the remnant of the Danes that survived the battle of Clontarf.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1016. Sitric M'Amhlaoimb, and the Gauls of Dublin burnt Kildare, Glendaloch, Cluan, Jorard, Swords of Colum Cille, and Ardmach.—MS. Annals.

* Keat. 2d. part, p. 94. Dub. edit.

A. D. 1018.* The Danes of Dublin were quiet for four years after this bloody battle; but at length they began to recover their spirits, and marched into Meath under the conduct of their king Sitric, who wasted and plundered Kells; from whence they took many prisoners, and slew great numbers, who had taken shelter in the church there. But their good fortune forsook them before the end of the year, when they were defeated † by king Melaghlin in a battle fought at Fodvay.

A. D. 1019. Bryen Mac-Melmurry, king of Leinster, fell under the jealousy of the Danes, and Sitric, king of Dublin, put out his eyes, ‡ which (according to a custom long established among the Irish) rendered him incapable of government; so that he was deposed, and Ugair succeeded him.

A. D. 1022. || Ugair Mac-Dunluing, king of Leinster, routed Sitric, king of Dublin, in a battle fought at Delgine, and slew a great number of his forces.

A. D. 1029.§ Sitric, king of the Ostmen of Dublin, undertook a religious pilgrimage to Rome, and died on his journey. He was succeeded by his son Aulaffe Mac-Sitric, who the year following was taken prisoner by Matthew or Mathgaun O'Riagan, and obliged to pay for his ransom two hundred cows, eighty British horses, three ounces of gold, and a certain sword, called Charles's sword: perhaps the sword of Charles Knute, son to the king of Denmark, who fell valiantly fighting in the plains of Clontarf.

A. D. 1035. ¶ Aulaffe Mac-Sitric, king of Dublin, was slain in England,

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1018. This year Bran, son of Maolmordha M'Murchada, King of Leinster, had his eyes pulled out treacherously in Dublin, by Sitric M'Amhlaornih.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1026. Donagh O'Brien, King of Munster, obliged the Danes of Dublin to pay him homage and deliver hostages.—Collectanea, p. 540.

A. D. 1027. Donogh, son of Brien, invaded Meath, where he received hostages from Clan Colman. From thence he marched to Dublin, and sat down before that city for some days, till he received the homage of that people, and large contributions.—O'Halloran, v. II. p. 287.

A. D. 1027. Sitrioc made a great inroad into Meath.—MS. Annals.

Sitric's journey to Rome, is in the annals placed in 1028, and that he returned home.

A. D. 1030. Died Gormlaitt, daughter of Murcha M'Finn, mother of Sitric.—MS. Annals

A. D. 1031. Sitric plundered Ardraccan.—MS. Annals.

* Keat, part 2, p. 98. Dub. edit. † War. Antiq. ‡ Ibid. || Ibid. § Ibid. ¶ Ibid.

on a journey he was making to Rome, and was succeeded by his son Sitric Mac-Aulaffe, who the year following slew Reginald O'Hivar, prince of the Danes of Waterford, in the streets of Dublin.

A. D. 1042.* This year, or as some say, in the year 1041, Sitric Mac-Aulaffe, king of the Ostmen of Dublin, died. This Sitric, as it is thought, is the same person whom the black book of Christ-church calls Sitric, the son of Abléb, and who, together with Donat, bishop of Dublin, about the year 1038, founded that church in the heart of the city; of which we shall give an account hereafter.

He was succeeded by his son Aulaffe Mac-Sitric, erroneously called Alphred, king of Divelin, by Caradocus of Lhancarvan. About this time, or a year earlier,† Conan ap Jago, who had married Ranulpha, Aulaffe's daughter, fled to Ireland, to avoid the cruelties of Griffin ap Lewellin, who had usurped Venedotia, or North Wales, which of right was Conan's inheritance. Conan, by the assistance of his father-in-law, raised a considerable body of forces in Dublin, and sailed over with them into Wales to assert his claim. With these he took Griffin prisoner by stratagem. But the Welsh hearing of it, assembled in great numbers, rescued Griffin, and drove Conan to his ships with considerable slaughter.

A. D. 1050.‡ Conan ap Jago made another attempt this year for the recovery of Venedotia; but with as bad fortune as before. For the greatest part of his fleet was wrecked by tempest, and he himself cast upon the Irish

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1036. Sitric, son of Amhlaoimh, left his sovereignty and went on sea, and Eachmarcach was substituted after him.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1036. Godfra, son of Sitric, was killed by the son of Gluniaran, in Dublin.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1038. Donat, bishop of Dublin, built St. Michael's chapel, which was afterwards converted into a parochial church, by Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin.

A. D. 1041. Conan, son of Jago ap Edwal, who was forced for fear of Prince Gruffydh to flee to Ireland, with the forces of Alfred, King of Dublin, whose daughter, named Ranulph he had married, landed in North Wales, and having by stratagem taken Gruffydh, carried him prisoner towards his ships; the North Wales rising, recovered their prince, and drove them with great slaughter to their ships, who without further consultation were glad to strike, and sail with Conan for Ireland.—Powell's History of Wales, p. 87.

A. D. 1046. Eachmáreach succeeded Harold in Dublin.—Annals of Innis-fallen.

* War. Antiq. † Caradocus of Lhancarvan. ‡ Ware Antiq. Caradocus. of Lhancarvan.

shore; and from thenceforth he continued with his father-in-law Aulaffe, in Dublin.

A. D. 1066.* Godred-Crovan, king of Man, is said to have subdued Dublin this year, and a great part of Leinster, and to have made himself king of the parts he had brought under his power. Lanfrank, archbishop of Canterbury, in an epistle † to this Godred, styles him king of Ireland, but in a mistake; and at the same time he gives Tirdolvac (who really was king of Ireland) the same title.

A. D. 1071.‡ Murrough Mac-Dermot, king of Leinster died, and was buried by the Ostmen in Dublin, to whom they were tributary. He is called king of the Galls of Leinster, as well as of that province, in some of the Irish annals.¶

A. D. 1074.§ Donat, first bishop of the Ostmen in Dublin died, and was buried in his own cathedral, near the high altar. His successor, Patrick, was also an Easterling.

A. D. 1076.¶ Godred Crovan, king of Dublin, as also of the islands of

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1052. Eachmareach, son of Raghnaill, went to sea, and Maolnambo took upon him the sovereignty of the Galls after him.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1067. The Lagenians and the Galls of Dublin made an inroad into Conaught, where Hugh O'Connor gave them battle.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1072. Dermot, son of Maobnambo, king of Leinster and Insegall, and of Dublin, was killed in the battle of Odhtha, in Meath, by Conor O'Maolseachlin, King of Meath, and by Gulla Patrick O'Ferrall, of the districts of the north of Leinster, and many of the men of Leinster, and of the Gauls along with him.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1072. Turlogh O'Brien marched to Dublin, where he was magnificently entertained, and the Danes of that city gave him hostages, and the sovereignty of their state.

A. D. 1073. Godfrid, King of the Danes of Dublin, paid homage to the said Turlogh, put his hands between his hands, promising obedience, and delivering him hostages, and the supreme sovereignty of his kingdom.

A. D. 1075. Gofra M'Radnall, King of Dublin, was banished over sea by Teirdealthach O'Brien, and died upon sea as he was coming back to Dublin with a great fleet, and the sovereignty of Dublin was invested on Maircheartach, son of Teirdealthach O'Brien.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1075. Turlogh banished Godfrid beyond sea, and made his own son, Mortagh, King of Dublin in his stead.—Vallancey Collectanea, 545.

* Chron. of Man, at the end of the new edition of Camden in English.

† Usher's Sylloge Epist. p. 6. Baron. Annales, tom. II.

‡ Annals of the Priory of All-Saints in Lough Ree.

§ War. ibid.

¶ War. Antiq.

¶ Ibid.

Man and the Hebrides, died in the island of Ila,* called by Ptolemy Epidium. Upon his death, the Ostmen of Dublin elected Godfrid Meranagh for their king.

A. D. 1088.† The Ostmen of Dublin marched to Waterford, and took and burned it down to the ground.

A. D. 1089.‡ The Ostmen of Dublin, Waterford and Wicklow united, and with joint forces marched out, intending to plunder Cork; but they were met by the people of Oneach, and routed with considerable execution.

A. D. 1095.§ Mortogh O'Brien, king of Ireland, advanced to Dublin with an army, and from thence drove out king Godfrid Meranagh, who soon after died of grief, or of the plague, which then ravaged all Europe, and to this, Mac-Geoghagan imputes his death. We read of no other king of the Ostmen of Dublin for twenty-five years after this period; and therefore probably king Mortogh governed it, with the rest of Ireland, until his death in

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1084. Dublin was erected into a bishopric, and Donal O'Haingly consecrated the first bishop thereof.

A. D. 1090. The Galls of Dublin, with Muirheartach O'Bryan, and the Momonians plundered the cantreds of Leinster, and the people of Breagh to Athboy.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1095. St. Michan, a Dane, about 1095 founded St. Michan's church, on land granted for that purpose by Murchard, King of Leinster, in Ostmantown.—Hanmer, p. 97.

A. D. 1105. St. Catherine's church was built this year; as appeared by this date, raised on a piece of oak found in the timber work thereof, on pulling down the old church, anno 1760, in order to rebuild it. It appears also to have been roofed a second time, as well by the marks in the steeple, as the date of the year 1544, found on another piece of timber.

A. D. 1115. Donal Gearrlamhach (short handed), son of Mortogh O'Brien the great, was king of the Danes of Dublin, and a very great warrior: in this year he gave battle to the troops of all Leinster, in which he slew Donogh Mac Murcha, King of that province, O'Connor, King of Ive Failye, and several other Lagenian nobles of distinction.

A. D. 1118. He resigned the sovereignty of Dublin, and retired to lead a devout and private life, and died in an ecclesiastical state in 1135.—Collectanea, p. 556.

A. D. 1118. Torlogh O'Connor took upon him the sovereignty of the Danes of Dublin, having expelled Donal short hand.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1119. A great fleet commanded by Turlogh O'Connor, upon the Shannon, together with Eanna M'Murcha, King of Leinster, and Donaha Fitzpatrick, King of Ossory, and with the nobility of the Gauls of Dublin, went to Killaloe to regale themselves with the victuals of the Momonians.—MS. Annals.

* Chron. of Man.

† War. Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid.

1120; to which the MS. annals of Connell Mac-Geoghagan give some countenance, which say, "that Mortogh was constituted king of Dublin, and of the Danes of Ireland."

A. D. 1125.* Torfin Mac-Torcall, (who was advanced to the government of the Ostmen of Dublin, in the year 1120), died this year a sudden death in the flower of his youth, and was succeeded by Donald Mac-Gilleholmock.

A. D. 1134.† Cornelius, son to Mortogh, king of Meath, was slain in battle by Donald Mac-Gilleholmock, and his Ostmen of Dublin. But by a sudden change of fortune, Donald was slain in another battle: this same year the Dublinians were put to flight, and the subjects of Meath broke into Fingal, and wasted it with fire and sword. Donald was succeeded by Reginald Mac-Torcall.

A. D. 1142.‡ About this time Cadwallader revolting from his allegiance to his brother Owen Guineth, prince of North Wales, fled into Ireland, and agreed with the Ostmen of Dublin for two thousand marks, to raise a complete army, and make war on his brother. The army was raised, and composed partly of Ostmen, and partly of Irish, and sent into Wales under the command of Octer, and the sons of Torcall and Cherulph. But soon after they had landed, hearing that the brothers had made peace, they detained Cadwallader prisoner, until he gave them two thousand head of cattle for the two thousand marks stipulated to be paid them for their wages. These things being so done, Owen Guineth unexpectedly fell on the Ostmen and

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1125. Torlogh O'Connor came to Dublin, and remained for a night, and gave the sovereignty of it to the King of Leinster.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1127. The Galls of Dublin revolted against Torlogh O'Connor, deposed Connor, the son of Torlogh, whom he had made King in 1126, and sent him away.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1146. The first nunnery was erected, and entitled St. Mary de Hogges, a village without the western gate. This abbey, according to Ware and Archdale, was founded by Dermot, son of Murchad, King of Leinster, for Nuns following the rule of St. Augustin.

A. D. 1147. Ceallach O'Reilly, King of Breagh, was killed by Flahartagh O'Casey, and the Danes of Dublin.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1148. Olar, King of the Danes of Dublin, was killed treacherously by the sons of Turcall.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1152. Dublin was erected into an archbishoprick, and Gregory (who was bishop) consecrated the first archbishop of it.

* War. Antiq.

† Ibid.

‡ Carad. Lhancar. War. ib.

Irish thus loaded with spoils, before they could recover their fleet, slew a great number, and returned with the booty. The remains of this shattered army got on ship-board, and returned home with shame and loss.

A. D. 1147.* Reginald Mac-Torcall, King of Dublin, being this year slain in battle by the people of Meath, Godfrid Mac-Olave, king of Man, was (according to the Manks chronicle) recognised king by the Ostmen of Dublin: but (according to the annals of Ireland)† Oiter or Octer is said to have succeeded Reginald; yet possibly he might have governed in subordination to the king of Man. However that may be, Octer was slain two years after by the sons of Torcall, (as the said annals relate,) upon which Brodar Mac-Torcall, brother to Reginald, obtained the principality of Dublin.

A. D. 1161.‡ Brodar Mac-Torcall, king of of the Ostmen of Dublin, was slain in battle by the inhabitants of Meath, and his brother Asculp Mac-Torcall succeeded him.

A. D. 1162. The Ostmen of Dublin were over-run and spoiled by Dermot Mac-Murrough, King of Leinster, who bore a greater sway over them than any other king had done for a long time.

A. D. 1165. Henry II. King of England, being alarmed by the insurrections of the Welsh, who, under the conduct of David ap Owen, prince of North Wales, had invaded and pillaged part of that King's country, he levied an army through all his dominions of England and France, and had succours from Flanders and Bretagne, resolving to chastise that people. Among these the Ostmen of Dublin, either as auxiliaries or allies, attended King Henry with a good body of forces, and continued half a year in his service. But partly from the difficulties of the passes, and partly through want of provisions, the king was obliged to break up his camp ingloriously, and the Ostmen half starved for want of bread, returned home.

A. D. 1167.‖ Roderick O'Connor, king of Ireland, invaded Leinster, put

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1164. A great slaughter was made of the Danes of Dublin.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1166. Dermot M'Murrough, King of Leinster, founded the priory of Allhallows, where Trinity college now stands.

A. D. 1166. Roderick O'Connor assumed the monarchy, after subduing Tyrconnel, he proceeded to Dublin, where he was honourably received and entertained: here the Dublinians rendered him homage as monarch, and they received from him a present of four thousand oxen.—O'Halloran, v. ii. p. 329.

* War. Antiq.

† Annals of Abbey-Boyle ad. an. 1148.

‡ War. Antiq.

‖ War. Anti

Dermod Mac-Murrough, king of that province to flight, and obliged the Lagenians, and particularly the Ostmen of Dublin, to give him hostages. The cause of this war was not only the cruelty and oppression which king Dermod exercised over his subjects, but a rape committed by him on the wife of Tiernan O'Roirk, king of Breffny, which in its consequences brought on the invasion of the English; of which, so far as relates to Dublin, in the next chapter.

A SYNCHRONICAL TABLE OF THE KINGS OF IRELAND, AND THE KINGS OF THE OSTMEN OF DUBLIN.

KINGS OF IRELAND.				KINGS OF DUBLIN.			
	Prom.	Death.	Years.		Prom.	Death.	Years.
Melsechlin (I.) Mac-Mælruan.	846	862	16	1. Amlave or Aulaffe.	853	871	18
Hugh O'Neill, vulgo, Finliath.	862	879	17	2. Ivar Mac-Aulaffe.	871	872	1
				3. Ostin Mac-Aulaffe.	872	875	3
				4. Godfrid Mac-Ivar.	875	888	13
Flan Mac-Melsechlin.	879	916	36½	5. Sitric Mac-Ivar.	888	896	8
				6. Aulaffe Mac-Ivar.	896	896	part of a year.
Neill Glundub Mac-Hugh Finliath.	916	919	3	7. Reginald Mac-Ivar.	896	921	25
				8. Godfrid Mac-Reginald.	921	934	13
Donat (II.) Mac-Flan.	919	944	25	9. Aulaffe Mac-Godfrid.	934	941	7
				10. Blacar Mac-Godfrid.	941	948	7
Congelach Mac-Mælith.	944	956	12	11. Godfrid Mac Sitric.	948	951	3
Donald O'Neill.	956	980	24	12. Aulaffe Mac-Sitric I.	951	981	31
Melsechlin (II.) Mac-Donald.	980	1003	23	13. Gluniaran Mac-Aulaffe.	981	989	8
Brien Mac-Kenedy, vulgò, Boro.	1003	1014	11	14. Sitric Mac-Aulaffe I.			
				[Hyman an Usurper for			
Melsechlin (II.) again King	1014	1023	9	part of a year, while Sitric	989	1029	40
				was in banishment.			
Inter-regnum of twenty years	[1023	1043	20]	15. Aulaffe Mac-Sitric II.	1029	1035	6
				16. Sitric Mac-Aulaffe II.	1035	1042	7
Dermod (III.) Mac-Melnambo.	1043	1073	30	17. Aulaffe Mac-Sitric III.			
				[deposed by Godred			
				Crovan.]	1042	1066	24
				18. Godred Crovan.	1066	1076	10
Tirdelvach O'Brien.	1073	1086	13	19. Godfrid Meranagh.	1076	1095	19
Moriertach O'Brien, Mac-Tirdelvach	1086	1120	34	[Murtogh, king of Ire-			
				land, governed the Ost-	1095	1120	25
				men of Dublin.]			
Tirdelvach O'Connor.	1120	1157	37	20. Torfin Mac-Torcall.	1120	1125	5
				21. Donald Mac-Gillehol-			
				mock.	1125	1134	9
				22. Reginald Mac-Torcall.	1134	1147	13
				23. Octer or Oiter, [by			
				others, Godfrid Mac-	1147	1149	2
				Olave king of Man,			
				Chron. Manniæ.]			
Moriertach O'Neill, vulgò, Maurice				24. Brodar Mac-Torcall.	1149	1161	12
Mac-Loghlin.	1157	1166	9	25. Asculph Mac-Torcall, in			
Roderick O'Connor, in whose reign				whose time Dublin be-			
Ireland was subjected to the En-	1166	1198	32	came subject to the	1161	1171	10
glish.				English, and he slain.			

CHAPTER X.

The History of the City of Dublin continued from the Arrival of the English in 1169, to the Settlement of it under that Power in 1173.

HENRY II. King of England, from the beginning of his reign was animated with a strong ambition to reduce Ireland under his obedience, partly on account of the many injuries done to his subjects by piracies,* but principally as frequent aids were sent from thence against him in his wars with France.† For this end he summoned a council of his great men at Winchester‡ in 1155 to consult upon measures for carrying these his designs into execution: but the attempt was then looked upon to be so hazardous, that it was for the present laid aside, and he contented himself with procuring a bull§ from pope Adrian to license his invasion of that kingdom upon a favourable opportunity, which in a few years after presented itself.

Dermod Mac-Murrough, alias Kevanagh, King of Leinster, a lustful and ambitious prince, having by arms obliged O'Neill, O'Melaghlin, O'Carroll, and other Irish princes to give him hostages, grew so insolent at his great successes, that he became oppressive || to his subjects, and injurious to his neighbours, and more especially by a rape committed by him in the year 1167 on Dervorgille, wife of O'Roirk, King of Breffny, who was daughter to O'Melaghlin, King of Meath; whereupon he was invaded by his enemies, and abandoned by his subjects and tributaries, particularly by Murrough O'Birne,¶ Asculph Mac-Torcall, King of Dublin, and Daniel, Prince of Ossory, and after many defeats was obliged to forsake his country, and throw himself at the feet of king Henry (then in Aquitain), and crave his protection and assistance, offering to become his liege-man, and to serve him faithfully during his life. The King of England, being engaged in his French wars, was disabled from affording him any present succour; but

* Cox's Hist. Ireland, vol. I. p. 1.

† MS. College of Dublin.

‡ Tyr. Hist. v. 2. l. 5. p. 300.

§ Pryn's Pap. Usurp. v. 1. p. 709.

|| Giral. Cambr. l. 1. c. 1.

¶ Maurice Regan.

having taken from him an oath of allegiance, he by letters patent * granted a general license to all his subjects to aid and assist King Dermot in the recovery of his kingdom. This happened in the year 1168.

With this encouragement King Dermot returned to England, and at Bristol published the King's letters, and his own overtures of great entertainment to such as would assist him. Richard de Clare, Earl of Strigul and Pembroke, (commonly called Strongbow from his excellence in archery), was a man of great abilities and power,† of a high and conspicuous birth, magnanimous, but infinitely profuse, which had reduced his large estate to such a narrow condition, that having almost exhausted his patrimony, he was beyond measure obnoxious to his creditors, and from thence most ready to embrace all motions that promised any means of extricating himself from his difficulties. He was charmed with the proposals of the King of Leinster, and wanted nothing but King Henry's special licence ‡ to engage absolutely with him; which, if he could obtain, he stipulated to assist him in person, and with sufficient aids to restore him to his kingdom. On the other hand, the exiled king covenanted to give him his daughter Eva to wife, and with her the reversion of the kingdom of Leinster.

Fired with these hopes, king Dermot returned home, and wintered privately at Ferns, among the clergy there.§ Yet, growing impatient at the delays in the execution of earl Strongbow's engagement, on account of King Henry's special license not yet obtained, early in the spring 1169 he dispatched || his prime minister, Maurice Regan, called, *his trusty servant and interpreter*, (from whose history of these transactions, and from that of another cotemporary witness, Giraldus Cambrensis, this account is chiefly gathered) into Wales, with authority in his name to promise to all who would serve him in his wars in Ireland, large recompenses in lands of inheritance, or good entertainment in money or cattle to such who should decline settling in the country. Robert Fitzstephen, (a man of prime account in Wales, and who had been lately enlarged out of prison by King Rees, at Dermot's mediation) undertook the service, and under his banner listed thirty gentlemen at arms, who were his own kinsmen, threescore men in jacks or light coats of mail, and about three hundred archers and footmen. There also engaged in the same adventure, Maurice de Prendergast, with

* Giral. Cambr. lib. 1. cap. 1.

§ Giral. Cambr. lib. 1. cap. 2.

† MS. College.

|| Regan.

‡ Regan MS.

ten gentlemen at arms, and a good number of archers, and Maurice Fitzgerald, with ten gentlemen likewise at arms, thirty horsemen, and about one hundred archers. To these may be added, Hervey of Mount Maurice, Robert de Barry, Miler Fitzhenry, and Miler Fitz-David, son to the bishop of St. David's; but the numbers in their retinue are not mentioned.

This army, small indeed for so great an enterprise, landed * at Bannow-bay, not far from Wexford, in May 1169; from whence they immediately dispatched messengers to king Dermot, notifying their arrival, and were speedily joined by him, his natural son, Donald Kevanagh, and a good body of forces. With these they reduced Wexford, twice chastised the King of Ossory, plundered the country of O'Felan, brought O'Tool and others to submission, and obliged them to give hostages for their future loyalty. We only mention these actions briefly in order to connect them with the affairs of the city of Dublin, with which we shall now proceed.

King Dermot, animated with these successes persuaded his new allies to turn their arms against Dublin, alleging, that the reducing of that important place would lay a foundation for the conquest of the whole kingdom. But private revenge was the † motive to this undertaking, for the citizens had long before, under colour of friendship, invited Dermot's father to an entertainment, and getting him into their power, under pretence of some former injuries, basely murdered him, and contemptuously buried his body in a dunghill with a dog; from which time they cast off their allegiance to their prince, and continued in a state of rebellion under their own petty king, Asculph Mac-Torcall

Leaving a small body of forces, with Fitz-Stephen, (who was employed in erecting a fort at Carrig, ‡ two miles from Wexford, in order to bridle that fickle town, which was for the most part inhabited by Ostmen), king Dermot and his new allies put themselves upon their march to Dublin, and entering the borders of the territories thereof, they burned, spoiled and wasted the same, and the whole country adjoining. The citizens finding their inability to resist, sued for peace, which they obtained upon swearing fealty, and giving sufficient hostages for their future obedience; which done, Asculph was continued in the government of the city.

This train of successes inspired King Dermot with higher undertakings, and he consulted with the English adventurers how he might recover the

* Regan.

† Giral. Cambr. lib. I. cap. 22.

‡ Regan. Tyrrel's Hist. Eng. vol. ii. p. 346.

the monarchy of Ireland, which some of his ancestors formerly enjoyed, and to which he pretended a title: and they advised him once more to solicit Earl Strongbow to make good his former engagements, he therefore wrote to the earl,* and put him in mind that the year was already spent without seeing him. The Earl, upon receipt of Dermod's letters, perceiving what feats the small body of English forces had achieved in Ireland, conceived great hopes of the undertaking, and determined to make the attempt: but first he hastened to the king, who was still in Normandy, and intreated him for license to seek his fortune in Ireland. The king, wearied with importunity, gave him such an answer, as the earl interpreted to amount to a license, and returning to Wales, he dispatched Reymond le Gross, with nine or ten knights, and some foot, (Cambrensis says seventy archers) to keep up Dermod's spirits till his arrival, which he promised should be without delay. Reymond landed near Waterford in spring 1170, and having cast up a slight intrenchment, he had considerable success* against a strong party of the inhabitants of that city, supported by the prince of Ossory, Mac-Pheland of Ossory, and O'Ryan of Odrone, attended with an army of three or four thousand men. But he maintained his ground in his fortress of sods till earl Strongbow landed in August following.

This noble adventurer brought with him two hundred men at arms, and a thousand others, as Cambrensis says; but Maurice Regan increases the number to fifteen or sixteen hundred soldiers. With these he immediately assaulted Waterford, and after two repulses made himself master of the town, not without a considerable slaughter of the citizens.

King Dermod and all the English adventurers joined earl Strongbow at Waterford; where, according to compact, the marriage between the earl and Eva was solemnized.

In the meantime, the citizens of Dublin† had again revolted, and it was determined in council to chastise them. While preparations were making for this purpose, Roderic O'Connor, king of Conaught, and monarch of Ireland, had raised an army of thirty thousand horse and foot, with a resolution to impede the intended enterprise against Dublin. In pursuance of which he encamped with the main body of his forces at Clondalkin, three or four miles from Dublin, and guarded all the passes through the mountains with strong detachments. King Dermod laid the difficulties of the attempt

* Giral. Cambr. lib. I. cap. 12.

† Regan.

‡ Regan. Giral. Cambr. lib. I. cap. 16.

before his confederates ; but they judged, that to draw back would give such a reputation to the arms of the king of Ireland, as would be little short of a foil, and therefore it was resolved in council to proceed. Miles de Cogan, an officer of great valour, marched in the van with a regiment of seven hundred men, supported by Donald Kavenagh, natural son to king Dermot, and a strong body of Irish. Reymond le Gross led the battle with a regiment of eight hundred English, supported by king Dermot and one thousand Irish. The rear was brought up by three thousand English, headed by earl Strongbow, and supported by a strong regiment of Irish. Their orderly march so appalled the enemy, that they gave way without making any opposition, and the king of Ireland, by advice of his council, dissolved his army, and returned home. This is the account given by Maurice Regan, (who was then in the army, and on the score of his prudence sent from thence to summon Dublin) which we choose to follow, rather than the relation of Cambrensis, who says that the confederates gave the Irish army the slip, marched through the mountains of Glandelagh, and got safe to Dublin. This would be to expose themselves between two armies, or (as it is now called) between two fires, which the English were better experienced soldiers than to run the hazard of.

Maurice Regan was dispatched to summon the town, and to demand thirty hostages for the better assurance of king Dermot. Asculph Mac-Torcall, fearing the issue of a siege,* was ready to submit to the terms ; but the citizens disagreeing in the choice of the hostages, the time allotted for the treaty expired, of which Miles de Cogan took advantage, and, without any command from king Dermot or the earl, made himself master of the town with great slaughter. The soldiers got good spoil from the rich townsmen, and Asculph, and many of the Ostmen citizens escaped by means of their shipping in the harbour. The same day (being the 21st of September, 1170), king Dermot and the earl made their entry into Dublin, wherein they found great abundance of provisos. A few days after Dermot returned to Ferns, and the earl about Michaelmas marched to Waterford with a part of his forces, leaving Dublin under the command of Miles de Cogan, who may truly be called the first English governor of it.

King Dermot died † at Ferns, in May 1171, and most of the Irish nobility forsook the earl, except Donald Kavenagh, and two or three others.

* Regan.

† Ibid. Giral. Cambr. lib. I. cap. 20.

In the meantime, the news of these fortunate successes had reached the ears of king Henry,* who was jealous of Strongbow, and thought himself robbed of the glory of so great a conquest. He therefore not only confiscated all the earl's estate both in England and Wales, but by proclamation† prohibited all his subjects from importing provisions or stores into Ireland, and further commanded such of them as were already in that kingdom to return home by a certain day. This proclamation, and the news that O'Connor, king of Ireland, had levied an army with an intent to besiege Dublin, brought the earl back, both to defend the town, and to consult of means to appease the king's anger. O'Connor invested the city with an army of sixty thousand men. He himself took up his post at Castleknock and Finglas, Mac-Dunleve, king of Ulster, encamped at Clontarf, O'Brien, king of Munster, at Kilmainham, and Moriartach, prince of Kinsellagh, at Dalky, waiting for the arrival of Asculph, who was expected with a fleet and a considerable number of forces from the Isle of Man, and the Orcades; by which means all access to the city would be shut up. But he came too late.

Dublin being thus invested with a numerous army, and within but weakly provided either with men or victuals for a defence, the stores taken with the city being much consumed, nevertheless, bore the siege for two months. But then, all necessaries failing, earl Strongbow called a council, and laying before them the scantiness of their provisions, and the little hopes of relief from abroad, especially as king Henry had prohibited his subjects from sending them any aid, he advised to send to king Roderick, and propose a treaty, and that he should offer to submit himself unto him, become his man, and hold Leinster of him as a feudatory province. This council was approved, and Laurence, archbishop of Dublin, was commissioned to treat with Roderick. But he, knowing the difficulties the garrison laboured under, and not doubting but he should carry the town by assault, insisted upon much more exorbitant terms, and therefore willed the archbishop to tell the besieged, that, unless the earl would surrender up into his hands the city of Dublin, and also Waterford and Wexford, together with all his castles, and at a day prefixed abandon Ireland, and return home with his English forces, that he would without delay give the assault, and made no doubt of carrying the city by storm.

* MS. College.

† Giral. Cambr. lib. I. p. 19.

These high demands of the Irish monarch being reported to the council, they, by the advice of Miles de Cogan, resolved upon a sudden sally, hoping for success from the unexpectedness of the attempt. Miles de Cogan, at his own request, commanded the van-guard, consisting of two hundred chosen men; Reymond le Gross put himself at the head of the battle, consisting of two hundred also; and the earl advanced in the rear with the like number. They directed their march to Finglas, where Roderick lay encamped, and made such an unexpected and vigorous onset, that all fled before them. They slew fifteen hundred of the enemy, and took many prisoners, with the loss of only one English footman.* The king himself escaped with some difficulty; for at the time of the first onset he was in a bath † on account of some bodily indisposition. This overthrow so discouraged the rest of the Irish, who had beleaguered the city in divers parts, that they abandoned the siege, and the town was relieved in its greatest extremity. For in the enemy's camp were found great store of baggage, ‡ and such quantities of corn, meal, and pork, as were sufficient to victual the city for a year.

The siege of Dublin being thus raised, the earl found himself at liberty to march a part of his forces to the relief of Fitz-Stephen, who had been closely besieged in his castle of Carrig, near Wexford. But all correspondence having been cut off between him and his friends in Dublin, he had surrendered before their arrival.

From Waterford, earl Strongbow sailed to England to appease the king; and he offered him all the acquisitions he had made in Ireland, either by the sword or marriage. It was agreed, || that the earl should recognise the king as sovereign lord, and should surrender to him the city of Dublin, with the adjacent cantreds, the maritime towns of Leinster, the city of Waterford, and all castles, and should acknowledge to hold the remainder of the king and his heirs.

In the meantime, Asculph Mac-Torcall took advantage of the earl's absence, and arrived in the harbour of Dublin with a fleet of sixty sail, and ten thousand soldiers, § levied in the Isle of Man, the Orcades and Norway, full of hopes to recover Dublin, and his former greatness. He was attended in this expedition by John le Dene, (called John Wood, i. e. John the Mad

* Regan.

† Giral. Cambr. lib. I. cap. 25.

‡ Regan.

|| Giral. Cambr. lib. I. cap. 29.

§ Regan, ib.

by Cambrensis *) a man of great estimation for military prowess; and with him came a good body of Norwegians. No time was lost in landing their men; for they hoped to surprise the city, and carry it by a sudden assault. But the governor, Miles de Cogan, was not wanting in his preparations for a vigorous defence.

Near Dublin lived an Irish petty prince, named Gillemoholmock,† who was at peace and good neighbourhood with the English, and his hostages were at that time with Cogan. This petty king came to offer his service in defence of the city; but Cogan insisted that he should stand aloof, as a neuter, in some quarter where he might see the action, and if the enemy fled, that he should cut off their retreat to their shipping, and help the English to kill them; but if the English gave ground, that he should fall upon them, and put as many of them to the sword as he could, to prevent their dying by the hands of their enemies. Upon the performance of these conditions, which Gillemoholmock swore to, Cogan promised him to deliver up his hostages.

John le Dene made a furious assault on the east gate, then called the gate of St. Mary les Dames, from a nunnery of that name in the neighbourhood of it; but he was repulsed by Miles de Cogan, and five hundred of the Norwegians fell in the action, and great numbers of them were drowned. It is reported by Maurice Regan, that John le Dene was a man of such great strength, that with one blow of an axe he cut the thigh of an horseman asunder, and the leg fell to the ground. During the action at the east gate, Richard de Cogan, by direction of his brother, sallied out of the south gate, (then called Pole-gate, at the end of St. Werburgh-street), with a body of three hundred horse, and taking a circuit round that part of the city, fell with such resolution on the enemy in flank, that they were thrown into confusion; which Miles de Cogan perceiving, he sallied out of the east gate with the greatest strength of the garrison both horse and foot, and obtained a complete victory. As soon as the Norwegians were broken, Gillemoholmock, not unmindful of his engagements, pursued the chase with great eagerness, and slew many before they could reach their fleet.

The Norwegians slain in this engagement were numbered at two thousand, and only nine or ten Englishmen were lost. John le Dene fell by the hands of Miles de Cogan, and Asculph was taken prisoner by his brother;

* Cap. 21.

† Regan.

but boasting what mighty matters he would do when he obtained his liberty, Miles de Cogan commanded him to be beheaded in sight of the fleet. Those who had escaped the sword of the English were intercepted by Gillemoholmock, before they could reach their ships, and obliged to fly dispersed into the country, where, being odious to the natives on account of their former cruelties, they were slain in great numbers! so that of this army two thousand did not escape, and most of their ships, homeward bound, afterwards perished by tempest.

Thus ended the power of the Ostmen in Dublin, who never after made any effort to recover their former possessions. Many of them had before incorporated with the Irish; and now upon this great revolution such as remained in the city or neighbourhood became quiet subjects to the English, and by degrees one people with them.

This storm was soon followed by another;* for in the beginning of the year 1172, Tiernan O'Roirk, king of Brefny, (called by Cambrensis, king of Meath,) taking advantage of Strongbow's absence in England, and judging that the several assaults before mentioned had much weakened the garrison of Dublin, mustered up a considerable army, and marched to besiege it. But Miles de Cogan broke all his measures by a successful sally, in which his whole army was routed, and his son and other chieftains slain.

While these things were doing, king Henry II. was preparing for a voyage into Ireland, where he arrived † near Waterford with a fleet of two hundred and forty ships, on the 18th of October, 1172, attended by earl Richard Strongbow, William Fitz-Aldelm, Humphry de Bohun, Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Bernard, and many other lords, earls, and barons, besides four hundred knights or men at arms, and four thousand soldiers well appointed. The first action he did upon his landing, was to receive the investiture of the city of Waterford, and the homage of earl Strongbow for the kingdom of Leinster, the inheritance of which was granted to him, and he placed Robert Fitz-Bernard in the government of Waterford, where he made but a short stay, and from thence marched to Dublin, which Strongbow, according to covenant, delivered up to him, and the king committed the government thereof to Hugh de Lacy, who is called in records and history, sometimes bailiff, sometimes seneschal, and sometimes guardian or custos of Dublin. ‡

* Cambrensis.

† Regan.

‡ Cambrensis.

From Dublin, the king without any delay marched into Munster; and in this journey received the submission and homage of a great many petty princes in the south, particularly of Dermod Mac-Carthy, king of Cork, Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, Donald Mac-Gilla-Phadruick, king of Ossory, O'Phelan, prince of Decies, and many others; and at Lismore his majesty held a synod of the clergy, and gave directions for the building of a castle there, which done, he returned to Dublin. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, the king made but one journey to Dublin, and that after the time he had received the submissions of the princes of Munster. But we choose to follow Maurice Regan, who was an eye witness of the transactions of those times: and indeed it is more probable, that the king should be in haste to proceed to Dublin (not only a town of the greatest importance in all Ireland, but also the metropolis of Leinster), in order to obtain the possession of it from earl Strongbrow, of whose growing power he was exceeding jealous.

Upon the king's return to Dublin on the 11th of November, many petty princes made their submission,* and swore allegiance to him in person, as Gillemoholmock, O'Chadesie, O'Carroll, king of Uriel, O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, O'Roirk, king of Brefny, with many others. But Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught, and monarch of all Ireland, came no nearer to Dublin than the river Shannon, and there Hugh de Lacy and William Fitz-Aldelm repaired to him by commission from king Henry, to whom he made his submission, became tributary, swore allegiance, and gave hostages for his fidelity. Thus all Ireland made a voluntary submission to the king of England, except the princes of Ulster, and they also virtually did so in the submission of the supreme monarch, Roderick.

At this time the king granted the laws of England to the people of Ireland, which were joyfully received by them all, and confirmed by the king, having first received their oaths for the observation of them.† He seems also now to have established the courts of justice, and officers for the administration of the laws in Ireland, and to have held a parliament at Dublin: and though all the statutes at that time enacted are lost, yet the footsteps of one of them remain still in the Roll's-office, and is recited in a statute made in a parliament held at Trim, anno 2d Richard III.,‡ where it is enacted, "That the statute of Henry Fitz-Empress (i. e. Henry II.), made

* Cambrensis.

† Matth. Paris, ad an. 1172.

—‡ Rot. Parl. 2d Rich. III. cap. 8.

“ for the election of a governor of Ireland, when it shall happen to be void
“ of any lawful governor, be by the authority of this parliament, ratified
“ and confirmed, and that Thomas Fitzgerald, chancellor of Ireland, Sir
“ Roland Fitz-Eustace, treasurer of Ireland, Philip Bermingham, chief jus-
“ tice of the King’s-bench of Ireland, Thomas Plunket, chief justice of the
“ Common Pleas of Ireland, Oliver Eustace, chief baron of the Exchequer
“ of Ireland, or his deputy for the time being, Thomas Dowdall, clerk and
“ keeper of the Rolls and Records of the Chancery of Ireland, John Estrete,
“ the king’s serjeant at law of Ireland, and every of them severally be ad-
“ judged to hold their several offices for their lives; and that it be lawful
“ for you or the majority of them, as well as for all others, who shall seve-
“ rally hold any of the said offices, by reason of the death of any officer of
“ the said offices, by gift under the teste of Gerald, earl of Kildare, in any
“ manner as governor of this land, *according to the tenor, usage, and execution*
“ *of the said statute of Henry Fitz-Empress, with the assent of the nobles of this*
“ *land, as is specified in the same statute,* upon every such avoidance to choose a
“ noble lord to be governor, and have the government as justice of Ireland,
“ *according to ancient usage, used and executed from that time,* and that it shall
“ be lawful for such governor so chosen to hold parliaments and great
“ councils, and what they shall do therein shall be good and effectual in
“ law, as if done by any other governor in times passed. Provided that
“ such election be made by the lords spiritual and temporal and nobles of
“ the land.” From hence it is apparent, that king Henry II. made laws and
statutes for Ireland, and by pointing out this statute concerning government
in particular (which the statute of Richard III. was then about confirming)
it is no way improbable that there were other statutes then made by that
monarch for Ireland, which had no relation to the election of a governor,
though they are now lost. It is manifest also from this statute, that Henry
II. did first institute courts of justice in Ireland, and made his officers
thereof. For the words, *that they* (i. e. the chancellor, treasurer, &c.) *do*
with the assent of the nobles of the land, and according to the tenor, usage, and
execution of the statute of Henry Fitz-Empress, as is specified in the same statute
elect a governor, who was to have the government as justice of Ireland, according
to ancient usage, used and executed from that time; i. e. from the enacting the
the statute of Henry Fitz-Empress; or else how could it be said in this re-
cited statute of Richard III. that the election must be made according to

the *tenor of the said statute, and as it is therein specified?* And if the tenor and ancient usage, and execution of that statute of Henry II. was, that these great officers, with the nobles should make an election, the consequence is undeniable, that at the time of making that statute of Henry II. there were such officers for Ireland as chancellor, treasurer, judges, &c. and who, without all peradventure, did administer the laws of England to the subjects of Ireland, then lately received and established there: and, with this agrees the preamble of another statute,* which says, “That ever since the conquest of the realm of Ireland, it has been used therein, that upon every avoidance “of a governor, the council should elect a justice, &c.” and of the council have these great officers before mentioned always been. To which may be added, a resolution of the two houses of parliament of Ireland on the 11th of May, 1641, namely, “That in the reign of king Henry II. the common “law and lawful customs of England were received, planted, and established “in this his majesty’s kingdom of Ireland.” But this subject is more fully handled in another place.† We only mention thus much here to obviate the common opinion of historians, who ascribe to king John the introduction of the English laws into this kingdom.

The king kept his Christmas‡ at Dublin in as great state as the place would then allow; for there was no house there capable of receiving his retinue; and therefore he was under the necessity of hastily erecting near St. Andrew’s church a long pavilion, like a cabin, composed of smooth wattles after the fashion of the country,|| which being well furnished with plate, household stuff, and good cheer, made a better appearance than ever had been before seen in Ireland. Many of the Irish princes flocked thither to pay their duty to the king, not without admiration and applause of his magnificence. The greatest part of his charge was expended in royal entertainments to captivate the Irish, and his time in the five months he stayed there in endeavours so to settle matters as wholly for the time to come to frustrate France of the usual aids afforded by the Irish, when attacked by the arms of England. He had experienced the benefit the crown received without charge by private adventurers, and therefore resolved by like methods to make the part he had gained defray the expense of subduing the whole. To this end he distributed large scopes of land, and huge terri-

* 32 Hen. VIII. cap. 2.

† Antiq. of Irel. cap. 13.

‡ Cambr. ib. cap. 33.

|| Tyr. Hist. v. 2. p. 374.

tories to the grandees who attended him. To earl Strongbow (which was indeed his right by inheritance from king Dermot) all Leinster, to hold by homage only, the city of Dublin, and the adjoining cantreds, with a few maritime towns and castles excepted. To Hugh de Lacy the kingdom of Meath, to hold by fifty knights. To John de Courcey all Ulster, if he could conquer it; and to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Miles de Cogan the kingdom of Cork, (which formerly comprehended Desmond) and to Philip de Braos the kingdom of Limerick. But these two latter grants were made after the king's return to England.

While the king remained at Dublin, he received intelligence from England, that his son, the young king Henry (whom he had caused to be crowned) had rebelled against him, and that Normandy was in danger of revolting, into which the pope had sent two legates to make an inquisition into the murder of archbishop Becket. To these distresses were added a plague and scarcity in Ireland, all which laid him under the necessity of hastening his return, though much against his inclination; for he was at first determined to stay the summer following in Ireland, to fortify it with some strong holds and castles, and settle it in a state of security.

He therefore, according to Cambrensis,* left Hugh de Lacy with twenty gentlemen at arms, and Robert Fitz-Stephen and Maurice Fitzgerald with twenty other gentlemen at arms, to be wardens and constables of Dublin. He likewise committed to Humphry de Bohun, Robert Fitz-Bernard, and Hugh de Gundeville, the government of Waterford, with twenty gentlemen at arms for their assistants; and he appointed William Fitz-Aldelm, Philip of Hastings, and Philip de Braos, with twenty gentlemen at arms to govern Wexford. Maurice Regan differs from this account in the distribution of these governments. For, omitting Wexford, he places Robert Fitz-Bernard alone in the government of Waterford, and Hugh de Lacy alone in that of Dublin; but then he adds, that Robert Fitz-Stephen, Meiler Fitz-Henry, and Milo Fitz-David, were in a sort restrained, and obliged to remain at Dublin with Lacy, whether as assistants in the government, or as counsellors, is not said. However that may be, the king raised these and several other grandees to high power, and gave to them large portions of land, and great jurisdictions and privileges, in order to establish a counter-balance to earl Strongbow, inheritor of all the rest of Leinster, who made his residence

* Cap. 38.

at Kildare,* of whose reputation and interest, both with the English adventurers and his new Irish subjects, his majesty was past measure jealous. He also granted the city of Dublin to be inhabited by a colony from the city of Bristol, as will be more fully set forth hereafter.

Having thus settled the kingdom in as much security as the shortness of time would permit, he marched from Dublin to Wexford, where he embarked on Easter Monday,† 1173, about sun-rise, and arrived at Portfinan in Wales, half a league from St. David's, about noon the same day, having no man of note in his company but Miles de Cogan, whom he carried with him out of Ireland,‡ and from St. David's he hastened with all imaginable expedition into Normandy.

Thus was completed the reduction of Dublin.

An alphabetical List of such English Adventurers as arrived in Ireland during the first sixteen Years, from the Invasion of the English, collected partly from Maurice Regan and Giraldus Cambrensis, two cotemporary Writers, and partly from Records.

ALMANE, Walter, nephew to William	Bluett, Walter
Fitz-Aldelm.	Bohune, Humphry de
Barry, Robert	Borard, Gilbert de
Barry, Robert, jun.	Borard, Robert de
Barry, Philip, nephew to Robert	Braos, William de
Fitz-Stephens.	Bruse or Braos, Philip de
Barry, Walter de	Camerarius, Adam or Chamberlain
Barry, Gerald, commonly called Cam-	Caunteton or Kantune, Reymond de
brensis, another nephew to Robert	Chappel, Richard de la
Fitz-Stephens.	Clahul, John de
Basilia, sister to earl Strongbow.	Clavill, John
Bendeger, William	Cogan, Miles de
Bermingham, Robert de	Cogan, Richard de
Bevin, de by some Beuin.	Comyn, John, archbishop of Dublin.
Bigaret, Robert	Constantine, Geffry de

* Regan.

† Cambrensis.

‡ Regan.

- Cursun, Vivian de
 Courcey, John de
 Cressy, Hugh de
 Curtenay, Reginald de
 Dullard, Adam
 Feipo, Adam de
 Ferrand, William
 Fitz-Aldelm, William
 Fitz-Bernard, Robert
 Fitz-David, Milo
 Fitzgerald, Maurice
 Fitz-Godobert, Richard
 Fitz-Godobert, Robert
 Fitz-Henry, Meiler
 Fitz-Henry, Robert
 Fitz-Hugh, Reymund
 Fitz-Martin, Robert
 Fitz-Maurice, Alexander
 Fitz-Maurice, Girald
 Fitz-Philip, Henry
 Fitz-Philip, Maurice
 Fitz-Ralph, Randulph
 Fitz-Richard, Robert
 Fitz-Stephen, Amere or Meredith,
 son to
 Fitz-Stephen, Robert
 Fitz-Stephen, Ralph
 Fitz-Walter, Theobald
 Fleming, Richard le
 Fleming, Thomas le
 Fuceport, Adam
 Geoffry, ———
 Gernemie, Adam de
 Glanvill, Reginald de
 Gross, Reymund le
 Griffith, nephew to Robert Fitz-
 Stephen.
 Guido, ———
 Gundeville, Hugh de
 Haya, Geoffry de
 Hastings, Philip de
 Henry II. king of England.
 Hereford, Adam de
 Hereford, John de
 Hereford, Osbert de
 Hereford, Richard de
 Hose, Hugh de
 John, Constable of Cheshire.
 Lacy, Hugh de
 Lacy, John de, Constable of Cheshire.
 Lacy, Robert de
 Loundres, Richard de
 Mareyne, Richard de
 Maskerell, William
 Monte Marisco, Hervey de
 Moreton, John, earl of
 Misset, William de
 Nangle or Angulo, Gilbert de
 Nangle, Joscelin Fitz-Gilbert
 Nesta, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald.
 Nicholl, a monk.
 Nicholas, the king's chaplain.
 Nott, William
 Nugent, Gilbert
 Pavilly, Reginald de
 Peche, Richard de
 Petit, William
 Petit, Richard
 Power, Robert le
 Power, Roger le

Power, William le
 Prendergast, Maurice de
 Prendergast, Philip de
 Purcell, ———
 Quiney, Robert de
 Ralph, abbot of Bildewas.
 Ralph, archdeacon of Lhandaffe.
 Reinand, ———
 Ridelsford, John de
 Ridelsford, Walter de
 Robert, ———
 Rupe, Adam de
 Salisbury, Robert de
 Smith, Robert

Strigul, Richard, earl of, or Strongbow
 Sancto Laurentio, Almarick de
 Sancto Laurentio, Nicholas de, son to
 the former.
 Thomas, ———
 Tyrrel, Hugh.
 Tuit, Richard
 Valoiques, Humphry de
 Verdon, Bertram de
 Wallingford, Nicholas, abbot of Malms-
 bury.
 Welsh, Philip
 Worcester, Philip de

CHAPTER XI.

Fasti Dublinienses : or, a short Chronicle of the remarkable Actions done from Time to Time by the Citizens of Dublin in defence of the State, intermixed with other Accidents befalling the City, and the Charters and Grants made to it.

A. D. 1173. **K**ING HENRY II. having received the submissions of the Irish, granted the city of Dublin to the people of Bristol to inhabit, as by the following charter.

“ Henricus Dei gratia, &c. Henry by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, ministers, and sheriffs, and to all his faithful subjects, French, English, and Irish, greeting. Know ye, that I have given, granted, and by my charter confirmed to my subjects of Bristol my city of Dublin to inhabit. Wherefore I will and firmly command that they do inhabit it, and hold it of me and of my heirs, well and in peace, freely and quietly, fully and amply, and honourably, with all the liberties and free customs which the men of Bristol have at Bristol, and through my whole land. Witness, William de Braosa, Reginald de Curtenay, Hugh de Gundeville, William Fitz-Aldelm, Reginald de Glanville, Hugh de Cressy, Reginald de Pavilly, at Dublin.”*

A. D. 1175. Hervey, of Mount-Maurice, being with earl Strongbow at Waterford, persuaded him to an expedition against the Irish in and about Cashell; and to strengthen themselves, they sent orders to a body of the Ostmen citizens of Dublin, who had incorporated with the English to march to their aid. But they were surprised by Donald, prince of Ossory, (or of Limerick, as Cambrensis says) and defeated with the slaughter of four gentlemen at arms, and four hundred of the citizens, which elevated the Irish

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1174. Richard, earl Strongbow, erected a priory of knights templars at Kilmainham, where the royal hospital now stands.

* See cap. I. p. 48.

so much, that Roderick O'Connor, king of Conaught, passed the Shannon, and preyed the country even to the walls of Dublin.

A. D. 1177. Earl Strongbow died in Dublin of a mortification in his foot, and was buried with great solemnity in Christ-church, in sight of the cross, where still remains a monument to his memory. The same year Vivian, the pope's legate, held a synod in Dublin, and therein published king Henry's title to Ireland, and the pope's ratification of it, denouncing excommunication against all who should withdraw their allegiance from him. He also gave license to the English to take provisions deposited in churches or monasteries upon paying the value thereof.

A. D. 1178. William Fitz-Aldelm, chief governor of Ireland, removed a relick called *Jesus's staff*, from Armagh to Dublin, and deposited it in Christ-church there, which brought no small profit to the canons of that church.

A. D. 1185. Philip of Worcester, constable or chief governor of Ireland, in lent this year marched a body of forces from Dublin to Armagh, which he rifled and plundered for six days together, and then returned without loss to Dublin.

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1175. About this year was founded the abbey of St. Thomas, by William Fitz-Aldelm.

A. D. 1177. Henry II. founded the canons of S. Victor in Dublin. He also created his younger son John, then only twelve years of age, lord of Ireland, who granted various charters to the city of Dublin, and other corporations.

Miles de Cogan, whom William Fitz-Aldelm had made guardian of Dublin, by the persuasion of Murtach O'Connor, son of Roderick, king of Conaught, with forty knights, (twenty whereof were under the conduct of Ralph, son of Fitz-Stephens), two hundred horse, and three hundred archers, passing the river Shannon, made an incursion into Conaught, hitherto untouched by the English, but Roderick hearing of his coming, burnt and laid waste the country round about. However, Cogan came to Tuam, but finding the country waste, and his army almost perishing for want of provisions, he hastened his return, and after eight days march in Conaught, Roderick, with a great army endeavoured to stop his passage, that was of itself fortified by nature, but Cogan engaging him made his way, and with the loss of only three of his own men, and many of the enemy's, got safe to Dublin.

A. D. 1186. Hugh de Lacy was murdered at Durrogh, in the queen's county.

A. D. 1188. The priory of St. John the Baptist was founded on the north side of Thomas street (now the site of the market-house), by Alured du Palmer.

A. D. 1190. Great part of Dublin was consumed by an accidental fire.

A. D. 1195. The body of Hugh de Lacy, (who had been murdered at Durrough in 1186,) was this year removed from among the Irish, and buried at Bectiff, in the county of Meath, by Matthew, archbishop of Cashell, and John, archbishop of Dublin; but they deposited his head in the abbey of St. Thomas, near Dublin.

A. D. 1204. Great numbers fell by the plague this year, in Dublin and the neighbouring parts.

A. D. 1205. Meyler Fitz-Henry, lord justice of Ireland, signified to king John, that he had no secure place to deposit his treasure in, and that for that, as well as other necessary occasions, it would be requisite to erect a strong fortress at Dublin. In pursuance of which application, the king commanded him by writ* to erect a castle in Dublin, in such place as he should think proper, in order to secure and defend the same, and to enclose it with strong walls: but first he commanded him to build a tower, unless a castle and palace might be more conveniently raised; for the building which work he assigned him three hundred marks due to the king by Jeffery Fitz-Robert. He also commanded him to oblige the citizens to fortify and strengthen the city, and granted them a fair to be held for eight days, to begin on the day of the invention of the holy cross, and that due proclamation be made thereof to invite merchants to resort thereto. This writ is the first notice we have of the original of the castle of Dublin; though it was not finished, nor perhaps begun by this lord justice; the

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1190. Christ-church was rebuilt by John Comyn, consecrated archbishop of Dublin in 1181.

In this said year, St. Patrick's-church was built by the same archbishop, on the site of a parochial church founded by St. Patrick, which was afterwards erected into a cathedral, by Henry Loundres his successor, who appointed William Fitz-Guy the first dean of it.

A. D. 1192. The city of Dublin was burned.—Camden's Antiquities.

A. D. 1202. The priory of St. Saviour for Cistercian friars, (who in 1224 gave it to the Dominicans), was founded near the old bridge, on the site of the new courts and law offices, by William, earl of Pembroke.

A. D. 1207. King John, on the 18th of March, in the ninth year of his reign, gave a charter to the citizens of Dublin,—Lib. Nigr. S. Trin.

* See page 49.

honour of that action being ascribed to Henry de Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, who was constituted lord justice in 1213.

A. D. 1210. King John being this year in Ireland with a considerable army, set about the reformation of it with vigour; and for this end he anew divided such parts of it as were in his possession into counties, erected courts of judicature in Dublin, and appointed judges, circuits, and corporations as in England. He also caused an abstract of the English laws and customs to be drawn up in writing, and affixing his seal thereto, deposited them in his exchequer at Dublin. Upon his departure from Dublin, he left the government in the hands of John de Gray, bishop of Norwich, who, by command of the king, caused pence and farthings to be coined of the same standard and fineness as those of England, which had an equal currency in both kingdoms. On this new coin was the king's head in a triangle, inscribed JOHANNES REX, and on the reverse, a crescent and bright planet, with three lesser stars or starlings in the three points of another triangle, with the mint-master's name, ROBERD. ON. DIVE. for Divelin. i. e. Dublin. The triangle on the Irish coins of this monarch, as well as those of his two next successors, have been supposed to represent a harp, the arms of Ireland, which were after more fully impressed on the coins of some of the succeeding kings. The ounce of silver at this time was divided into twenty sterling pence, and so it continued till the 9th of Edward III. at which time it was divided into twenty-sixpence. This proportion remained till the 2d of Henry VI. when it made thirty-two pence. The standard received another alteration, anno 5th Edw. IV. into forty-pence to the ounce, and since has increased to sixty-pence. But this by the way.

A. D. 1212. John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin, departed this life, and was buried in a marble tomb on the south side of the choir of Christ-church, which he had partly renewed and somewhat enlarged in 1190. He also built and endowed that spacious church, dedicated to St. Patrick, in the southern suburbs of the city, having demolished the old parish church that was there, and therein placed thirteen prebends, which number in aftertimes

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1209. On Easter Monday, 500 citizens, being a colony from Bristol, went to divert themselves at Cullen's-wood, and were slaughtered by the Irish, wherefore that day was afterwards distinguished by the name of Black Monday.

increased to twenty-two. To him * Henry de Loundres succeeded. This Henry is the person supposed to have built the castle of Dublin, and was made lord justice of Ireland in 1213.

A. D. 1215. The king granted a license to the citizens of Dublin to erect a bridge over the Liffey, where they pleased.

A. D. 1217. King Henry III. granted a fee-farm of the city of Dublin to the citizens at two hundred marcs rent. Henry de Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, held a synod of the clergy there, wherein he established many canons, profitable for the Irish church, which are extant in the ancient registry called *Crede Mihi*.

A. D. 1223. The power archbishop Loundres had as lord justice, and the pope's legate, gave him the opportunity of encroaching on the rights of the crown, and the liberties of the subject, by drawing temporal causes to the ecclesiastical courts, of which the citizens of Dublin complained to the king, who this year sent him an increpatory writ, prohibiting him from such practices for the future, with threats of severe treatment if he persisted. The king also sent him another writ about the same time, commanding him

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1216. November 12. Magna Charta, or great charter of liberties, was granted to the Irish by king Henry III. An entry of which has been since found in the red book of the exchequer, Dublin.

In the black book of the Holy Trinity, king Henry III. in the fiftieth year (anno 1265) of his reign, gives an inspeximus of a charter of king John, dated in the seventeenth year of his reign, anno 1215.

* His tenants nick-named him scorch-bill or scorche-villeyn, upon the following occasion: he being peaceably installed in his bishoprick, summoned all his tenants and farmers at a certain day appointed to make their personal appearance before him, and to bring with them such evidence and writings as they enjoyed their holds by: the tenants at the day appointed appeared, shewed their evidences to their landlord, mistrusting nothing; he had no sooner received them, but before their faces upon a sudden cast them all into the fire, secretly made for that purpose; this fact amazed some that they became silent, moved others to rage, that they regarded neither place nor person, and broke into irreverent speeches: "Thou an archbishop, nay, thou art a scorche-villeyn;" another drew his weapon and said, "As good for me to kill as be killed, for when my evidences are burned, and my living taken away, I am killed." The bishop seeing this tumult, and the imminent danger, went out at a back door; his chaplains, registers, and summoners were all beaten, and some of them left for dead. They threatened to fire the house over the bishop's head; some means was had to pacify them for the present, with promises that all hereafter should be to their own content; upon this they departed. See Camden's *Antiquities of Ireland*, 1212, Black-book of the archbishop of Dublin, fol. 437.

to redress a nuisance committed in the harbour of Dublin, according to the law of England.

A. D. 1224. The citizens of Dublin made a voluntary loan to king Henry III. of three hundred and sixty-six marks (a sum considerable in those times) to forward an expedition against Hugh de Lacy,* who thereby was so effectually pursued, that he was obliged to make his submission, and was pardoned; and the king reciting the service, repaid the same by privy-seal soon after. The same year the king granted to them fifty marcs towards walling the city, to make up what was deficient in a grant made by him for the same purpose four years before of threepence for every sack of wool, sixpence for every last of hides, and twopence out of every barrel of wine sold in the city.

A. D. 1228. About this time archbishop Loundres died, and was buried in Christ-church, over against Comyn, as is said, in a wooden tomb on the north side of the choir, and was succeeded by Luke, dean of St. Martin's, London.

A. D. 1251. King Henry III. caused a new coin to be stamped in Dublin, and called in the old. It bears the king's head within a triangle, or three cornered harp, with this inscription, HENRICUS REX III. and on the reverse a cross, quartering a penny into four farthings, and the name of the mint-master, and place of coinage. RICHARD ON DIVE. for Divelin. The cause of striking this coin was probably to answer the pope's demands of Irish subsidies made for the holy land this year.

A. D. 1255. Luke, archbishop of Dublin, died, and was buried in the same tomb with archbishop Comyn, in Christ-church, on the fabrick whereof he was at some expense.

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A. D. 1224. The old church of St. Mary Oustmanby, described in king John's charter to the citizens, stood on or near the place where the old Inns were, and the lands or slobb between that and St. Mary's abbey, were granted to the citizens, anno 1635, 10th Charles I. parcel of the said abbey.—MS. Annals.

A. D. 1224. The customs paid in the city of Dublin, were threepence for every sack of wool, sixpence for every last of hides, and twopence for every barrel of wine.

A. D. 1227. King Henry III. ordained that the charter granted to the Irish should be kept inviolable.

A. D. 1235. Ralph de Porter founded the monastery of St. Francis, in Francis-street.

* Brother to Walter de Lacy.

A. D. 1262. This year much contention arose between the prior and convent of Christ-church, and the corporation of Dublin, about the tithe-fish of the river Liffey ; but how the same was composed does not appear.

A. D. 1266. A great earthquake was felt in Ireland, which, being a thing very uncommon, struck more terror into the people, than it did them mischief.

A. D. 1267. Great quarrels arose between Fulk de Saundford, archbishop of Dublin, and the mayor and citizens upon this occasion. The principal support of the churches of Dublin (as the archbishop alleged) consisted then of the offerings on Sundays and holy days, at the benedictions of new married people, and the purifications of child-bed women, which offerings people made in the churches, accompanied by a numerous train, who all made their oblations upon the occasion. The mayor and citizens endeavoured to correct the excesses to which this practise had grown ; and for this purpose they this year issued a proclamation with a penalty annexed, "That citizens should not presume to make their offerings more than four times a year, and restrained the numbers attending new married people, and child-bed women to two. They seized the wax candles carried in processions at funerals, which used to be given to the churches, and deposited them in their own halls, leaving only two to the church where the person was buried. They ordered that no prelate or ecclesiastical judge within the city should hold plea of usury, or of any crime or cause, except what were matrimonial or testamentary ; and that they should have no cognizance of intestates' goods, which they ordered to be paid into the exchequer ; and further, that no citizen, even in causes ecclesiastical, should be obliged to appear in judgment out of the limits of the city." These encroachments on the ecclesiastical immunities were highly resented by the archbishop. He often admonished the mayor and citizens to a forbearance, which having no effect, he by his ordinary authority promulged the sentence of excommunication against them, and put the city under an interdict,

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A. D. 1259. The monastery of the Holy Trinity was founded by the family of the Talbots, on the spot now occupied by the theatre in Crow-street.

A. D. 1263. Great commotion happened between the prior of Christ-church, and the citizens and commonalty of Dublin, about the tithe-fish of the Liffey.

A. D. 1286. Citizens excommunicated, by bell, book, and candle, for encroaching on the church.

to strengthen which, he had recourse to cardinal Octobon, the pope's legate then at London, who on the 18th of February sent a commission to the bishops of Lismore and Waterford to denounce the mayor and citizens excommunicate by bell book and candle, in all places within the city and province of Dublin. These disputes put the city into a great flame, and in summer 1268, Sir Robert de Ufford, lord justice, and the privy council interposed in the quarrel, and a composition was made between the archbishop and the citizens in the mayoralty of Vincent Tabi, the terms of which, relating only to some of the particulars (the matters merely ecclesiastical being probably before given up) were these, viz. "If any citizen committed a public sin, he should for the said offence commute for a sum of money. "If he continued in his sin, and that the same were enormous and public, that then, *fustigetur*, &c. he should be cudgelled about the church. That for a third offence he should be publicly cudgelled before the processions made to Christ-church or St. Patrick's, and if after this penance he should persist in his sin, that the official of the archbishop should give notice of it to the mayor and bailiffs, who should either turn him out of the city, or cudgel him through it. It was further agreed, that a general inquisition should be made once a year through the city after all public sins; but that no citizen should be drawn out of the jurisdiction of the city by any official of the archbishop, but should answer within the city before the ordinary jurisdiction." We thought this passage worth transcribing from the black book of the archbishop of Dublin, and the *Crede Mihi*, to shew the practises and penances of those early times, and how little remedy the citizens had by turning reformers.

A. D. 1271. Fulk de Saundford, archbishop of Dublin died, and was buried in St. Patrick's-church, in St. Mary's chapel, and in the same monument his brother John de Saundford, also archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1294, was deposited.

A. D. 1279. Stephen de Fulburn, bishop of Waterford, lord deputy, by

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A. D. 1268. The abbey of Weteschan was founded on or near the Coomb for friars de Pœnitentia, or Sac-Friars.

A. D. 1278. A monastery for Carmalites or White Friars, was built on the site of White Friars-street, near Aungier and Longford-street, by Sir Robert Bagot, chief justice of the king's-bench.

the command of king Edward I. made an alteration in the coin. This monarch, to his everlasting honour, fixed a certain standard in England for money, both as to weight and fineness, according to which rule the mints in Ireland were regulated, as appears from the accounts of Donat and Andrew Spersdsholt, masters of the exchange in Dublin. The money at this time struck presented the king's face within a triangle, or three cornered harp, in the same manner as those of the two former reigns, inscribed EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HIB. on the reverse a cross, as in his father's, inscribed CIVITAS DUBLINIE. In this king's reign there were four mints in Dublin, and a great deal of money coined there, as also at Waterford and Drogheda.

A. D. 1282. High-street was burned.

A. D. 1283. On the 2d of January the greatest part of the city of Dublin was burned down by an accidental fire, which did not spare the steeple, chapter-house, dormitory, and cloisters of Christ-church: but such was the devotion of the citizens, that they first set about a collection for the repair of the church, before they thought of re-edifying their own houses.

A. D. 1289. The following grant was renewed to the citizens of Dublin 18 Edw. I. "The king to the bailiffs and honest men of Dublin, greeting ; " Since in aid of walling your town, we lately by our latter patents granted " that you should take some customs to a certain day, of every thing to be " sold coming to that town ; and our beloved and faithful subject, Nicholas " de Clerc, treasurer of Ireland, has certified us, that you, at the command of " the said Nicholas, have employed great part of the money arising by " those customs to the enclosing or repairing the exchequer at Dublin, " therefore we continue the said tax for three years longer than our first " grant, &c.*

A. D. 1300. Two species of base money, called *pollards* and *crocards* were forbidden by proclamation. Hollingshed explains these coins to be a white

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A. D. 1283. In the fire of this year St. Werburgh's-church was also burnt.

A. D. 1287. King Edw. I. 27th June, and in the fifteenth year of his reign, granted a charter to the city.—Lib. Nig. St. Trin.

A. D. 1287 or 1288. William de Bristol, mayor of Dublin, was a subscribing witness to a grant made to the priory of All Saints, Dublin, by Hugh Terrell, lord of Castleknock.

* Atwood, p. 130.

money, artificially composed by a mixture of silver, copper, and sulphur, and that a penny of them was worth no more than a half sterling, i. e. a halfpenny. The *crocard* might have been perhaps of such a composition, but the *pollard* seems to have been a legal money clipped, and reduced by that means to less than the value. As a pollard tree is a tree that has been often topped, and a pollard stag is a stag that has cast his horns: in the same sense the pollard seems to be *pecunia detonsa*. The proclamation for crying down this money is extant in the red book of the exchequer in Dublin.

A. D. 1301. A great part of the city of Dublin, together with St. Werburgh's-church, was accidentally burned down on St. Columb's-eve. The manner of building here then was of wattles and thatch, as is observed before, so that it will be no extraordinary thing to hear often of such accidents. At this time the common pleas, and the pleas of the crown were not held before judges appointed in the courts for that purpose, but before the chief governor of Ireland, and sometimes, when he was otherwise employed, by commissioners appointed by him.

A. D. 1304. A great part of the city of Dublin was again burned down on the 13th of June; and among other places, Bridge-street, the quay, the church of the Dominicans, and one quarter of St. Mary's-abbey were consumed, in the latter of which, being at that time the repository of the records in chancery, many of them were destroyed. The same year the first stone of the new choir of the Dominicans was laid by Sir Eustace le Power, on the festival of St. Agatha the virgin.

A. D. 1305. The provost of Dublin having made some complaints to the Irish parliament against the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, the cause was this year transmitted to England to be heard, and the provost was fined, and committed a prisoner to the tower of London, in regard he could not make out his accusation,

A. D. 1306. The lord chancellor, Thomas Cantock, was consecrated bishop of Emly in Christ-church, Dublin, and upon the occasion feasted the nobility and gentry, and afterwards the poor, with a magnificence unheard of in those times.

A. D. 1308. William Mac-Balthor, or Mac-Walter, a great robber and incendiary, was condemned by the lord justice Wogan in the king's courts, Dublin, and was drawn at a horse's tail to the gallows, and there executed. John le Decer, first provost of Dublin, at his own charge made a marble

cistern in the public street, to receive water from the conduit in Dublin for the benefit of the inhabitants (such as was never before seen there). He also a little before built a bridge over the Liffey, near the priory of St. Wolstan, and a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Franciscan monastery, wherein he was afterwards buried himself: he also erected another chapel to the Blessed Virgin Mary, in St. John's hospital. His bounty to the Dominicans is also celebrated; for he erected a large and elegant stone pillar in their church, and presented to the friars a large stone altar, with all the appurtenant ornaments, and entertained them at his own table every Friday, out of charity. It is also recorded in the registry of the Dominicans of Dublin, that this generous magistrate in a time of great scarcity raised a vast sum of money, and furnished out three ships to France, which returned in two months laden with corn, and that he bestowed one of the ships loading on the lord justice and militia, another on the Dominican and Augustin seminaries, and reserved a third for the exercise of his own hospitality and bounty. At the same time, the prior of Christ-church being destitute of corn, and having no money to buy it, sent to this worthy mayor a pledge of plate to the value of forty pounds, but he returned the plate and sent the prior a present of twenty barrels of corn. These beneficent actions moved the Dominicans to insert the following prayer in their litany, viz. "*Orate pro salute majoris, ballivorum, et communitatis de omni civitate Dubliniensi, optimorum benefactorum huic ordini tuo, nunc et in hora mortis.*"

A. D. 1310. The bakers of Dublin were drawn on hurdles at horses tails through the streets, as a punishment for using false weights, and other evil practices. This happened in a year of great scarcity, when a cronoge of wheat sold for twenty shillings and upwards.

A. D. 1312. The septs of the O'Birne's and O'Tool's invaded Tassagard and Rathcool, and were powerful enough to strike a terror into the citizens

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A. D. 1308. John le Decer was chosen first provost, and Richard de St. Olave, and John Stakebold, bailiffs.—Wilson, XXI.

A. D. 1308. Sir David Cauntton was hanged in Dublin.—Burgh's Hib. Dom. p. 188.

A. D. 1311. Richard Lawless served the office of provost, or chief magistrate for three succeeding years.

A. D. 1311. The first attempt of the English settlers to establish an academical body in Ireland, was made by Lock, archbishop of Dublin this year.—Leland's Hist. v. ii. p. 319.

of Dublin, as well by their numbers as their policies, in laying ambushes up and down the woods of Glendolory, on the south side of the city of Dublin. The citizens had not at this time power sufficient to suppress them, and the state was otherwise employed in opposing a riot raised by Robert de Verdon, in that part of Urgile, called the county of Louth; but upon the submission of Verdon, the O'Birnes and O'Tools were quelled.

A. D. 1313. John Decer, at this time a private citizen, but formerly mayor of Dublin, built a bridge extending from the town of Ballyboght to the causeway of the mill-pool of Clontarf, which before was a very dangerous passage; but after great charges the bridge was carried away by an inundation.

A. D. 1315. Edward Bruce, brother to the king of Scotland, having this year landed six thousand men at Carricfergus, over-ran a good part of the north, and possessed himself of Green-castle; but the citizens of Dublin sent out a strong party by sea, and soon recovered it for the king. They took therein the governor, Sir Robert de Coulragh, whom they brought with them to Dublin, and cast him in prison, where being stinted to a hard diet, he died for want. On account of these troubles raised by the Scots, the term was by special proclamation, pursuant to the king's order, adjourned from Hilary to the quindene of Easter.

A. D. 1316. David O'Tool, and four others of the same sept, laid an ambush of a considerable party in the wood of Cullen, near Dublin, in order to surprise the citizens unawares, as they had formerly done in 1209.* But they had not forgot their losses upon that occasion, and therefore issued out, prepared with their black standard before them, headed by Sir Wm. Comyn, and had the execution on the O'Tool's for six leagues, of whom they slew

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A. D. 1312. Sir Edmund Butler, lord deputy, repressed the incursions of the Byrnes and Tools, forced them to submit; and being an encourager of servitors, made a noble feast at Dublin, on Sunday the 29th of September, when he created thirty knight's.—Lodge's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 4.

A. D. 1314. On Saturday next, before the feast of the Annunciation, William de Ashburne, abbot of St. Mary's was admitted a freeman of the city of Dublin, at their assembly held in St. Mary's chapel, in Christ-church, Richard Wells, mayor, Richard St. Olaves, and Robert de Morenes, bailiffs.—King's Collections, p. 377.

* See page 160.

seventeen, and wounded many desperately. On the 15th of November this year happened so great a tempest, that much mischief was done by it both by sea and land; it threw down many houses in Dublin, and demolished the steeple of Christ-church. The same year information being given that Richard, earl of Ulster,* was instrumental in bringing Bruce and his Scots into Ireland, Robert de Nottingham, then mayor of Dublin,† and a strong band of the commons, marched to St. Mary's-abbey, (where the earl lay in a state of quietness, notwithstanding Bruce was encamped at Castleknock), and arrested and imprisoned him in the castle of Dublin. He made resistance, and seven of his men were slain in the affray, and the abbey spoiled upon suspicion that the monks favoured the enemy. The earl lay a considerable time in confinement; and though the lord justice and several of the king's council sent a mandate to the mayor to discharge him upon bail, yet the mayor disobeyed the orders, and he was kept in close custody till Whitsuntide 1317, when the lord justice repaired to Dublin, and assembled a parliament at Kilmainham, by which he was set at liberty, having first taken an oath on the sacrament, that he would neither by himself, his friends or followers, offer any mischief to the citizens for his imprisonment; he also gave pledges for the performance of his oath, yet was left at liberty to pursue any remedy by law. During the imprisonment of the earl of Ulster, Bruce marched to Dublin at the head of his army, and made a show as if he would besiege it. The citizens, to prevent any danger from his approach, by common consent set fire to Thomas-street, the flames whereof unfortunately laid hold of St. John's-church, without Newgate, and burned it down to the ground, together with Magdalen-chapel, and all the suburbs. St. Mary's-abbey was destroyed, and St. Patrick's-church rifled by the enemy. The church of the Dominicans was also razed, and the stones of it employed in building and repairing the city walls, which were enlarged on the north part, and extended to the quays. For before this time the walls were carried by St. Owen's-church near four hundred feet from the river, and the Merchant's-quay was then reputed as part of the suburbs of the city. But in the time of this danger, the citizens built a new wall along the river to the Old-bridge, and so to Newgate. The damages done to the Dominican abbey were afterwards repaired by the citizens, who nevertheless sued out the

* Surnamed Bourgh or de Burgo.

† He was seven times mayor of Dublin.

king's pardon to prevent any future reckonings:* and the king afterwards, upon their petition, in consideration of their sufferings from the Scots at the time of this burning, remitted to them half their fee-farm rent, the whole amounting to two hundred marks. Bruce, finding that the city was well fortified, and the inhabitants prepared for a vigorous defence, turned aside to Naas, and made no further attempts on Dublin.

A. D. 1320. An university was erected in St. Patrick's-church, Dublin, by Alexander de Bicknor, lord archbishop of Dublin.

A. D. 1327. Adam Duffe O'Toole was convicted of blasphemy in Dublin, viz. for denying the incarnation of Christ, the Trinity in unity, for affirming that the Blessed Virgin was an harlot, that there was no resurrection, that the scriptures were a mere fable, and that the apostolical see was an imposture and usurpation, and the next year, pursuant to his sentence, was burned on Hoggin-green,† near Dublin.

A. D. 1328. The provost of Dublin was by commission appointed one of the judges for the trial of Roger Outlaw, prior of Kilmainham, who was accused of heresy by the bishop of Ossory. He was honourably acquitted.

A. D. 1331. A great famine afflicted all Ireland in this and the foregoing year, and the city of Dublin suffered miserably. But the people in their distress met with an unexpected and providential relief; for about the 24th of June, a prodigious number of large sea fish, called Turlehydes, were brought into the bay of Dublin, and cast on shore at the mouth of the river Dodder.‡ They were from thirty to forty feet long, and so bulky, that two tall men, placed one on each side of the fish, could not see one another. The lord justice, Sir Anthony Lucy, with his servants, and many of the citizens of Dublin, killed above two hundred of them, and gave leave to the poor to carry them away at their pleasure.

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A. D. 1328. After the Epiphany, Donald Art M'Murrough escaped out of the castle of Dublin, by a cord which Adam Nangle brought him, who for his pains was drawn and hanged.—Pembroke.

A. D. 1331. Sir Anthony Lacy likewise took Sir William Bermingham, and Walter his son, at Clonmell, by a wile, whilst he was sick in his bed, and sent them to Dublin castle.

* See Prinn's Animad. p. 60. A writ that the citizens should not be molested for burning houses and seizing cattle on this occasion; and another for a pardon.

† Now College-green.

‡ This river falls into the Liffey at Ringsend.

A. D. 1332. Sir Anthony Lucy marched out of Dublin into the county of Wicklow, attended by a strong band of citizens, and took the castle of Arklow from the Irish, and repaired the same, and left a good garrison in it. This year John Decer, a great benefactor to the city, died, and was buried in the Franciscan convent.

A. D. 1333. The scarcity that had afflicted Dublin, and the whole kingdom for some years past, was this year relieved, and the harvest came in so early that wheat was sold in the markets of the city on the 29th of June at sixpence a bushel. A parliament was assembled this summer in a convent of the Carmelites in Dublin, during which, as they were going out of the court of the friars, one Murrough Mc. Nichol O'Tool was suddenly murdered in the crowd by some person unknown; upon which the nobility, upon a supposition of treason, were greatly terrified, but the murderer made his escape in the crowd undiscovered.

A. D. 1337. An odd accident happened, which, though of no consequence, affrighted the citizens. Seven partridges forsaking the fields, took their flight directly to Dublin, and flying swiftly over the market-place, settled on the top of an inn which belonged to the canons of Christ-church. The boys of the town found means to catch two of them and killed a third; which inhospitable usage frightening the rest, they took a swift flight, and escaped into the neighbouring fields.

A. D. 1338. So great a frost was this year from the 2d of December to the 10th of February, that the river Liffey was frozen over so hard as to bear dancing, running, playing foot-ball, and making fires to broil herrings on. The depth of the snow that fell during this frost is almost incredible; yet it is agreed, that such a season was never before known in Ireland; however, we do not find that it was followed by any scarcity.

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A. D. 1332. On the 19th of April Sir William was hanged in Dublin, but his son Walter was delivered, by reason he was within orders, in 1333.—Ware's Annals.

A. D. 1333. On the 11th of June a parliament was assembled.

A. D. 1335. Anno 10th Edw. III., the city of Cork entered into an association with the cities of Dublin, Waterford, Limerick, and with the town of Drogheda to protect themselves, and punish encroachers on, or violators of their franchises or liberties, 10th Edw. III. enrolled in Tholsel office.—Lucas's Charter of Dublin, p. 78.

A. D. 1335. Maurice, earl of Desmond, lord justice, died in the castle of Dublin on the 25th of June.—Lodge, vol. i. p. 16.

A. D. 1342. It is reported that on the 11th of October this year, and the eleventh day of the moon, two moons were seen by many about Dublin, in the morning before day-break. The one was bright, and, according to its natural course in the west, the other in the east, with very little light.

A. D. 1343. St. Thomas-street was burned down by an accidental fire on the 13th of February.

A. D. 1348. This year a great pestilence raged through the greatest part of the world, and among other places destroyed vast numbers in the city of Dublin. It was called from the greatness of it the first pestilence, as having spread more mortally than any other that had before happened, and in respect of others that happened a few years after. John Clyn, a franciscan of Kilkenny, who lived at that time, gives a particular account of it in his annals,* which therefore I choose to translate. “ This year, and chiefly in the
“ months of September and October, great numbers of bishops and prelates,
“ ecclesiastical and religious, peers, and others, and in general people of both
“ sexes flocked together by troops, in pilgrimage to the water of Tachmo-
“ ling, insomuch that many thousands of souls might be seen there together
“ for many days. Some came on the score of devotion, but the greatest
“ part for fear of the pestilence which raged at that time with great vio-
“ lence. It first broke out near Dublin, at Hoath and Dalky; it almost de-
“ stroyed and laid waste the cities of Dublin and Drogheda; insomuch, that
“ in Dublin alone, from the beginning of August to Christmas fourteen
“ thousand souls perished. This pestilence had its first beginning (as it is
“ said) in the east, and passing through the Saracens and infidels, slew eight
“ thousand legions of them: it seized the city of Avignon, where the
“ Roman court then was, the January before it came among us, where the
“ churches and cemeteries were not sufficient to receive the dead; and the
“ pope ordered a new cemetery to be consecrated for depositing the bodies
“ of those who died of the pestilence; insomuch, that from the month of
“ May to the translation of St. Thomas, fifty thousand bodies and upwards

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A. D. 1339. Maurice, fourth earl of Kildare, signalised himself against the O'Dempseys who had rebelled in Leinster, and pursued them so close, that many of them were drowned in the river Barrow, and brought the greatest booty ever taken in that country into Dublin. Collin's Peerage, vol. vi. p. 133.

* There was a copy of these annals in the hands of the late Col. Burton.

“were buried in the same cemetery. This distemper prevailed in full force
 “in Lent; for on the 6th day of March, eight Dominican friars died.
 “Scarce a single person died in one house, but it commonly swept away
 “husband, wife, children and servants all together.” The author seems to
 have died of this plague, and to have had a foresight of his approaching
 fate; for he closes his annals in 1348 thus: “But I (says he) friar John
 “Clyn, of the Franciscan order of the convent of Kilkenny, have in this
 “book written the memorable things happening in my time, of which I was
 “either an eye witness, or learned them from the relation of such as were
 “worthy of credit, and that these notable actions might not perish by time,
 “and vanish out of the memory of our successors, seeing the many evils that
 “encompass us, and every symptom placed as it were under a malevolent
 “influence, expecting death among the dead until it comes, such things as
 “I have heard delivered with veracity, and have strictly examined, I have
 “reduced into writing. And lest the writing should perish with the writer,
 “and the work fail with the workman, I leave behind me parchment for
 “continuing it, if any man should have the good fortune to survive this
 “calamity, or any one of the race of Adam should escape this pestilence, to
 “continue what I have begun.”

A. D. 1350. The septs of the Harolds, the O'Birnes, and the Archbolds, in
 the presence of the lord justice, Sir Thomas Rooksby, elected for themselves
 separately chieftains from their several tribes, and submitted to the govern-
 ment, swearing to continue faithful subjects; and their chieftains engaged
 that if any of their clans or adherents should for the time to come commit any
 felony or robbery on the king's subjects, that they would upon notice bring
 such in to abide their trials, according to the course of law. This for a
 considerable time gave great quiet to the citizens of Dublin, who were often
 molested by these bordering enemies.

A. D. 1351. Kenelbreck Sherman, formerly provost of Dublin, died on
 the 6th of March, and was buried under the belfry of the Dominicans,
 which he himself had built: he likewise glazed the great window at the
 upper end of the choir, roofed the church, and did many other pious works.
 His munificence at his death was approximated at three thousand marks,
 besides what he had expended in his lifetime on charities.

A. D. 1359. Till this time there was only one judge to dispatch the busi-
 ness of the court of King's-bench, namely, John Redeness, who was at this
 time called plainly only justice. But now, the business being found to be

too much for one man, the king, upon the application of the subject, appointed William Petit a second justice, under the name of an associate to Redeness, and allotted him an annual fee of forty pounds, and he had liberty to practise as a lawyer, notwithstanding his being appointed a judge.

A. D. 1361. Morris Doncrefe, a citizen of Dublin, died on the 6th of January, perhaps of a pestilence that raged this year, and was buried in the church-yard of the Dominicans, having given forty pounds towards glazing the church of that convent, besides other benefactions: he had been twice sheriff of the city, but never mayor. This year the city had a great loss, by the removal of the Exchequer to Carlow; and the steeple of the Dominicans was thrown down by a tempest.

A. D. 1362. On the 6th of April, St. Patrick's-church, Dublin, was burned down by the negligence of John, the sexton. A few years after it was rebuilt,* and the present steeple added to it by archbishop Minot.

A. D. 1370. The third pestilence raged, and destroyed many of the nobility, gentry, and citizens. This was reckoned more violent than either of the two former.

A. D. 1377. It was this year found by inquisition that the citizens of Dublin had exceeded their powers, by holding pleas of trespass in the tenement of Clonliffe, being without the bounds of the city franchises, against the king's charter, granted to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, Dublin; and that Nicholas Serjant, provost, and Roger Folliogh, and Robert Piers, bailiffs of Dublin, usurped a prætorian jurisdiction without the city liberties, upon John Stoad, at Ballybough, in the tenement of Clonliffe.

A. 1383. A great pestilence, called the fourth pestilence, raged and destroyed abundance of people.

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A. D. 1370. This year died John Taylor, sometime mayor, and a very rich man. He was mayor in 1358.

A. D. 1385. Dublin bridge, since called the Old bridge, fell.—Hen. Marlburgh in Camden.

A. D. 1388. The ancient oath of office was taken by Thomas Mereward, provost of Dublin, anno 12th Richard II.

Ex libro albo Scaccarii.

First,—You acknowledge the Holy and Blessed Trinity in unity, to be three persons in one God.

* Viz. in 1364: the foundation stone of the steeple was laid by the archbishop in 1370.

A. D. 1394. King Richard II. made his first voyage to Ireland, and landed at Waterford, about Michaelmas, with an army of thirty thousand foot, and four thousand horse, and having received the submission of most of the Irish of Leinster, he marched to Dublin, where he continued till the beginning of summer. During this time he granted to the city of Dublin a penny to be received yearly out of every house, to repair the

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Secondly,—You acknowledge yourself to be of the mother church of Rome, now professed by all Catholics.

Thirdly,—You acknowledge our sovereign lord, Richard, king of England, to be the true governor of this realm, and to observe all his laws, as he is lord and ruler of the same.

Fourthly,—You are to observe the commands of his chief governors, ruling here under him, and to assist him upon all occasions, against his rebels of the kingdom rising against his power.

Fifthly,—You are to defend this his majesty's city of Dublin, against all foreigners, or Irish rebels, to the best of your power, and your brethren the citizens, whenever required, or occasion serve.

Sixthly,—You are to do justice to all that come before you, to assist them, and to do them right according to your conscience, punishing the offender, and doing right to the innocent.

Seventhly,—You are to see the market of this city kept decent, and in order; that there be no carrion or stinking meat sold, no false weights or measures kept among the sellers, whereby the buyers may be damaged, but to take all such away, and to be given to the poor of that parish in which the same be forfeited.

Eighthly,—You are to punish all stragglers, idlers, and lazy people that be able to work, and to banish all country beggars from this city, who come several times only for spies, and not to forget Rotherick's deceit by sending them beforehand, when he besieged this city.

Ninthly,—You are not to suffer any cattle to be slaughtered within your walls, neither to suffer any swine to run about the streets, and to banish all beggars in the time of any sickness or plague.

Tenthly,—You are to deal justly with all corporations, not suffering another to exercise the trade contrary to the corporation of which he is free, unless it be for his own particular use for the present.

Twelfthly,—You are to look that all things be sold according to the quantity and season of the year, as the encrease is, that the inhabitants be not in any way prejudiced thereby.

You are to observe, according to your charter, the times to ride your franchises, and not to suffer the liberties to be intruded upon by rebels or foreigners, but to defend the same, with all their might and power, that you and your brethren the rest of the citizens can.

bridge and streets. Probably this is the original of the *land-gable-pence*. He also confirmed, by patent dated the 4th of June this year, all former grants made to the city; it is said also that he held a parliament this winter in Dublin, and redressed many grievances complained of. But it is more certain, that on the 25th of March he knighted four petty princes of Ireland, who, in robes agreeable to their state, sat that day with the king at table; and having supplied the courts of justice with able lawyers, he returned to England.

A. D. 1399. The citizens of Dublin made an inroad into the O'Birne's country, cut off thirty-three of the Irish in battle, and took eighty prisoners. King Richard II. having on the 13th of May this year landed at Waterford, made his entry into Dublin on the 28th of June, with a puissant army and a large train, and was nobly entertained by the provost, and by many of the citizens. Notwithstanding the great resort to the city upon this occasion, yet the price of provisions did not much increase. He received here the news, that Henry, duke of Lancaster, had invaded England, upon which he hastened over, and was soon after deposed and murdered.

A. D. 1402.* John Drake, provost of Dublin, with a strong body of

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

Thirteenthly,—You are to observe all the feasts of the church, and the customs of the same, according to the ceremonies thereunto belonging, to be courteous and civil to all strangers, keeping hospitality, charity, and good works, whereby others following your example, may glorify God, and merit the kingdom of Heaven.

N. B. At the reading every one of the foregoing articles, the provost kissed the book, the chief baron of the Exchequer repeating the words, and the prior of Christ-church administering the oath.

In 1394 and 1397, William Fitzwilliam was sheriff of the county of Dublin, and had the custody of the *Staines*, near Dublin, in order to preserve the water course free and clean for the benefit of the city.—Lodge, vol. iii. p. 3, see p. 127.

A. D. 1400. The constable of Dublin castle, and divers others at Strangford, in Ulster, fought the Scots at sea, where many Englishmen were slain and drowned.—Ware's Annals.

A. D. 1402. On the 25th January, Robert Stakebold was appointed mayor, and Richard Bove, and Thomas Shorthall, constables of the city of Dublin. Vide Pat. Roll, anno 4th Hen. IV, Face, No. 70, in Bermingham tower.

* According to Ware's list of mayors, John Drake did not fill that office until 1403.

citizens well armed, marched out of Dublin against the O'Birnes, and other Irish rebels, of whom, on the 11th of July * they slew, (as Campion says), near Bray four thousand; but Henry of Marleburg reduces the number to four hundred and ninety-three, all being men of war: for the merit of which action, the citizens elected Drake mayor for the succeeding year. The consequence of this success was the submission of Daniel O'Birne, for himself and his sept, and his voluntary surrender of the castle of Mackenigan to the king. The same day that this victory was obtained, the new church of the Dominicans in Dublin was consecrated by the archbishop of that city.

A. D. 1405. The citizens of Dublin fitted out a fleet of barks, and going on board in June, invaded Scotland at St. Ninian's, where they behaved themselves valiantly, and did much mischief. After this they sailed along the channel, and made a descent into Wales, and having ravaged the coasts, brought from thence the shrine of St. Cubie, which on their return was deposited in Christ-church among other reliques there. Both these actions were in aid of king Henry IV. against whom the Scots had marched an army into England, and the Welsh, under the conduct of Owen Glendower, had rebelled.

A. D. 1406. The citizens of Dublin marched out their forces on Corpus Christi day, and being joined by a body of the country people in the neighbourhood of the town, they advanced against the Irish, whom they routed, slew many of them, took two standards, and as a token of their victory

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On the 16th October, Richard Peke was appointed keeper and collector of the tolls of the city of Dublin, both great and small for life, to be executed by him, or his deputy or deputies, by letters patent dated at Kilmainham as above.—Idem, No. 18, Face.

A. D. 1402. In the month of September, a parliament was held in Dublin.—Pryn, 4th Inst. p. 312.

A. D. 1404. On St. Vitalis's day, (the martyr), another parliament was begun in Dublin, before the earl of Ormond, then justice of Ireland, wherein the statutes of Dublin and Kilkenny, and likewise the charter of Ireland, were confirmed.—Pryn, 4th Inst. p. 312. Ware's Annals.

A. D. 1406. On St. Hilary's day, a parliament began at Dublin, which ended at Trim, in Lent.—Pryn's Animad. p. 312.

* On the 5th of July, according to Camden and Ware.

brought home the heads of those they had slain, and fixed them on the city gates.

A. D. 1407. In consequence of the several great services done to the crown of England, at divers times by the citizens of Dublin, king Henry IV. on the 5th of March this year, granted a license that the mayor for the time being, and his successors for ever, should bear before them a gilded sword, for the honour of the king and his heirs, and of his faithful subjects of the said city, in the same manner as the mayors of London had borne before them.

A. D. 1410. Thomas Butler, prior of Kilmainham, being then lord deputy to the duke of Lancaster, lord lieutenant, marched out of Dublin with fifteen hundred kerns into the country of the O'Birnes, and was strengthened by a band of citizens under the command of Robert Gallen, then mayor of Dublin. Upon their approach to the enemy, eight hundred of the kerns deserted to the Irish; so that if the powers of Dublin had not been at hand, it might have proved fatal to the lord deputy; who by that means made an orderly retreat, with the loss only of John Derpatrick.

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A. D. 1408. On the 2d of August, Thomas, of Lancaster, the king's son, lord lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Carlingford, and in the following week he came to Dublin, and arrested the earl of Kildare coming to him with three of his family. He lost all his goods, being spoiled and rifled by the lord lieutenant's servants, but he was kept still in the Castle of Dublin till he paid three hundred marks fine.—Ware's Annals.

A. D. 1408. A parliament was held in Dublin, James, earl of Ormond, lord justice; the statutes of Dublin and Kilkenny were confirmed, and a charter was granted against purveyors.—Pryn, p. 312.

A. D. 1409. Thomas Cusack was appointed first mayor of Dublin, and Richard Boye and Thomas Shortall, bailiffs.—Wilson, XXI.

A. D. 1410. June 13th a parliament was held in Dublin, which continued six weeks.—Pryn's 4th Inst. p. 312.

A. D. 1411. Bermingham tower, in the Castle was built.

A. D. 1413. King Henry V. landed from England at Clontarf, near Dublin.

A. D. 1413. A parliament held at Dublin, on the morrow after St. Matthias's day, which lasted fifteen days, a tollage demanded but not granted.—Pryn, p. 312.

A. D. 1416. Another parliament held at Dublin in six weeks; removed to Trim on the 11th of May, it continued there eleven days.—Pryn, p. 312.

A. D. 1419. The mayor of Dublin marched out with the lord lieutenant into the county of Wicklow, where they razed Castle Keivin.

A. D. 1423. On the 28th of July, a writ was sent to the mayor, bailiffs, and citizens of Dublin, to raise and march out all the fencible men of the city to resist O'Connor and O'Reily, who with their clans were committing great depredations on the king's subjects, and they (the mayor, &c.) were commanded to meet the archbishop of Dublin, lord justice, at Trim, on the Sunday following; the like writs were sent to the magistrates of Drogheda and other corporations.

On the 25th of October the same year, it was debated in council before Edward, bishop of Meath, lord deputy, that whereas Donald O'Neill Garrow and Mc. Mahon, gathering together a great multitude of Irish enemies and English rebels, had risen up in war, and burned, pillaged, and destroyed the land, and especially the county of Louth, and had slain Sir Thomas Stynt, the king's captain, and many others, and that upon this the said lord deputy and council had appointed the mayor, bailiffs, and commons of Dublin, to march out with a great force into Louth, but that the rebels upon the hearing of their coming, had marched off, and the liege subjects of the said parts were relieved. And, as the charge of the citizens in the said expedition amounted to nineteen pounds, seven shillings, and fourpence, it was ordered, that the said deputy should reimburse them out of the income of the revenue.

A. D. 1424. On the 9th of June upon the application of James Butler, earl of Ormond, then lord deputy, it was ordered in council that the mayor

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A. D. 11th May, 1419, died Edmund Borle, formerly mayor, and was buried in the Dominican abbey.

A. D. 1420. A parliament was held in Dublin, on 8th of June, and granted the lord lieutenant seven hundred marks; it continued sixteen days. On Monday after St. Andrew's day, the aforesaid parliament met and sat thirteen days: the lieutenant had three hundred marks granted him herein.—Hen. Marlborough.

A. D. 1421. On the ides of May died Jeffery Gallan, formerly mayor, and was buried in the Dominican abbey.—Hen. Marlborough.

A. D. 1421. The parliament sat at Dublin, the Monday after the feast of St. Ambrose, and therein it was resolved that the archbishop of Armagh, and Sir Christopher Preston, knight, should be sent to the king for the redress of national grievances; this parliament lasted eighteen days.—Hen. Marl. Prynne, p. 313.

and citizens of Dublin should have in prest the sum of forty pounds, to enable them to aid the lord deputy in an expedition against the M'Mahons, Magen's, O'Donnells, and other Irish enemies then in rebellion.

A. D. 1426. It does not appear what services the mayor and citizens did in the two preceding expeditions; but whatever they were, the state took them into consideration, and besides the two sums before paid them, the king on the 6th of February this year, granted to them twenty pounds as a reward.

A. D. 1434. The annals of Mary's-abbey relate, that on the 4th of March this year, the mayor and citizens of Dublin humbled themselves, and did penance, by walking bare-footed through the streets, first to Christ-church, next to St. Patrick's, and at last to Mary's-abbey, humbly begging pardon for the offences they had committed, in the said churches. The crimes alleged against them were for committing manslaughter in taking the earl of Ormond prisoner in an hostile manner, and for breaking open the doors of St. Mary's-abbey, dragging out the abbot, and carrying him forth like a corps, some bearing him by the feet, and others by the arms and shoulders.

A. D. 1447. Vast multitudes died in Dublin of a plague and famine this year, which afflicted all parts of the kingdom.

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A. D. 1428. The Dominican friars erected with the assistance of their benefactors the old bridge; and to repay them, a lay-brother of the order (*sodalis laicus Dominicanus*) one of the common council of the city, received at the bridge a penny (*denarius*) for every carriage, horse, and beast of burthen passing over it. Burgh's *Hibernia Dominicana*, page 192, who says further, that he remembers to have seen, when a boy, the vessel that held the holy water, with which the toll gatherer sprinkled the passengers.—The friars were induced to this undertaking for the conveniency of the scholars and officers, resorting to a school which they had on Usher's Island, dedicated to St. Thomas Aquinas, for divinity and philosophy.—Burgh, *ut supra*.

A. D. 1446. A trial by combat, was appointed in Smithfield, London, between Thomas Fitzgerald, prior of Kilmainham, and James Butler, earl of Ormond, the former having impeached the latter of high treason; but the quarrel, being taken up by the king, was decided without their fighting.

John David, an armourer, likewise impeached William Catur, his master, of treason.—Catur, when he came to fight, being intoxicated with wine, was slain, without any suspicion of guilt, and David was hanged for felony not long after.

A. D. 1452. The river Liffey, at Dublin, was entirely dry for the space of two minutes.

A. D. 1459. A mint was opened in the Castle of Dublin; where not only silver but brass money was coined.

A. D. 1461. A great tempest threw down the large east window of Christ-church, and the stones of it broke to pieces many chests and coffers, in which the jewels, reliques, ornaments, and vestments of the altar, as also the deeds, writings, and muniments of the church were deposited, and the damages done upon this accident to the prior and convent were very great. Many foundation charters of the church were so lacerated and destroyed, that they were scarce left legible, or the impressions of the seals to be discerned; and particularly a foundation charter of Henry Fitz-Empress, which by no means could be read: the prior and convent, by the advice of lawyers, went to the barons of the Exchequer, and moved them to enrol such of their deeds as could be distinctly read, which was done accordingly. The compilers of the black-book of Christ-church, Dublin (from whence this account is taken), add a miracle upon the occasion. For they say, that the chest in which the staff of Jesus and other reliques lay, was entirely broken to pieces, and that the staff was found lying without the least damage on the top of the rubbish, but that the other reliques were entirely buried under it.

A. D. 1462. A mint was established in Dublin for coining groats, two-pences, pence, halfpence, and farthings; and soon after it was ordered, that English money should advance a fourth part in Ireland.

A. D. 1466. Another plague wasted Dublin, Meath, and the adjacent countries: also in the year 1470.

A. D. 1472. A fraternity of arms of St. George was established by act of parliament, to consist of thirteen of the most honourable and most faithfully disposed persons of the four counties of Kildare, Dublin, Meath, and Louth; and a poundage was laid on all merchandize imported or exported for their support. Among these, the mayor of Dublin for the time being

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1466. An order of Knights of the Garter was instituted in Ireland, by king Edward IV., but abolished by parliament in 1494.

A. D. 1475. On the fifth of the kalends of May, P. Sextus IV. granted a bull for founding an university in Dublin.—Burgh, p. 193.

was nominated to be one for the county of Dublin, together with the lord Howth, and sir Robert Dowdall.

A. D. 1477. The plague again wasted Dublin this year.

A. D. 1480. The mayor and bailiffs of Dublin, with certain bands of the commons, went out a hosting into the O'Mores country, in company with the lord deputy.

A. D. 1484. The plague raged greatly this year in Dublin.

A. D. 1486. Lambert Simnel, an impostor, was crowned king in Christ-church, by the name of Edward VI., the mayor and citizens, by the influence and example of Girald, earl of Kildare, lord deputy, the lords of the council, and other men of great quality, assisting.

A. D. 1487. Jenico Marks, mayor of Dublin, and the citizens, made a submission and apology to the king for their misbehaviour in the affair of Lambert Simnel, in these words, "We were daunted to see not only your
" chief governor, whom your highness made ruler over us, to bend or bow to
" that idol, whom they made us obey; but also our father of Dublin, and most
" of the clergy of the nation, except the reverend father, his grace Octavian, archbishop of Armagh. We therefore humbly crave your highness's
" clemency towards your poor subjects of Dublin, the metropolis of your
" highness's realm of Ireland, which we hope your gracious highness will

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A. D. 1486. King Henry VII. granted twenty pounds a year for ever, to the church of the Holy Trinity, out of the fee farm of the city.—Lib. Alb. S. Trin. p. 25.

A. D. 1486, 1487. Lambert Simnel, an impostor, was crowned king in Christ-church, by the name of Edward VI., the crown being borrowed from the image of the Virgin Mary, erected in a church dedicated to her memory, near Dame's-gate; he was from church carried with great applause of the people, on the shoulders of Darcy of Platten, a person of extraordinary high stature, to the Castle.—Ware's Annals, Collins's Peerage.

The nunnery of St. Mary les Dames, was situated without the east gate of the city, which from thence was called the gate of St. Mary les Dames, and the avenue leading from the Castle to the University acquired the name of Dame-street.

Gerald, earl of Kildare, and many of the principal men in the kingdom, took the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to the king in this church, before Sir Richard Edgecombe; the earl at the same time presenting his certificate, on oath, under the seal of his arms, as the bond of his future allegiance, and sir Richard delivered to him the king's pardon under the great seal. George Browne, who was archbishop from 1535 to 1554, united this church to that of St. Werburgh's.—Monas. p. 173. Lodge, vol. i. p. 27. Ware's Bishops, p. 31.

“remit, with some sparks of favour towards us. Your highness’s loving
 “and faithful subjects of Dublin, Jenico Marks, mayor of Dublin, John
 “Serjant, John West, Thomas Mulighan, John Fian, aldermen of the same,
 “&c.” Several of the citizens at this time could not write, but put their
 marks to the letter.

A. D. 1488. Sir Richard Edgecombe being sent to Ireland to take the
 homage and oaths of the nobility, and to grant them the king’s pardon,
 landed at Kingsale, the 27th of June, and came to Dublin on the 5th of July,
 and on the 21st took the homage and oaths of fealty from the earl of Kil-
 dare, lord deputy, and the rest of the nobility, and on the 23d, from the
 mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city, assembled at Guildhall, and
 delivered to them the king’s letters of pardon. On the 27th he dined with
 the recorder, and on the 30th he embarked at Dalkey.

A. D. 1489. This year the first musquets or fire-arms, that (perhaps)
 were ever seen in Ireland, were brought to Dublin from Germany, and six
 of them, as a great rarity, were presented to Gerald, earl of Kildare, then
 lord deputy; which he put into the hands of his guards, as they stood cen-
 tinels before his house in Thomas-court.

A. D. 1493. By means of a riot on Oxmantown-green, several eminent
 citizens were slain this year, and the mayor of Dublin, John Serjant, was
 committed to ward in the castle, and Richard Arland, elected mayor till the
 Michaelmas following. The cause of his committal is not mentioned; but
 probably it was for abetting, or not taking due care in quelling the riot, or
 perhaps for engaging himself in Perkin Warbeck’s imposture.

A. D. 1496. Jenico Marks, (who had been mayor of Dublin ten years
 before), was this year slain in Keysar’s-lane, endeavouring to compose a riot
 of the citizens.

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1490. On the 17th of June this year, the first importation of claret was made
 into Dublin.

A. D. 1492. The harvest following, James, earl of Ormond, came down with a great
 host of Irishmen, encamped in Thomas-court wood, and from this time began the great
 quarrel between the Kildare and Butler families.—Ware’s Annals.

A. D. 1494. The military fraternity of St. George ceased, which was established by act
 of parliament in December, 1479, under Edward IV.—Ware’s Annals.

Mr. Harris places the establishment of this fraternity under the year 1472.—I should
 imagine Ware to be right, as he is particular as to the month, which Harris is not.

A. D. 1497. There was a great dearth this year through most parts of Ireland, but especially in Ulster. At and about Dublin it was not so great; for a peck of wheat, being almost four English bushels, sold for ten shillings, malt for eight shillings.

A. D. 1504. Some of the degenerate English colonies, and particularly Ulick Burke, chieftain of Clanricard, commonly called Mc. William Burke, and Turlogh O'Brien, chieftain of Thomond, Melrony O'Carrol, and many other old Irish lords, finding the power of the earl of Kildare, then lord deputy, too great to be opposed separately, confederated together and drew into a body the greatest army that had been seen in Ireland since the first English invasion. To oppose this confederacy, the earl raised not only the whole power of the Pale, but had the aid of several Irish lords, as O'Neal, O'Reily, O'Connor-Faly, and others; and John Blake, mayor of Dublin, and the two bailiffs, marched out to the earl's assistance with a gallant body of well-armed citizens. They fought the enemy on the 19th of August at Knocktuogh, or Knock-to, i. e. the hill of axes, (so called from this battle) about five miles from Galway, not far from Aghrim, a place famous for a battle of much greater consequence in subsequent times. The event was doubtful for a long while; but at length victory declared for the earl. There fell above four thousand of the enemy (the book of Howth says nine thousand), and a great number were taken prisoners. The earl returned to Dublin with little loss, and distributed one hundred and twenty hogsheads of wine among his army.

A. D. 1505. Thomas Newman, mayor of Dublin, Walter Pippard, and Maurice Colton, bailiffs, marched out with the commons of the city in aid of the earl of Kildare, to Ballaghaspord against O'Carroll, whom they harassed and destroyed, and then returned to Dublin.

A. D. 1506. The prior of Kilmainham attempted forcibly to take some loads of hay from the Dominicans of Dublin: but the mayor and commons assembling together in favour of the friars, rescued the hay, and drove the prior into Kilmainham.

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1500. The city of Dublin was besieged by ———, son of Gerald, earl of Kildare, lord deputy.—See Peerage.

A. D. 1504. John Allen, dean of St. Patrick's, built an hospital for sick poor men, near the Deanery-house, in St. Kevin's-street.—Wilson XX.

A. D. 1512. Hollingshed relates, that this year there were great factions between Gerald, earl of Kildare, lord deputy, and James Butler, earl of Ormond, and that the latter marched to Dublin with a strong body of forces, under pretence of composing matters with Kildare, but in reality to lure him. They had a meeting in St. Patrick's-church, and the citizens guarded Kildare. But a quarrel happening between them and a part of Ormond's army, they discharged a volley of arrows at them, and shooting at random, some of their arrows stuck in the images in the rood loft. The matter being appeased, a complaint was afterwards made to the pope of this profanation, and a legate sent to make enquiry into it. The citizens were at length absolved; but a punishment laid on them, *that in detestation of the fact, and to keep up the memory of it for ever, the mayor of Dublin should walk barefoot through the city in open procession, before the sacrament on Corpus Christi day yearly*, which was ever after duly accomplished, until the Reformation put an end to such practices. Some ascribe this quarrel, not to the earl of Ormond, but to sir James Ormond, who had been treasurer of Ireland.

A. D. 1513. The mayor of Dublin, with a well armed company of citizens, attended the earl of Kildare this year in an expedition against O'Carroll. But the earl dying in the way, put an end to the design, and the citizens returned home.

A. D. 1516. The earl of Kildare,* lord deputy, assisted by the citizens, invaded the O'Tools, and slew Shane O'Tool their chieftain, and sent his head as a present to John Rochford, mayor of Dublin, by Robert Hoth, who received a crocard from the mayor for his trouble.

A. D. 1517. A band of light-armed citizens under the command of Christopher Usher, mayor of Dublin, marched out against O'Tool; but returned home without their usual success, the enemy being much superior to them in number. However, their loss was little.

A. D. 1520. The earl of Surry having just entered on his government of Ireland, was alarmed on Whitsunday with the news that Con O'Neil had

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1509, in the month of May, king Henry VIII. was proclaimed in Dublin. The city itself by joyful acclamations of the people, ringing of bells, and kindling of bonfires in the streets, according to custom did testify a public joy.—Ware's Annals.

* Son to the former, who succeeded his father in the government.

invaded Meath. Upon this report he sent immediate orders to the mayor, sheriffs, and citizens of Dublin to march out against O'Neal, and he himself followed with a good body of forces the day following. O'Neal was frightened with these preparations, and immediately retired, and soon after submitted.

A. D. 1521. The O'Mores of Leix, confederating with the O'Connors, O'Carrolls, and other Irish, invaded the borders of the Pale: to repel them the earl of Surry, accompanied by Thomas Tue, mayor of Dublin, and a choice band of citizens invaded Leix. In this expedition, one Patrick Fitz-Simons, a citizen, had the opportunity of signaling his valour. For the Irish divided their forces into several parties, and, having intelligence that the carriages and baggage of the army were slenderly guarded, they took the opportunity of attacking that quarter, and made such an impression, that several of the lord lieutenant's soldiers fled, and laid the default on Fitz-Simons, who, to justify himself, produced two heads of the enemy, which he had cut off in the action, and retorted the cowardice upon his accusers, and by that means obtained both reward and knighthood. The carriages being recovered, the army marched forward into the woods and fastnesses of Leix, where the lord lieutenant escaped an imminent danger; for a sturdy rebel shot at him, and struck the vizor off his helmet, without further damage. The fellow was seized and hewed to pieces, refusing to take quarter. The lord lieutenant having wasted Leix, and humbled O'More, immediately turned his arms into Offaly, and in a day or two took the strong monastery of Monasterpheoris,* and burned the country till the 23d of July. O'Connor, hoping to preserve his country by making a diversion, marched into Meath, where he was pursued by the lord lieutenant, who obtained a victory almost without blows, and made great slaughter in the pursuit. Having finished this royal progress with advantage and honour, the citizens returned to Dublin with his lordship loaded with spoils.

A. D. 1523. The earl of Kildare obtained leave from the earl of Ormond, who was then lord deputy, to invade the country of Leix; and marching out with John Fitz-Simons, then mayor of Dublin, and a small body of citizens, he entered that territory and burned a few villages; but he was intercepted by a party who lay in ambush, lost many of his men, and with difficulty made his retreat.

* In the King's county, founded by John de Bermingham, earl of Louth, A. D. 1325, for conventical Franciscans.

A. D. 1524. Commissioners were sent over from England to compose the differences between the earl of Ormond, lord lieutenant, and the earl of Kildare, and to adjust other smaller matters. The mayor and citizens of Dublin complained to them of some injuries done the city by sir Peter Talbot, as the taking of custom and breaking bulk at Malahide, contrary to the king's grants made to the city; and the commissioners ordered sir Peter to pay a fine to the citizens in recompense of the wrong, and for the future never to intrude in like manner on the franchises of the city. A difference between the abbot of Thomas-court, and the mayor of Dublin, concerning the toll-boul, was determined by the same commissioners.

A. D. 1525. A very hot summer this year, and a wet autumn of the preceding one, produced a plague through the kingdom, which raged about Dublin with more violence than in other parts, and destroyed numbers of the inhabitants.

A. D. 1528. A pestilential sickness, called the *English sweat*, which first appeared in Ireland in 1491, now again raged with great violence, and at Dublin swept away archbishop Inge, lord chancellor, William Talbot, Richard Elyot, Richard Fitz-Williams, Walter Fian, and two canons Luett, with Stanihurst, and great numbers of other citizens.

A. D. 1530. Sir William Skeffington was appointed lord deputy, and having landed near Dublin, in August this year, together with the bishop of Meath, and the earl of Kildare, lately released from the persecutions of cardinal Wolsey, the mayor and citizens of Dublin met them in solemn procession on the green of St. Mary's-abbey, and the recorder, Thomas Fitz-Simons, congratulated the arrival of the lord deputy, and the earl (who was very dear to the citizens) in a pithy oration; to which the lord deputy made answer in these words: "Mr. Mayor, and Mr. Recorder, you have at length, this nobleman here present, for whom you sore longed, whilst he was absent. And after many storms by him sustained, he hath now to the comfort of his friends, to the confusion of his foes, subdued violence with patience, injuries with sufferance, and malice with obedience: and such butchers as of hatred thirsted after his blood, are now taken for outcast

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1528. Plays were acted before Pierce Butler, earl of Ossory, lord justice of Ireland, on Hoggin-green, now College-green.

“ mastives, littered in currish blood. How well the king hath been of his
 “ gracious inclination affected to the earl of Kildare (his back friend being
 “ by his just desert from his majesty weeded) the credit wherein this noble-
 “ man at this present abideth, manifestly declareth. Wherefore it resteth,
 “ that you thank God and the king for his safe arrival. As for his welcome,
 “ Mr. Recorder’s courteous discourse, your great assemblies, your cheerful
 “ countenances, your willing meetings, your solemn processions do so far
 “ shew it, as you minister me occasion on his lordship’s behalf, rather to
 “ thank you for your courtesy, than to exhort you to any further cere-
 “ mony.”

Kildare was no sooner arrived than he determined to punish the O’Tools for spoiling his tenants while he was in England, and was assisted therein by two hundred archers drawn out of the city bands; but with what success is not related.

A. D. 1531. A great riot and uproar happened between the soldiers and city apprentices, occasioned by a drunken servant, who, pitching hay in High-street, threw some of it on a soldier’s bonnet. The soldier resenting the usage, cast his dagger at the servant, which not taking place, stuck in a post behind him. The servant thrust the soldier through the shoulder with his pitch-fork; upon which he was joined by several of his companions, as the servant was by the apprentices, and the fray became general; many being wounded on both sides, though none slain. Thomas Barbie, who was then mayor, issued out of his house with the king’s sword drawn, and with great difficulty at length appeased the riot, and the lord deputy having come up by that time as far as the pillory, the mayor presented the author of all the mischief to him, who, in regard no death ensued, pardoned him.

A. D. 1534. Thomas Fitzgerald, eldest son to the earl of Kildare, being left lord deputy in his father’s absence, a rumour was spread abroad that his father was imprisoned and beheaded in London; upon which he surrendered the sword to the council, and flew out into open rebellion.*

* He rode through the city with a strong company of seven score horsemen, in shirts of mail, distinguished with silken fringes about their head-pieces, (on which account he was generally called silken Thomas), and passing through Dame’s-gate, went over the ford of the river to St. Mary’s abbey, where surrendering up the sword, he bid defiance to the king and his ministers.—Collins’s Peerage, vol. vi. p. 161.

The council sent secretly to the mayor and citizens to apprehend Fitzgerald and his accomplices. But either the favour of the citizens to that house, or the strength of the confederacy, or the weakness of the city, which was much dispeopled by a plague then reigning in town and country, prevented any attempt at that time; however, the citizens afterwards behaved themselves with zeal and resolution against him. Fingal was the granary which usually supplied the city with corn; but was now exposed to the depredations of the O'Tools, and other Irish of the mountains, assisted by John Burnell, of Ballgriffin, a gentleman of a good estate in Fingal, who favoured the rebellion. The citizens having received advice that the O'Tools were busied in conducting a prey from Fingal to the mountains, sallied out to intercept them at Kilmainham-bridge. They met the enemy near the wood of Salcock; but being overpowered with numbers, they were routed and four score of them slain.

This misfortune threw the city into a consternation, which Fitzgerald laying hold of, demanded liberty to march his army through it, and lay siege to the Castle, promising that no citizen should be injured in his property by his soldiers. The citizens took time to advise on this matter before they gave their consent; and immediately dispatched one of their aldermen, Francis Herbert, to the king, to know his pleasure, who, for his discreet demeanor upon the occasion, received the honour of knighthood, and was made a member of the privy council. They also consulted the constable of the Castle, who regarding the security of the city, gave his consent to the demand, provided he were sufficiently furnished with men and provisions to withstand a siege. The citizens sent by night into the Castle a good store of provisions, and alderman John Fitz-Simons, upon his own account, furnished the constable with twenty ton of wine, and twenty-four ton of beer, two thousand dried ling, sixteen hogsheads of powdered beef, twenty chambers for mines, and an iron chain for the draw-bridge, that he had procured to be forged in his own house to avoid suspicion.

The Castle being abundantly supplied, the citizens consented to Fitzgerald's demands, and he accordingly sent in six hundred men under the command of six captains, viz. Field, Teeling, Wafer, Broad, Rouks, and Purcell, who planted two or three pieces of artillery near Preston's inn, opposite to the Castle gate, and intrenched their party with strong ramparts sufficient to defend them from the shot of the Castle; and to frighten the

constable from annoying them with his ordnance, they threatened to place the youth of the city on the tops of their trenches, as marks at which they would be loth to aim.

The citizens considered this behaviour as a perfidious breach of treaty, and sir Francis Herbert returning at this juncture with an encouraging message from the king to stand manfully on their defence, and promising them sudden aid, they ordered the gates to be shut, as well to prevent the arrival of further supplies to the besiegers, as to secure the rebels then in the city: they let down their portcullis, placed flags of defiance on the walls, proclaimed an open breach of the truce, and set about apprehending the traitors within the walls.

The besiegers, having notice of these preparations, thought it full time to shift for themselves, and some had the good luck to escape by fording the river; but most of them were taken prisoners. Fitzgerald at this time was ravaging the county of Kilkenny; but having speedy notice of his ill fortune in Dublin, he immediately marched thither, and summoned all the powers of the Pale to join him near the city. In his way he seized upon several children of the citizens, who were at school in the country, to avoid the inconveniencies of the plague: particularly he got into his hands three sons of Walter Fitz-Simons, who was mayor of Dublin the foregoing year, and James Stanihurst, who was afterwards an eminent lawyer, recorder of Dublin, and speaker of several parliaments. By means of these and other young gentlemen of rank, whom he seized, he hoped to oblige the citizens to a composition, and accordingly dispatched messengers unto them to expostulate the breach of league, and require that it might be renewed, or at least the prisoners enlarged. But receiving a flat denial, he attempted to distress the citizens by cutting off the pipes of the conduits, and diverting the springs and rivulets that supplied the town with fresh water; and shortly after laid a formal siege to the Castle in Sheep-street. But he was soon driven from thence, partly by the ordnance from the Castle, and partly by an artificial fire prepared by one White, which burned down the thatched houses, and took from him all advantages of shelter.

From thence he removed to Thomas-street, and attempted to enter the city by Newgate, having for that purpose demolished the partitions of the houses on both sides, and thereby made a covered gallery, by which both his horse and foot were defended from any gun-shot from the walls. He

then set fire to New-street, and planted a piece of artillery against Newgate, which pierced the gate, and killed an apprentice of alderman Stephens, who was endeavouring to get water at the high pipe in the middle of the Corn-market. The valour of Richard Stanton, gaoler of Newgate, was memorable upon this occasion. He was an excellent marksman, and did much mischief to the rebels, whenever they had occasion to appear from under shelter. He perceived one of the enemy levelling his piece at the loop-hole where he stood; but preventing his design, he shot him in the forehead, and had the hardiness in the midst of the fire to issue out of the wicket, and strip him of his gun and clothes, which he brought safe into the garrison.

However, the boldness of this action not only displeased the citizens, but excited the rebels to revenge; and therefore they immediately brought fire and faggot to the gate in hopes to burn it, and procure an entrance that way. The townsmen wisely considered, that if the gate was burned, the expectation of plunder would animate the rebels to fight with greater alacrity within than without the walls; and they were persuaded that many of Fitzgerald's army, being inhabitants of the Pale, and forced to the camp, were in their hearts loyal; of which the citizens were convinced, because most of the arrows shot over the wall were unheaded, and many of them conveyed letters, giving an account of all their leader's stratagems. These considerations induced them to resolve upon a sally, and reporting from the wall that new succours were arrived from England, they rushed out through fire and flame. The vigour of the sally gave a reputation to what they had proclaimed, and the enemy, not thinking the citizens durst adventure so briskly, unless they were supported, immediately fled, leaving one hundred gallow-glasses slain, and their falcon a prey to the defendants. Fitzgerald fled to the friary in Francis-street, where he lurked that night, and in the morning got to the remainder of his shattered army.

Cooled by this defeat, and standing in great need of artillery and ammunition, he desired to treat with the citizens on these articles. I. That his men who were in prison should be enlarged. II. That the city should pay him one thousand pounds in money, and five hundred pounds in wares. III. That they should furnish him with ammunition and artillery. IV. That they should intercede with the king for the pardon of him and his followers.

The mayor and aldermen debated these articles, and by the recorder answered to the I. That they would enlarge the prisoners, if he would deliver their children. To the II. That his wars had so impoverished them, that they could spare neither money nor wares. To the III. That if he intended to submit, he had no need of ammunition or artillery; if he did not, that they would not furnish him implements to punish themselves. That instead of artillery to withstand his prince, they expected he should have requested parchment to ingross his pardon; which, IV. They promised to intercede for with the king by word or letter. In the end he accepted these terms, and hostages for the performance being mutually delivered, he drew off from the siege.

The great services and sufferings of the citizens upon this occasion were afterwards gratefully remembered to them and rewarded by the king; who by letters patent dated the 4th of February, 1538, reciting *the siege, the famine, miseries, wounds, and loss of blood suffered by the citizens*, granted to them and their successors, for ever, the site, precincts, ambit, and all the estate lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of All-hallows, near Dublin, lying in the counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, Kildare, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and elsewhere in Ireland, at the rent of four pounds, four shillings, and three farthings, in the name of the twentieth part of the annual value. And further, in consideration of the debility and ruinous condition of the great forts and towers of the city, and in order to repair, support, and fortify the walls, he confirmed to them and their successors a grant made to them for sixty years by king Richard III., in the second year of his reign, of a rent of forty-nine pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, issuing out of the fee farm of two hundred marks, payable by the city to the crown; and as a further token of his bounty and gratitude, the king by the same patent granted and released to the city for ever an annual rent of twenty pounds out of the said fee farm, which he had before, in the second year of his reign granted to them only for forty years. Sir William Skeffington, lord deputy, landed the 4th of October following, and brought with him his majesty's gracious letters to the city of Dublin. An earthquake this year was felt in Dublin.

A. D. 1535. George Brown, an Augustin friar, was consecrated archbishop of Dublin, and was the first of the clergy who embraced the reformation in Ireland, having renounced the papal supremacy, and acknowledged

the same in the king, pursuant to an act of parliament passed the year following. He also removed all superstitious reliques and images out of the two cathedrals in Dublin, and other churches in his diocese, and in their room placed the creed, the Lord's prayer, and ten commandments in gilded frames.

A. D. 1539. O'Neill, and most of the chieftains of Ulster conspired together, and invaded the Pale, burning Navan, Atherdee, and all the country as they marched, as far as the hill of Tarah. The lord deputy Grey, assisted by the forces of the Pale, and the mayors and citizens of Dublin and Drogheda, advanced to repress their insolence. They marched all night till they came to Bellahoa, where they found the enemy encamped on the other side of the river, whom they attacked and defeated, notwithstanding the great disadvantages of ground, and recovered all the prey of the Pale. For their good services in this action, the lord deputy, among other men of rank, knighted James Fitzsimons, mayor of Dublin, and Michael Courcey, mayor of Drogheda, in the field.

A. D. 1540. This year were minted in the castle of Dublin for Ireland, of silver of base alloy, new testoons, two-pences and pence, which bore an arched crown over the arms of England and France quartered, and this inscription, HENRICUS VIII. D. G. AGL. The reverse, a crowned harp between the letters H. and R. both crowned, and this inscription FRANCE. DOMINUS. HIBERNIE. And the exportation of this coin to England was prohibited by proclamation under the forfeiture of treble the value, and fine and imprisonment. The year following, the king by act of parliament altered his title of lord of Ireland into that of king of Ireland, which occasioned an alteration in the coin, though not in the baseness of the metal, the harp and arms as in the former, but the inscription thus, HENRIC. VIII. DI. GRACIA. ANGLIE. Reverse, FRANCIE. ET. HIBERNIE. REX. Upon proclaiming Henry VIII. king of Ireland, all prisoners (except for treason, wilful murder, rape, or debt), were set at liberty.

A. D. 1541. The priory and convent of Christ-church, Dublin, was

ADDITIONAL ANNAL.

A. D. 1538. King Henry VIII. granted to the citizens the dissolved monastery of All-hallows, with all the estates thereunto belonging, at the yearly rent of four pounds, four shillings, and three farthings.—Monasticon.

converted into a deanery and chapter, and Robert Castell, alias Painswich, from the last prior was made the first dean of it.

A. D. 1547. The Byrnes and Tools, assisted by some outlaws of the Fitzgeralds, taking advantage of the change of government, and the infancy of king Edward VI. made inroads into the neighbourhood of Dublin, and distressed the citizens. Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord deputy, marched out a body of the standing army against them, and was aided by a considerable party of the militia of the city: with these he attacked and routed the enemy at Three Castles, slew their captain, and drove them into their fastnesses. In this action, sixteen of the Fitzgeralds were taken prisoners, and all hanged and quartered in Dublin, except one, named Maurice, who was imprisoned in the Castle till the government had time to consult what punishment should be inflicted on him. He was the same year put to death. Thus this confederacy was broken, which in the compass of a year had been guilty of innumerable murders.

A. D. 1548. This year the names of the bailiffs of the city of Dublin were changed into sheriffs, by a new incorporation of king Edward VI. and John Ryan and Thomas Fining, who were the last bailiffs, were made the first sheriffs. A mint was likewise established in Dublin, by express order from court; but it soon failed for want of bullion.

A. D. 1550. On Easter Sunday the liturgy, in the English tongue, was first read in Christ church, in pursuance of an order from the king for that purpose; and the year following, was printed in Dublin, by Humphrey Powell, who had a license for so doing, exclusive of all others; and it is probable this is the first book that ever was printed in Ireland.

A. D. 1551. The see of Armagh was deprived of the title of the *primacy of all Ireland*, and the same was annexed to the see of Dublin, occasioned by the obstinacy of primate Dowdal, in not submitting to the king's order about the liturgy, and the compliance of archbishop Brown therewith.

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1544. Three prebends, viz. of St. Michael's, St. Michan's, and St. John's, were erected in the same, by archbishop Brown.

A. D. 1545. King Henry VIII. granted the territory of the abbey of St. Thomas, to William Brabazon, ancestor to the earl of Meath.—*Monasticon*, p. 199.

A. D. 1551. The bible was printed in Dublin, and read there.—*Ware's Annals*.

A. D. 1552. There was a great scarcity this year; insomuch that the peck of wheat (a measure containing almost four English bushels) sold in Dublin for twenty-four shillings, and of malt for eighteen shillings; but the harvest following proved so plentiful, that wheat fell to five shillings a peck, and malt to two shillings. The testoon or groat of mixed money was now by proclamation, ordered to pass at two shillings. The mayor of Dublin, marched out with a strong band of citizens against O'Reily, who began to be troublesome in Cavan, and was assisted herein by the forces of Drogheda. But the service being performed, the two magistrates of these places had a contest upon their return who should lead the van, which ended to the honour of the mayor of Dublin, who by order, had his right confirmed, of commanding the van going out, and the rear returning home.

A. D. 1553. The lords justices were attended by the militia of Dublin, in an expedition to Dundalk, against O'Neil; who on the 1st of October, was attacked, and lost many of his men, himself and his wife, with difficulty escaping. The mass, and other papal superstitions were restored in Dublin, by an order from queen Mary.

A. D. 1554. Many protestants fled from England into Ireland, to avoid the persecutions begun against their religion by queen Mary; and among others, John Hervey, Abel Ellis, John Edmonds, and Henry Hough, all Cheshire men, transported their effects to Dublin, and became citizens thereof; one Thomas Jones, a Welshman, and a protestant priest, privately officiating among them.

A. D. 1555. Patrick Sarsfield, mayor, and the rest of the citizens and commons of Dublin, at their own charge, began to inclose the place that contains the head of water running to the city, with lime and stone.

A. D. 1556. In May, the Cavenaghs got together a great body of Irish outlaws, and invaded and plundered the south parts of the county of Dublin. To put a stop to their progress, the citizens marched out and hunted them so briskly, that they slew great numbers, and forced 140 to take shelter in the castle of Powerscourt, which they pretended to defend. Sir George Stanley, knight marshal, besieged them on the 5th of May, but they held out obstinately, and the marshal sent to the lord deputy for two pieces of ordnance, and more men. The mayor and citizens sent out a fresh supply of 80 men, under the command of sheriff Bulkley, and good store of provisions. The rebels, hearing that the forces of the city were arrived,

surrendered at mercy, and on the 14th were led to the castle of Dublin, about eight at night, where the day following, sixty of them were hanged, and the day after, fourteen more. The rest were pardoned.

John Chaloner, mayor of Dublin, this year imported from Spain, in a ship of his own, several pieces of ordnance, and 150 muskets, with which he armed the citizens for queen Mary's service, and he and the sheriffs and citizens offered their service to assist the lord lieutenant, against all rebels, upon which many of them submitted. The lord lieutenant would have knighted the mayor, but he refused the honour.

A. D. 1557. The lord deputy, on the 10th of August, made an expedition into Ulster against James M'Connell, a Scot. For further aid, he (according to custom) took with him the mayor of Dublin, attended with a troop of horse, and company of foot of the citizens, in number 220, men well armed, under the conduct of John Usher, captain, and Patrick Bulkley, petty captain, besides eighty archers, armed with bows and arrows, who attended on John Dempsey, the sheriff. The Scots, affrighted with these preparations, declined coming to an engagement, and sheltered themselves in bogs and woods; so that little mischief was done them, except the taking of a few preys. However, some of the principals of them submitted, and Daniel M'Connell and Richard Guillin, received the honour of knighthood.

A. D. 1558. The lord deputy, Sussex, had the aid of a body of citizens in an expedition against the Scots, in the island of Raghlin, lying a little off the coast of the county of Antrim. He set sail on the 13th of September, from Dalky, and preparing to land, one of his ships was cast away on the rocks of the island, and several of the citizens perished. Yet he landed, slew many of the Scots, took the island, and placed a colony and garrison in it. From thence he passed over to Cantire in Scotland, and into the islands of Arran and Comber, and spread desolation far and near. He intended to have visited the island of Ila, but was driven back by a tempest to Carrick-

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1558. November, Queen Elizabeth was proclaimed in Dublin, by the lord justices, Sir Henry Sidney, with the usual ceremony, James Spencefield being then mayor, waiting on him to Christ church.—Ware's Annals.

A. D. 1558. The lord deputy Sussex sailed from Dublin on the 15th of September, and returned the 18th of November, according to Ware.

fergus. He spent above nine weeks in this hazardous expedition, and returned safe to Dublin on the 18th of November.

A. D. 1559. The mass was again put down in Dublin, by orders from queen Elizabeth, and the litany and other prayers were sung in English, in Christ church, before the earl of Sussex, lord lieutenant, who from thence invited the mayor and aldermen to dine with him at St. Sepulchre's. Orders were sent to Thomas Lockwood, dean of Christ church, to remove all popish relicks and images from thence, and to paint and whiten it anew, putting sentences of scripture on the walls, instead of pictures and other objects of idolatry; and this work was set about on the 25th of May this year. Large bibles printed in the English language were placed in the middle of the choirs of St. Patrick's and Christ church,* which caused great resort to them on purpose to read them.

A. D. 1560. The queen caused the castle of Dublin to be repaired for her lieutenants or deputies to dwell in; at which time the castle clock, and other public clocks were set up, viz. at the Tholsel and St. Patricks.

A. D. 1561. The earl of Sussex, lord lieutenant, having taken the oath of office in Christ church, Thomas Fitzsimons, then mayor of Dublin, invited the lord lieutenant and council to dinner; after which he entertained them with a play, in which the Nine Worthies were acted; in the evening he gave them a sumptuous entertainment, after which the mayor and his brethren with the city music, attended the lord lieutenant and council to Thomas court, by torch light. Soon after the lord lieutenant marched with an army of five hundred men, with six weeks provision, against Shane O'Neill; and the city of Dublin, to shew their fidelity to her majesty, sent sheriff Bedlow with eighty men, and provisions for six weeks, to attend the lord lieutenant. In August following, sheriff Gough was sent to aid the lord lieutenant with another party of forty archers, and as many musketeers, together with twenty-one days provision, all at the expence of the city. These preparations obliged Shane O'Neill to submit without any great action on either side.

ADDITIONAL ANNAL.

A. D. 1559. This year a parliament was held in Christ church. See p. 61.

* It is remarkable that the desire of reading the bible was so great, that John Dele, a bookseller, sold seven thousand in two years time, when they were first brought into Ireland in 1566.—Ware's An. Eliz.

A. D. 1562. The roof and part of the body of Christ church fell, by which the ancient monument of Strongbow was broken.

A. D. 1563. On the 1st of April, the earl of Sussex, lord lieutenant, advanced his standard against Shane O'Neill, who was then in rebellion, and Edward Baron, one of the sheriffs of the city of Dublin, attended his lordship in this expedition to Dundalk, at the head of eighty archers and gunners for twelve days, and on the 8th of May, Walter Clinton, colleague of Baron, came to the camp with sixty fresh men from the city, and continued there eight days. On the 1st of July the same sheriff again marched out with sixty men, and continued six weeks with the lord lieutenant, who, during these expeditions, had the better of the enemy in several encounters, and returned to Drogheda, and from thence to Dublin with great booty. A proclamation was issued this year against the meetings of friars and priests in Dublin, and a tax was levied on the house-keepers for absenting themselves from church; and for this purpose a roll of their names were called over every Sunday by the churchwardens.

A. D. 1565. In June and July this year, Nicholas Fyan, mayor of Dublin, caused the Wood-quay walls, and most of the Merchants-quay, to be repaired with lime and stone, at the city charge. On the 1st of October, Nicholas Fitzsimons was sworn mayor, before the lord justice in the great hall in Christ church, and he immediately issued a proclamation, that no woman or maid should within the precincts of his jurisdiction, sell wine, ale or beer, but such as should keep a sign at their doors, under the penalty of forty-shillings, and this was with an intention to extirpate whoredom.

A. D. 1566. Shane O'Neill having made his submission to the queen after the last chastisement given him by the earl of Sussex, broke out again this year into rebellion, and invaded Fermanagh; expelled from thence Maguire, at that time a peaceable subject, burned the cathedral of Armagh, and at length laid siege to Dundalk. But the valour of the garrison preserved the place, until William Sarsfield, mayor of Dublin, marched out with a chosen body of citizens, and without any other assistance raised the siege, and delivered the lady Sidney, who was then inclosed in it; for

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1562. 25th June. The masons began to repair Christ church.—Ware's Annals.

A. D. 1565. John Hawkins, from Sante Fe, in New Spain, originally introduced potatoes into Ireland, the first brought to Europe.

which service, as well as for an expedition he made this year against O'Reilly, upon his return to Dublin, he was knighted by the lord lieutenant.

A. D. 1568. Sir Henry Sidney returned lord deputy, and as he was a governor exceedingly beloved and honoured, so he was received by the city with more than ordinary solemnity. He landed at Carrickfergus, and as he made his journey to town, the sheriffs of the city with a chosen band of citizens well appointed, marched five miles out of town to receive and escort him. The mayor and aldermen met him in state in the suburbs, and attended him to Christ church, where he was sworn, and afterwards to the Castle, where the mayor, according to custom, delivered him the sword and mace, which he again returned.

This year great care was taken to prevent clandestine trade on the coasts near Dublin, and for that purpose sheriff Luttrell went by sea to Skerries, and seized a bark from Wexford, retailing yarn and salt, and brought the vessel and master up to Dublin, who giving his promise that neither he nor his neighbours should for the future do the like on this coast, he was fined only a marc. The day following the sheriff took with him the mayor of the bull-ring, and the trumpets and drums of the city, together with a chosen company of young citizens, and passed down to the new haven of Brymore, where he seized the Trinity of Milford retailing culm, the master of which took his oath to be in Dublin next day, and then a fine of forty shillings was accepted from him; whereas both vessels were by law forfeited. This year a general hosting was proclaimed, and the mayor of Dublin was fined one hundred pounds Irish, for disobeying the lord deputy's command, and committed to the castle of Dublin; but after two days imprisonment was enlarged.

A. D. 1571. This year Irish characters for printing were first brought into Ireland, by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's, in Dublin.

A. D. 1573. The earl of Desmond was committed to the keeping of the mayor of Dublin, who told the government that the earl should be welcome to meat, drink and lodging, but that he would take no charge of him; and the earl having license from the government to walk abroad, he made his escape. Upon this he was proclaimed a traitor, and a large reward offered for him living or dead.

A. D. 1575. A great plague broke out in Dublin on the 7th of June,

which continued till the 17th of October, by which (as it is said) three thousand persons at least, perished, and the city was so depopulated, that grass grew in the streets, and at the doors of the churches, by reason of which Trinity term was not held in Dublin. Patrick Gough, who entered on the mayoralty at Michaelmas, and the two new sheriffs, Fagan and Barnewall, were sworn out of town at Glassnemenoge, and they kept their courts there till the 15th of October, when the sickness began to abate; and the lord deputy Sidney, who arrived at Skerries on the 12th of September, was sworn and kept his court at Drogheda. The archbishop of Dublin ordered litanies and prayers to be said every Wednesday and Friday through the whole province, in order to avert this judgment.

A. D. 1578. On Sunday after St. George's day, James Bedlow, a citizen of Dublin, did penance, standing barefoot before the pulpit in Christ church, and at the same time publicly confessed his faults, which were these: 1. He denied the queen to be supreme head of the church. 2. He alleged that one article of the ten commandments was false. And 3. That the preachers, when they were out of their matter, and knew not what to say, fell to railing at the pope; all which particulars were confuted in a learned and eloquent sermon preached by Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin. This year the south wall of St. Nicholas's church was re-edified, as was the wall of the castle ditch, at the charges of the city. And Sir Henry Sidney erected Kilmainham-bridge. The mayor of Dublin did not go to Cullen's-wood on black Monday, according to custom, in regard the weather was so foul and rainy, that neither bow-men nor shot could go abroad; and the mayor of the bull-ring, who used to be elected in St. Andrew's church-yard, was now chosen in the Tholsel.

A. D. 1579. Sir William Drury, lord justice, ranged all the records in order in Birmingham-tower, and appointed a salary for a person to take care of them.

A. D. 1583. A controversy was determined by combat in the castle of

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1581. John Usher, archbishop of Armagh, who was born in Dublin, drew up one hundred and four articles of religion for Ireland, in 1615; which were established and received in 1635. He died the 20th of March, 1656.

A. D. 1582. Richard, earl of Arran, lord justice, removed the law courts from the Castle to the Dominican Abbey.—Burgh, p. 195.

Dublin between two of the O'Connors, which, as a matter uncommon, we have inserted in chap. ii. page 65.

A. D. 1585. The citizens of Dublin, out of their fidelity and forwardness to supply the occasions of the crown, and in aid of Sir John Perrot, then lord deputy, bought munition to the value of 2611*l*. In consideration whereof, the lords of the council of England wrote to Sir Henry Wallop, requiring him to allow the citizens a concordatum for the like sum.

A. D. 1588. Before Sir John Perrot delivered up the sword of government, he sent for the mayor and citizens of Dublin to the Castle, and addressed them in these terms. "Mr. Mayor, I hope you and your brethren
"can testify, that I have preserved the peace and quietness not only of this
"metropolis, but of the whole nation to the utmost of my endeavours, and
"as a memorial of the same, I deliver this present to you." The present was a large silver cup gilt, with a cover and spire over it, and on it this motto, *In pace relinquo*. Upon his surrender of the sword the mayor invited him to dinner, and a guard of young citizens with shot were appointed to wait on him till he arrived at his seat at Carew-castle in Pembroke-shire.

A. D. 1591. The mayor and citizens of Dublin having the preceding year granted the site of the dissolved monastery of All-hallows near the city for erecting an university thereon, on the 13th of March this year the first stone thereof was laid by Thomas Smith, mayor, and dedicated to the holy and undivided Trinity, under the title of *Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis ex fundatione Reginae Elizabethæ*; and it was opened two years after, in 1593.

A. D. 1596. A great quantity of gunpowder being landed at the Wood-

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1586. The King's Exchequer, without Dame's-Gate, was ransacked by a country mob. It was the site now known by the name of Exchequer Street.

A. D. 1588. The Lord Deputy ordered a Merchant of Dublin, who had a ship laden with Spanish Wine, to sail up to Donegal as far as he could into O'Donell's country, and pretending to come directly from Spain, to offer to sell his wines at a cheap rate, and be very liberal in giving wine to such as came on board to him; but if O'Donnel or his son came on board, to treat them so plentifully as to make them forget themselves, and then clap them under the hatches and bring them away to Dublin; nor did the project miscarry, for by this means was O'Donnel's son surprized, brought away, and kept as a pledge for his father's good behaviour.—Ware's Annals.

quay, to be conveyed to the Castle of Dublin, by accident took fire, on the 11th of March, and did great damage to the city.

A. D. 1603, April 5. King James proclaimed in Dublin.

May 11. Charles lord Mountjoy made lord lieutenant.

June 1. Sir George Cary sworn lord deputy, who appointed the first sheriffs for the county of Tyrone.

A. D. 1604, Feb. 3. Sir Arthur Chichester sworn lord deputy, and soon after he established a circuit for judges of assize for Connaught and Munster.

This year the plague began in Dublin in October, and continued till the September following. It broke out again the next succeeding year, and continued that and the following.

A. D. 1605. The jesuits and seminary priests busied themselves greatly in dissuading the people from resorting to divine service, according to the act of uniformity, and the king's proclamation thereon grounded. The lord deputy (Chichester) and council convened before them the aldermen and some of the principal citizens, and endeavoured by persuasions and lenity to draw them to their duty. They also exemplified under the great seal and published the statute of uniformity of the 2d of Elizabeth, in regard there was found to be some material difference between the original record and the printed copies, that none might pretend ignorance of the original record, and added thereto the king's injunction for the observance of the said statute. But these gentle methods failing to have any effect, sixteen of the most eminent of the city were convened into the court of Castle chamber, of whom nine of the chief were censured, and six of the aldermen fined each 100l. and the other three 50l. a piece, and they were all committed prisoners to the castle during the pleasure of the court; and it was ordered that none of the citizens should bear office till they conformed. The week following the rest were censured in the same manner, except alderman Archer, who conformed. Their fines were allotted to the repairs of such

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1596. On the 13th of March 144 barrels of gunpowder being landed at the Wood-quay to be conveyed to the Castle of Dublin, were stored in Wine-tavern Street, by accident took fire, numbers were lost, and that part of the Town greatly damaged by the explosion.

Irish Annals quoted in Carry's, Rev. p. 13.

Five last of powder upon the key took fire and burnt 40 or 50 houses, with the death of three or four hundred men.—Sydney's State papers, V. II. p. 97.

churches as had been damaged by the accidental blowing up of the gunpowder in 1596, to the relieving poor scholars in the college, and other charitable uses. This proceeding brought many to an outward conformity.

The customs of tanistry and gavelkind were this year abolished by judgment in the king's-bench.

A. D. 1606. Robert Lalor, vicar-general of Dublin, was indicted on the statute of 2 Elizabeth, cap. 1. He submitted, and abjured, though he privately denied all again.

A. D. 1607. About this time a conspiracy was set on foot between the earls of Tyrone and Tirconnel, Maguire, O'Cahan, the lord Delvin, and almost all the heads of the Irish septs of Ulster, to surprize the Castle of Dublin, cut off the lord deputy and council, dissolve the state, and set up a government of their own. A discovery of this conspiracy was made on the 19th. of May this year by a papist who was trusted and called into the consultation, but had too much virtue to go the lengths they required. He dropped a letter in the council-chamber directed to Sir William Usher, clerk of the council, which being taken up by one of the door-keepers, was immediately put into the hands of Sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy, then sitting in council. The import of the letter was as follows. "That he
"was called into company by some popish gentlemen, who, after adminis-
"tring an oath of secrecy, declared their purpose to murder or poison the
"deputy, to cut off Sir Oliver Lambert, to pick up one by one the rest of
"the officers of state, to oblige the small dispersed garrisons by hunger to
"submit, or to pen them up as sheep to their shambles. That the Castle of
"Dublin, being neither manned nor victualled, they held as their own;
"that the towns were for them, the country with them, the great ones
"abroad and in the north prepared to answer the first alarm; that the
"powerful men in the west are assured by their agents to be ready as soon
"as the state is in disorder. That the catholick king had promised, and
"the jesuits from the pope warranted men and means to second the first
"stirs, and royally to protect all their actions. That as soon as the state
"is dissolved, and the king's sword in their hands, they will elect a
"governor, chancellor, and council, dispatch letters to the king (James I.)
"trusting to his unwillingness to embark in such a war, and to his facility
"to pardon, would grant their own conditions of peace and government,
"with toleration of religion. That if the king listen not to their motions,

“ then, that the many days spent in England in debates and preparations
 “ would give them time enough to breathe, fortify and furnish the maritime
 “ coasts, and at leisure call to their aid the Spanish forces from all parts.”
 The writer of the letter declares, “ That he interposed some doubts to them
 “ which they readily answered, and, and he pretended to them to consent
 “ to further their projects, and that he took the method of this letter to
 “ give notice of their designs, though he refused to betray his friends; in
 “ the mean time that he would use his best endeavours to hinder any further
 “ practices.” And he concludes, “ That if they did not desist, though he re-
 “ verenced the mass and the catholick religion equal to the devoutest of
 “ them, yet he would make the leaders of that dance know, that he pre-
 “ ferred his country’s good, before their busy and ambitious humours.”
 Upon this discovery the earls of Tyrone and Tirconnel, and the lord Ma-
 guire fled beyond seas, and most of the other conspirators absconded and
 shifted for themselves as well as they could; yet some of them were taken
 and executed. This plot alarmed the kingdom greatly, and the more so,
 as it followed thus close on the heels of the gunpowder treason in England.

A. D. 1608. Sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy, joined to his forces a
 strong company of the citizens of Dublin, and another of the townsmen of
 Drogheda, and on the 5th of July began his march to suppress the rebellion
 of O-Dogherty. But that rebellion being quelled by marshal Wingfield,
 and the prime rebel slain the same day the deputy began his march, render-
 ed the assistance of the citizens of no further use at that time. The charter
 of the city of Dublin, with an addition of further privileges, was renewed in
 the latter end of this year.

A. D. 1611, June 24. The lord Carew came over commissioner to inspect
 the affairs of Ireland.

A. D. 1613, May 18. A parliament called, which had not been for twenty-
 seven years before, when the papists refuse to attend the house upon a diffe-
 rence between them and the protestants in choice of a speaker.

Doctor Thomas Jones, chancellor, and Sir Richard Wingfield, marshal,
 were sworn lords justices.

A. D. 1614, Oct. 11. The parliament met again; the lord Kerry and
 lord Slane dispute precedency, which was adjudged to the former.

A convocation was this year held in Dublin, which established articles
 of religion.

A. D. 1615, Oct. The parliament was dissolved after several acts passed. Doctor Thomas Jones, archbishop of Dublin, and sir John Denham, lord chief justice of the king's-bench, were sworn lords justices.

A. D. 1616, Aug. 30. Sir Oliver St. John (afterwards viscount Grandison) was sworn lord deputy.

A. D. 1617, Oct. 13. A proclamation issued for banishing the popish regular clergy.

A. D. 1621. Sir Dudley Digges, Sir Thomas Crew, Sir Nathaniel Rich, Sir James Perrot, &c. came over commissioners to inquire into the state of the kingdom upon some complaints of the Irish.

They allow (by the king's order) the new lord deputy Falkland all the profit abating only at the rate of 2000*l.* per ann. till he should come and receive the sword.

A. D. 1622, May 4. The lord deputy removed, (though soon after created viscount Grandison) and Adam Loftus, viscount Ely, lord chancellor, with Richard Wingfield, viscount Powerscourt, sworn lords justices.

Sept. 8. Lord Falkland comes over deputy, and is sworn.

A. D. 1622. Some of the popish citizens of Dublin were censured in the star chamber for refusing the oath of supremacy, established 2 Eliz. ch. 1. and bishop Usher in a learned speech set forth the lawfulness of the oath.

A. D. 1623, Jan. 21. A proclamation was issued, requiring the popish clergy, regular and secular, to depart the kingdom in forty days, and forbidding all converse with them after that time.

A. D. 1626, May. The king orders the lord deputy to appoint a lord high steward, &c. for the trial of the lord Dunboyne by his peers, for killing a man in the county of Tipperary.

A. D. 1627, July 24. A second examiner was first added to the court of chancery.

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1623, March, 22. Christopher Wandesford was appointed by patent Master of the Rolls for life. He built the Rolls office at his own cost, a stately brick building of three stories, and in it a large room for a safe repository of the Rolls, he prepared boxes, and presses of new oak, with partitions answering every King's reign, and year of our Lord. In this building he fitted up a handsome chamber for the secretary and clerks of the office, and other convenient rooms for the dispatch of business. He set up a table of fees for every one's inspection, and a table of penalties of the transgressors of those orders was annexed. He died 3d. Dec. 1640.—See his Life by Combes, p. 89, 90.

A. D. 1629. The papists erected an university in Dublin for the education of the youth of that religion, without any authority from the state, and in the face of the government, which however was shut up in 1632.

(Oct. 26. Adam Loftus, viscount Ely, lord chancellor, and Richard earl of Cork, lord high treasurer, were sworn lords justices, and allowed each 100l. per month.

A. D. 1630. A priest being siezed in Dublin for transgressing the laws, was rescued by the people ; and to humble the insolences of the papists, the lords justices, by directions from England, seized fifteen of their new-founded religious houses to the king's use.

A. D. 1632. A seminary or college being erected in Back-lane, in opposition to the king's college, was shut up by the government, and disposed of to the university of Dublin, who placed therein a rector and scholars, and maintained a weekly lecture in it, which the lords justices often countenanced with their presence. But afterwards in the lord Strafford's government, it was restored and converted to a mass-house. A controversy arose this year between the city of Dublin and the merchant strangers, from whom the city demanded three-pence per pound custom. But the matter was referred to the lord deputy Wentworth, who was then preparing to take on him the government of Ireland.

A. D. 1633, July 25. Thomas viscount Wentworth was sworn lord deputy.

A. D. 1634, July 14. A parliament met at Dublin, which granted six subsidies, in all 240,000l. also a convocation of the clergy : the king having before determined the precedency of the archbishop of Armagh to that of Dublin : a new book of canons was compiled.

A. D. 1636, July 3. The lord deputy going over into England, Adam Loftus viscount Ely, and Sir Christopher Wandesford, master of the rolls, were sworn lords justices.

Nov. 23. John Atherton, Chancellor of Christ Church Dublin, was made bishop of Waterford and Lismore, whose ignominious end (for bestiality) by the common executioner, was about four years after near Stephen's-green.

A. D. 1639, Sept. Robert lord Dillon of Kilkenny West, and Sir Christopher Wandesford left lords justices.

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1637. A new Charter was granted to Trinity College, and another set of statutes compiled by Archbishop Laud.

The earl of Strafford returned lord lieutenant in March following.

A. D. 1640, April 3. Sir Christopher Wandesford left lord deputy.

A committee from the house of commons went over to England to impeach the earl of Strafford.

Dec. 3. The lord deputy died suddenly.

Dec. 30. Robert lord Dillon and Sir William Parsons were sworn lords justices.

February following the lord Dillon removed, and Sir William Parsons and Sir John Borlase sworn lords justices.

The Irish parliament sent over two petitions (containing their grievances) to England, one to the king, the other to the parliament.

March 4. An impeachment from the commons was brought to the house of lords against Sir Richard Bolton lord chancellor, John lord bishop of Derry, &c. for introducing arbitrary government, and giving unjust decrees, &c.

A. D. 1641, May 11. The parliament sat again.

August 7. The parliament was adjourned to the 9th of November.

October 23. The castle of Dublin was intended to be surprised and taken by the lord Maguire, Mac-Mahon, Hugh Birne, captain Brien O'Neill, and other conspirators, who had fomented a rebellion through the kingdom. But the design was prevented by the discovery of Owen O'Conolly, and the vigilance of the lords justices, and several of the conspirators were apprehended, and some of them afterwards executed.

Oct. 24. The alarms and fears were so great in Dublin, that the Castle draw-bridge was once let down, and some of the state went to the platform of the Castle to view the supposed Irish army, which was falsely said to be approaching.

Nov. 2. Sir Francis Willoughby was made commander of the Castle, and sir Charles Coote governor of the city. Application was made to the city of Dublin for money to answer this emergency; but so prevalent was the popish faction in it at that time, that they could be persuaded to advance no more than 40 or 50*l.* and that to be paid partly in cattle. Few of the popish citizens administered the least relief to the poor stripped and despoiled English, who fled thither from the cruelties of the papists in distant parts of the kingdom.

A thousand of the stripped English, who had fled to Dublin, were formed into a regiment, and put under the command of Sir Charles Coote, and two

regiments more under the Lord Lambert and Colonel Crawford. The Castle was victualled, and an old well in it cleared, the better to fit it for a siege. The council was removed out of the Castle to Cork-house, and the rolls and records of several offices removed to the same place.

In December Sir Simon Harcourt landed at Dublin with 1200 foot, and soon after was made governor in the room of Sir Charles Coote, who was sent abroad upon other business ; but Sir Simon was slain at the siege of Carrickmean in the county of Dublin early in the following year, and Sir Charles Coote was again made governor.

Part of the walls of the city fell down this year, and were left unrepaired by the citizens, under pretence of want of money, until the lords justices sent them 40l. to advance that service.

Jan. 24. The lord lieutenant's regiment of foot, under lieutenant colonel Monck, as also Sir Michael Earnly and colonel Cromwell's regiment of foot, with others of horse, landed at Dublin.

A. D. 1642, Sir Charles Coote was slain at Trim, and the Lord Lambert made governor of Dublin in his room on the 12th of May. The lords justices ordered the citizens of Dublin to bring in half their plate to be coined to furnish the necessary exigencies of the army, promising that they should be satisfied out of the next supply ; upon which proclamation 1200l. worth of plate was brought into the mint.

July. 21. The Irish parliament sat.

Oct. 9. Mr. Robert Goodwin and Mr. Robert Reynolds arrived in Dublin, with money and orders to inquire into the state of the army and kingdom, from the parliament in England, who procured a subscription of most of the officers in the army, to take debentures on the forfeited lands for part of their pay.

A. D. 1643. The mayor of Dublin was called before the lords justices and council to confer with them about raising 10,000l. half in money and half in victuals, to enable the army to enter upon action, and prevent the ensuing cessation with the rebels ; but such was the poverty of the place, that the matter was found not feasible, and the cessation followed.

July 2. Sir Robert Meredith, Sir William Parsons, Sir John Temple, and Sir Adam Loftus were committed by his majesty's orders to the Castle, being averse from the cessation of arms with the Irish.

Jan. 21. James marquis of Ormond was sworn lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A. D. 1644. An excise was laid by proclamation on all goods consumed in the city of Dublin, together with other taxes, and three-pence an acre on all lands inhabited within the English pale, to support the army, and answer other exigencies of the state.

In August this year the citizens of Dublin were numbered, and found as follows, viz. Protestants 2565 men, and 2986 women; Papists 1202 men, and 1406 women,

A. D. 1646. Peace was proclaimed in Dublin by the officers at arms in their formalities between the king and the Irish rebels; but the heralds sent to other cities for the same purpose were opposed in some of them. The pope's nuncio marched at the head of Owen Roe O'Neil's and general Preston's armies united, to besiege the marquis of Ormond in Dublin, and intended to take it by a general assault at his first approach; but this design was frustrated for want of provisions, and no attempt made.

Nov. 14. Commissioners arrived from the English parliament with 1400 foot for the preservation of Dublin: but the lord lieutenant refused to resign to them, so that they carried their supplies to Ulster.

February following the marquis of Ormond agreed to surrender Dublin and the government to the parliament commissioners.

March 17. The Irish parliament made an address of gratitude to the marquis of Ormond.

A. D. 1647. On the 18th of June the marquis of Ormond, compelled by extreme necessity, surrendered Dublin to the commissioners of Parliament, rather than it should fall into the hands of the confederated Irish rebels; and he himself soon after left the kingdom. Colonel Michael Jones was made governor of Dublin, who gained a great victory this year at the battle of Dungan-hill, slaying 6000 Irish, with the loss of only 20 men.

Nov. 24. Owen Roe burned the country about Dublin, so that 200 fires were seen from a steeple there.

A. D. 1648. The walls and fortifications of the city of Dublin were repaired and strengthened by colonel Jones.

A. D. 1649. The marquis of Ormond sat down before Dublin at Finglas on the 19th of June, and on the * 25th of July marched to Rathmines and closely besieged it. But on the 2d of August colonel Jones, governor of the

* On the same day colonels Reynolds, Venables, and Hanks, landed with 600 horse and 1500 foot, and other supplies for the city.

town, raised the siege by an unexpected and successful sally, in which 4000 men were killed, and 2517 taken prisoners; the artillery and baggage were lost, and the marquis escaped with much difficulty.

On the 14th of August Oliver Cromwell, lord lieutenant and commander in chief under the parliament, landed at Dublin with a supply of 9,000 foot, and 4,000 horse, and had a good fleet to attend the service; and having settled the civil and military affairs at Dublin, on the 30th of that month, he marched out with 10,000 men to besiege Drogheda. The government of the city was again committed to Sir Theophilus Jones; who on the 13th of March following was commanded on other service, and colonel Hewson made governor.

A. D. 1650. This summer the plague (which began the year before) raged most violently in Dublin.

In December this year the marquis of Ormond went to France, leaving the marquis of Clanrickard lord deputy.

A. D. 1651, July 12. The last battle fought in this war was at Knocknashy, where the Irish were utterly overthrown by the parliament forces.

Nov. 26. Ireton died at Limerick, and lieutenant general Ludlow was made commander in chief of the army by the commissioners at Dublin.

A. D. 1652. A high court of justice was erected in Dublin by the commissioners of the parliament, for the trials of such as were accused of the barbarous murders committed by the Papists in the rebellion, in which Sir Phelim O'Neil and others were condemned and executed. Courts for the same purposes were erected in other parts of the kingdom.

A. D. 1653, Sept. 26. It was declared that there was an end of the rebellion.

A. D. 1654. Fleetwood was made lord deputy.

A. D. 1655. Henry Cromwell was made commander in chief, but in the civil government others were joined in commission with him.

A. D. 1658, Sept. 3. Oliver Cromwell died; upon his death the new protector Richard made his brother Henry Cromwell lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A. D. 1659, May 7. After Richard's resignation, the parliament sent over Jones, Tomlinson, Corbet, and Berry, to govern Ireland.

A party of general officers inclined to the restoration of the king, in January this year surprised the Castle of Dublin, and the commissioners of

government, which done, they declared for a free parliament; and upon the petition of the mayor and aldermen of Dublin, summoned a convention.

A. D. 1660. They accepted his majesty's declaration from Breda, and concurred in his restoration.

Sir Hardress Waller seized the Castle for the parliament; but was obliged to surrender it after a siege of five days.

The restoration accomplished.

King Charles II. complimented the city of Dublin with a collar of SS. and bestowed a foot company to Robert Dee, the then mayor. The same year Doctor Michael Boyle and eleven new bishops were consecrated all together in St. Patrick's-church.

A. D. 1661. A parliament was summoned, Sir Audley Mervin speaker, which gave the duke of Ormond 30,000*l*. He was appointed lord lieutenant, and sworn the year following.

A. D. 1663. Alexander Jephson, Mr. Blood, colonel Abbot, major Warren, and several other discontented adventurers and soldiers formed a plot to surprise the Castle of Dublin; but the duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant, received notice of their design from the earl of Orrery and Sir Theophilus Jones, to the latter of whom Jephson had discovered it on the 19th of May at Lucan, endeavouring to persuade him to join in the design; and the discovery prevented any attempt: four persons were executed for it.

A. D. 1665. The chief magistrate of Dublin was honoured with the title of lord mayor, Sir Daniel Bellingham being the first that bore that character, and the king granted to the city 500*l*. per annum for ever, to support that dignity, in lieu of the foot company.

A. D. 1666, June 11. The popish clergy met in a national synod at Dublin.

Sept. 27. Edmond Reiley, titular archbishop of Armagh, was sent prisoner to England.

The second court of claims sat at Dublin disposing of lands by lot to the officers of 1649.

Oct. The lord lieutenant and council considered about sending 105,000 bullocks for the relief of London, lately burnt.

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1661. A theatre was erected in Orange Street, now Smock Alley.

A. D. 1663. A Court of Claims was held at the King's Inns.

A. D. 1667. The king being alarmed with reports of a French invasion, the militia of the city of Dublin, and of all other parts of the kingdom were raised, arrayed and armed, and those of Leinster rendezvouzed on the Curragh of Kildare, while those of Dublin did the same within the city.

A. D. 1668. The spire of St. Audoen's steeple was blown down by a storm, and broke the roof of the church.

A. D. 1669, Sept 18. John lord Roberts, baron of Truro, landed at Howth, was met at Young's-castle by the lord mayor, recorder, aldermen and commons; after Mr. Recorder had congratulated his safe arrival, the lord mayor presented to him the sword, cap of maintenance, mace, keys of the city gates, &c. but his lordship refused to receive the same till he was sworn lord lieutenant of Ireland, which was done the same day.

A. D. 1670, March. A great storm happening at new moon, with great winds and rain, the wind at S. E. the water overflowed the bank at Ringsend, Lazer's hill, and over Mr. Hawkins's new wall up to the college: it flowed very high into the city, overthrew some houses and laid many cellars and warehouses under water.

April. John lord Berkeley baron of Stratton, lord lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Ringsend and was sworn the same day.

This spring the lime trees were planted on each side the walks round St. Stephen's-green, the walks gravelled, the green levelled, and trenches made to carry the water away which much annoyed the green.

This year there was a long wall of stone built at the south side of St. James's-gate to convey the water to the new cistern, and new leaden pipes were laid through the city, much larger than the former, for conveyance of water, which was all done at the city charge.

The foundation of St. Andrew's-church was laid, and the church built at the charges of the parishioners and by bountiful contributions of many well disposed persons.

June 10. John lord Berkeley, lord lieutenant, mustered the whole army of horse and foot of Ireland on the Curragh of Kildare, and in the mean time

ADDITIONAL ANNALE.

A. D. 1667. The celebrated Jonathan Swift was born in Hoey's Court, the 30th November; appointed Dean of the Cathedral of St. Patrick's in 1713, and died 19th October 1745, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

committed the safe keeping of his majesty's castle and city of Dublin to the lord mayor and city militia.*

Sept 3. This year at the charges of the commissioners of the customs an exchange place was made in the garden of Cork-house, very convenient with buildings erected on pillars to walk under in foul weather, where merchants and others met every day at the ringing of the bell to treat of their business.

This year the spire of St Audoen's-church was rebuilt, and all the church new roofed at the charge of the parishioners and other well minded persons, but the new spire was neither so high or stately as the old, which was blown down by an outrageous storm about two years before.

Eight new bells were put up in St. Patrick's-steeple, six in Christ-church,† and five in St. Catherine's-church.

The hospital for decayed citizen's children, commonly called the Blue-coat-hospital, [of which more hereafter,] was erected this year in the city of Dublin. The same year the wooden-bridge over the Liffey, commonly called Bloody-bridge, was built.

A. D. 1671. The apprentices of Dublin assembled themselves riotously together with an intention to break down the wooden-bridge, twenty of whom were seized and committed to the castle; but afterwards as a guard of soldiers were carrying them to Bridewell, they were rescued, and

* The lord lieutenant's warrant to the lord mayor.—“ After our hearty commendations to your lordship, wee having appointed a rendezvouz of the army at the Curragh of Kildare on the twentieth day of the next month, to which place the guards of horse and foote now in this cittie are to attende. And wee haveing great confidence of the good affection of your lordship and this cittie in generall to his majesty's service, have resolved to committ not onely the guard of the cittie, but of this castle also, dureing our absence, to you and the militia forces under your command, of which we pray and require you to take notice, and cause the several officers of the traine bands to putt themselves and the men they command in readines to take upon them the guard of the place, when we shall draw out his majesty's forces now here, wherein we desire your care, and that due watch and competent guards be kept for the safety of this castle and cittie, and for your furtherance therein wee have appointed major John Griffin to attend you from time to time to receive and give out your orders. And soe wee bid you heartily farewell from his majesty's castle of Dublin the 20th of June 1670. Your lordship's very loveing friend,

JO. BERKLEY.”

To our trusty and well beloved the lord mayor of the cittie of Dublin.

ELLIS LEIGHTON.

† At present there are eight.

four of them killed in the fray ; from which accident it took the name of Bloody-bridge.

May 20. About two of the clock in the morning a fire happened in the storehouse, commonly called the parliament-house, in the Castle, and burnt the house with musquets, pikes, match and armour therein, to the value of some thousands of pounds; but by God's providence the powder was before removed to Cromlin.

Dec. 26. Being St. Stephen's-day, at a stage play at the great theatre in Smock-alley, the upper gallery fell down (being burthened by the multitude of people therein) into the pit, by which three persons were killed and many wounded; the play then acting was *Bartholomew Fair*.

A. D. 1672, Sept. 24. Arthur Earl of Essex, lord lieutenant, and the council made rules and orders for the better regulating the corporation of the city of Dublin, and electing of magistrates and officers in it, pursuant to a clause in the act of explanation of the act of settlement. By these orders, commonly called the *new rules*,* the constitution of the city received some

* These rules have undergone considerable alterations; for by an act passed in the 33d of his late majesty king George II. intitled, "An act for the better regulating the corporation of the city of Dublin the power of the commons of the city is greatly extended in the election of the city magistrates, for reasons given in the preamble to the said statute, viz. "Whereas dissensions and disputes have, from a
"dissatisfaction as to some parts of the present constitution of the corporation of the city of Dublin,
"arisen, and for some years past subsisted amongst several citizens of the said city, to the weakening
"the authority of the magistrates thereof, who are hereby rendered the less able to preserve the publick
"peace within the city; therefore for remedying the aforesaid mischiefs and inconveniencies, and for
"restoring harmony and good will among the citizens, and for preserving peace and good order therein,
"at the humble petition of the lord mayor, sheriffs commons and citizens, &c."

It may not be unnecessary to shew how the common-council of the city is now chosen out of the twenty-five corporations, and also how the magistrates are elected. The common-council of the city of Dublin, consisting of the lord mayor and twenty-four aldermen, sitting by themselves as heretofore, and also the sheriffs for the time being and sheriffs-peers, not exceeding forty-eight, and ninety-six freemen elected out of the several guilds or corporations, shall be the common-council of the said city, and the representative body thereof.

By the above mentioned act, the return of double numbers from the several corporations are struck off, and no more returned to the lord mayor than what are to serve in the common council. The masters or wardens on refusing or neglecting to return the names of the persons elected by their several corporations to serve in the common-council, upon complaint made and notice given to the persons complained of, and upon due proof it appearing a wilful neglect, the said masters and wardens shall by the common-council be disfranchised, and rendered for ever incapable of holding any office within the city; and upon default of the masters and wardens, the clerk of the guild to return the names of the

alterations. For, I. Upon the election of a lord mayor, sheriffs, recorder or town clerk of Dublin, the approbation of the chief governor or governors of the kingdom and the privy council was made necessary, which before

persons so chosen, which, upon his refusing, he shall also be disfranchised, and the corporation is empowered, in six days after the usual time of making such returns, to appoint new masters or master, wardens, and clerk, such returns made in six days after by said new master, &c. shall be as valid, as if made by the former master, &c. None to be chosen of the common-council but such as shall at that time follow the business or trade of such corporation for which they shall be so elected, or shall have served an apprenticeship, or followed the same for five years. None to vote for common-council men but in the corporation in which he was first made free, the guild of merchants excepted. The lord mayor to convene the common-council at the end of every three years, which are finally to determine all differences touching the qualifications, returns, &c. of the persons elected to serve in the common-council for the three years next ensuing, and for this purpose the lord mayor, aldermen and commons shall sit together, but upon no other occasion. The common-council may as formerly exercise the same power of changing the number of commons serving for any corporation, and distributing the same among any other corporations in the said city, so as the whole number out of all the guilds do not exceed ninety-six persons.

In electing sheriffs, the commons at the usual time shall nominate eight freemen resident within the said city or liberties, each of them worth in real or personal estate in possession 2000*l.* over and above his justs debts, and shall return their names to the lord mayor and aldermen, or the usual quorum of them, to elect two persons out of the said eight to serve as sheriffs for the ensuing year; and in case of death or resignation, four freemen as before qualified to be nominated by the commons, and their names returned to the lord mayor and aldermen, to elect one thereof to fill the vacancy.

In electing the chief magistrate, the lord mayor and aldermen, or the usual quorum to return the name of the person so elected (which must be an alderman of said city) to the commons for their approbation, without which approbation, no person shall be capable of serving said office, which person, if rejected, the lord mayor and aldermen shall elect another, and return his name, and so from time to time until the commons shall approve the names of such returns from the lord mayor and aldermen to the commons, as well as from the commons to the lord mayor and aldermen, to be by the town clerk posted up fairly written in capital letters upon five of the most publick places of the city, within two days after the election, and on the Saturday following such posting to be printed in the Dublin Gazette, and two other publick papers; and in case of any failure in the lord mayor and aldermen to do what is necessary in the said elections, then the commons may assemble themselves, and if the failure be in the commons, the lord mayor and aldermen, or their usual number, may assemble themselves at the Tholsel the next day (Sunday excepted) and then and there to elect the said officers respectively, and such election shall be valid.

The election of common-council men by the several guilds, and also every election made, or approbation given by the commons to be by ballot. No person chosen lord mayor, sheriff, recorder, or town clerk, to be capable to execute the office until approved of by the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors and privy council, as hath hitherto been usual. The lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, and every of them, are justices of the peace in the said city and liberties.

was not required ; and if the person elected and presented be not approved, that then they shall go to a new election, and present again, and so toties quoties, until an aprobation be had. II. That the election of a lord mayor, sheriffs and treasurer of the city (which formerly was in the representatives of the people at large) was now vested in the lord mayor and aldermen, eight of whom were to be present at the election. III. The treasurer, sheriffs, and other receivers of the city revenues were yearly to account before auditors of the city, or a quorum of them, for such purpose assigned ; which account was to be taken within six months after the expiration of their respective offices ; and they were to pay over such monies as they received to the treasurer for the time being, under pain of disfranchisement by the lord mayor and aldermen, or usual quorum of them : and, in case of neglect, by the chief governor or governors and privy council. IV. The oaths of supremacy and allegiance, together with that called the *little oath*, were appointed to be taken by all persons elected either lord mayor, sheriffs, treasurer, aldermen, town-clerk, or of the common-council, or master or wardens of any of the corporations or guilds, under pain of incapacity to hold such places ; and upon refusal to take such oaths the election to be void : yet a dispensation reserved in the chief governor or governors. V. Whereas the common-council of the city did consist of a lord mayor and twenty-four aldermen, who usually sat together in one room by themselves, and of sheriffs-peers not exceeding forty-eight persons, and of ninety-six others elected out of the guilds or corporations of the city, who usually sat together in one room by themselves, and were usually called the commons of the city, among whom the sheriffs for the time being presided : by these new rules it was ordered, that the common-council of the city should consist of the lord mayor and twenty-four aldermen, who, or any eight or more of them, with the lord mayor, should continue to sit apart by themselves, and also of the sheriffs, who are to preside among the rest of the common-council, and of sheriffs-peers, not exceeding forty-eight in number, and of ninety-six other persons to be chosen out of the guilds or corporations ; which said ninety-six were to continue only common-council men for three years. And further, that such guilds should some time in November at the end of every three years elect double the number usually chosen out of such guilds, and by the masters and wardens present their names to the lord mayor in such month, who in the presence of one of the sheriffs and eight of the aldermen,

should before the 24th of December following elect out of them the number usually serving in the common council for each such guild, which persons shall be of the common council three years, and upon death or removal the guild to present two others, one of whom to be chosen; the persons so elected, with the sheriff's peers, so as there be forty or more present, shall sit and vote and act in the general quarter and other assemblies of the commons. Upon neglect or refusal of the guilds within said times to elect, or the master or wardens to return, or the refusal of the persons elected to serve, then the election out of such guilds is to devolve on the lord mayor and aldermen, or usual quorum; and no others to be of the commons, besides the sheriffs, who are still to preside among the commons, and the said sheriffs peers and ninety-six persons. Any pretending to be of the commons, before such election, to be disfranchised by the lord mayor and aldermen, or the usual quorum of them. Yet this rule does not debar the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of their former power of changing the numbers of their common council, and of distributing the same among other corporations, so as the whole number exceed not ninety-six, and they be presented and elected as aforesaid. VI. All strangers, foreigners, and aliens, as well others as Protestants, being merchants, traders, artizans, artificers, seamen, or otherwise skilled or exercised in any mystery, craft, or trade, or in the working or making any manufacture, or in the art of navigation, shall be admitted freemen of the city, or of any guild or fraternity of the same, upon payment or tender of twenty shillings to the lord mayor and common council, and, if they desire it of any guild, during their residence in this kingdom, and shall be denizens, they taking the oath of allegiance, and other oaths taken by freemen, and paying like charges as other freemen, upon pain of disfranchisement of the lord mayor, &c. for refusal, and rendering them incapable (without the government's licence) of being freemen or members again: and such stranger on tender of twenty shillings, and taking the oath of allegiance before a justice of peace of the county of Dublin, shall be a freeman, and free of any guild, by taking the freeman's oath before such justice, and paying such charges as aforesaid. The hinderers or interrupters of such strangers in their business to be disfranchised.

A. D. 1676. Humphry Jervis (who had been sheriff of Dublin two years before, and afterwards lord mayor, and knighted in 1681), set about

building a bridge over the river Liffey, which was called Essex-bridge, in honour of Arthur, earl of Essex, then lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A. D. 1678, September 1. Upon the news of the Popish plot in England, Peter Talbot, titular archbishop of Dublin, was imprisoned in Dublin Castle.

October 16. By proclamation all titular archbishops, bishops, and all who exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction under the Pope, and all Jesuits and other regular priests, were required to depart the kingdom by the 20th of November.

November 20. By another proclamation the Papists were forbidden to come into the Castle of Dublin, and markets of Drogheda, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Wexford, Youghall, and Galway.

In December, the same year, a letter was dropped in the streets of Dublin, discovering a conspiracy against the life of James, duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant; upon which a proclamation was issued, promising a reward of two hundred pounds to the discover, and one Jephson and two priests were imprisoned for it.

A. D. 1679, March 26. A proclamation was issued for seizing the near relations of Tories, and imprisoning them till such Tories should be killed or taken, also for apprehending the parish-priest where a robbery was committed, in order that the criminals might be taken or discovered.

A. D. 1681, July 1. Oliver Plunket, titular primate of Ireland, was executed at Tyburn.

A. D. 1682. Ormond-market in Dublin was opened, and the year following the Tholsel built at the city charge.

A. D. 1683. There issued a commission of grace to the chief governor, the chancellor, the chief judges, &c. to grant his majesty's title to those who were in possession, and to grant manors and other privileges for a rea-

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

Between the 28th September, 1683, and 23d October, 1685, when Sir George Jefferies was chief justice of the King's-bench in England, Harris built the old organ in Christ-church; but about 1756, Byfield's present organ was set up in the place of it. Harris's was sold afterwards for five hundred pounds to the parish of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire. An eminent master declared to the church-wardens of Wolverhampton, that it is the best modern organ he ever touched.—Sir John Hawkins's *History of Music*, vol. iv p. 355.

sonable fine, &c. This court of justice sat at the King's Inns, and was dissolved by the king's death.

A. D. 1684, February 11. Upon the death of Charles II. on the 6th instant, king James was proclaimed at Dublin.

March 20. The duke of Ormond delivered up the sword to the primate and lord Granard as lords justices; but the earl of Tyrconnel was lieutenant-general of the army.

April 7. A great part of the Castle of Dublin was consumed by a dangerous fire that began about two in the morning, his excellency the earl of Arran narrowly escaping. The great magazine of powder (as also the tower in which the ancient records of the kingdom were kept) was happily preserved from the approaching flames, which else had laid the city in ruins.

This year * the Royal Hospital was built at Kilmainham, near Dublin, at the charge of the army, being a stately, spacious, and commodious building, wherein four hundred invalids are decently maintained. Two stone bridges were erected over the river Liffey this year by the city, the one called Ormond-bridge, after the duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant, and the other Arran-bridge, from the earl of Arran, son and deputy to the duke for two years before.

A. D. 1685, January 9. The earl of Clarendon was made lord lieutenant, and sir Charles Porter, lord chancellor.

A. D. 1686, February 12. The earl of Tyrconnel was sworn lord deputy, and endeavoured to prevail on the city of Dublin to admit Papists to freedoms and offices in it, contrary to the established laws; that by their means he might obtain a surrender of their charter, and so settle the corporation in the hands of Papists to his mind. But the resolution of sir John Knox, then lord mayor of Dublin, and of the board of aldermen, spoiled this design, and obliged the earl to bring a *quo warranto* against the city charter, which was done. The lord chief baron Rice, a Papist, would not allow the city so much time to put in their plea, as was sufficient to transcribe it with care. This hurry occasioned the clerk to mistake the date of one of their charters, which upon discovering the error, they prayed leave to amend.

* It was begun in 1680, and although it was at this time fit for the reception of invalids, it was not finished until 1686.

But this was denied, and judgment given against the charter by the chief baron upon this defect of pleading, the merits of the cause never coming in question. The same way were most other corporations of the kingdom dealt with.

A. D. 1687. A great inundation happened in the river Liffey from excessive rains and a violent storm, which laid the low parts of the city under water up to the first floors; insomuch that boats plied in the streets. A part of Essex-bridge, which had been built but eleven years before, was broken down, and a coach and horses passing over it fell into the river.*

A. D. 1688. The brutish and barbarous behaviour of Sir Thomas Hacket, lord mayor of Dublin, to the Protestants, laid many under the necessity of getting out of his power by leaving behind them their estates and concerns, and transporting themselves and what effects they could carry with them into England. Colonel Luttrell, governor of Dublin, did not fall short of his lordship in barbarity, and the lord chief justice Nugent made a third in the ruinous scheme against the Protestants.

February following the Protestants of Dublin were obliged by military force to deliver up their arms and horses; and the same practice was soon after carried into execution through the greater part of the kingdom.

The earl of Tyrconnel filled the churches with soldiers, and made them store houses for the arms of Protestants. They were again seized in September, the monuments and graves opened, and dead bodies tumbled out of their coffins, under pretence of searching for arms.

March 12. King James landed at Kinsale, marched to Dublin the 24th, and next day called a parliament; this parliament sat in the King's Inns till the 20th of July, and passed an act of repeal of the Act of Settlement, and by an act of attainder attainted near three thousand Protestants.†

A. D. 1689. A mint was set up in Dublin for coining money of the worst kind of brass, old guns, and the refuse of metals melted down together, valued at about three-pence or four-pence a pound weight, which by proclamation dated June the 18th were made current; so that twenty shillings of this money were not intrinsically worth two-pence. The half crown piece (being the largest at this time struck) represented on one side the king's

* This by some was said to be a judgment, as the stones of St. Mary's-abbey were made use of in building the bridge.—MS. Annals.

† See this act in King's State of the Protestants of Ireland. Appendix, p. 1.

head in bust, inscribed JACOBUS. II. DEI. GRATIA. and on the reverse a crown laid on two sceptres in saltier with I. R. inscribed MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. Rex. 1689. Above the crown were XXX. denoting its value to be thirty-pence, and on the exergue the month wherein the several pieces were coined, as August, September, October. The shillings and sixpences were the same. By another proclamation dated in December following, the half crowns were called in, and, being stamped anew, made to pass for crowns. These pieces bore the king on horseback, inscribed JAC. II. DEI. GRA. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. On the reverse, a crown imperial guarded with the four royal scutcheons (crosswise, and crowned) of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, interwoven with ANNO DOM. 1690, and inscribed CHRISTO VICTORE TRIUMPHO. By archbishop King's estimate there was coined of this sort of money, from the first setting up of the mint to the battle of the Boyne, being something above a year, 965,375*l.*; but by a closer calculation, much more, according to the following scheme, which seems to have been taken from the mint-master's accounts.

Weight of Metal.		Current Value.	
lb	3	l	s. d.
62,422	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	coined into	245,879 17 0 in large shillings.
110,308	15	-	443,498 10 0 in large half crowns.
172,731	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	689,375 7 0 } in large shillings and half crowns together.
14,080	3	-	49,042 6 6 in sixpences.
8,914	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	41,800 0 0 in small shillings.
21,267	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	127,200 0 0 in small half crowns.
389,724	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	£.1,596,799 0 6	

In this wretched sort of money the Popish soldiers were paid their subsistence, and the Protestant tradesmen and creditors were obliged to receive it for their goods and debts; and it was reasonably computed that they lost

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

In this year Trinity college was converted into a barrack for Popish soldiers.

In the same year, Thomas Cartwright, bishop of Chester, who followed king James to Dublin, died there April the 15th, and was buried in Christ-church without any memorial.
—Willis's Cathedral, vol. i. p. 337.

about sixty thousand pounds a month by this cruel stratagem. The governor of Dublin, the provost-marshal, and his deputies threatened to hang all that refused it, and several were made prisoners upon the occasion.

A. D. 1690. Brass failing to answer the exigencies king James had brought himself into, a new contrivance was, just before the battle of the Boyne, set on foot, of impressing the last-mentioned stamps and inscriptions upon pieces of pewter, which were intended to be passed at the currency of a crown, and a proclamation was prepared for the purpose. But the success of king William's arms put a stop to that project, and, though really stamped, they were never issued.

The difference between these and the pieces before mentioned, was not only in the metal, but these had on the breast and flank of the horse two small specks of copper, and the imperial crown between the scutcheons was also struck on a bit of copper. They were besides ornamented about the edges with this inscription, MELIORIS TESSERA FATI. ANNO REGNI SEXTI. These pewter pieces are a great rarity, and probably few of them were minted, the action at the Boyne putting a stop to any further coinage of this sort. I have one of them in my custody, and it is the only one I ever saw; but the edge of it is so worn down, that the legend is not to be read, so that I am obliged to the bishop of Derry's information for the inscription round it.

April 18. Sir Cloudesly Shovel took a frigate out of the harbour of Dublin in sight of king James's army, in which was contained a great proportion of the plate, and other valuable moveables of the Papist nobility and gentry.

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1690. About the beginning of March, the duke of Tyrconnel, finding the brass money to be of no value, cried it down by proclamation dated from Limerick, commanding all persons to bring in by a certain day their several sums to the commissioners of the mint, Mr. Walter Plunket, Mr. Manly, and Mr. Francis Rice, and the said commissioners to certify the quantity of every person unto the lords of the treasury, lords Gormanston, Merryon, and Riverston, that the subject might not be a loser thereby, when it should please God to restore the king.—Plunket's Light, vol. i. p. 662.

See Plunket's Light to the Blind, whereby he may see the Dethronement of James II. King of England, with a brief narrative of his war in Ireland. A Manuscript, in 2 vols. 4to. vol. i. p. 662.

May 3. This year the governor of Dublin issued an order, commanding all ministers and curates of the several parishes, and cures of the city and liberties to return to him a fair list of the names of all male Protestants and dissenters, from the age of fifteen to eighty, in the several parishes and cures by the Thursday following, under the penalty of treating the disobedient as spies or enemies, and on the 18th of June he issued another order, requiring all Protestants without the said districts, who were not housekeepers, or who had not followed some lawful vocation therein for three months before, to depart thereout within twenty-four hours, under pain of death or imprisonment: and that all Protestants, not of the privy council, nor in the king's army, or actual service, shall deliver up within the said time their arms and ammunition into the stores, on pain of death. Further, that no Protestant presume to walk the streets from ten o'clock at night till five in the morning, nor at any time during an alarm; and that no greater number of them than five shall meet and converse at any time, either in house, streets, or fields, under pain of death, or such punishment as a court martial shall think fit. He also made many of his verbal orders death. But the battle of the Boyne, which happened on the 1st of July, put an end to these schemes, and king James having slept that night at the Castle, was obliged to fly from Dublin, and soon after left the kingdom.

October 7. An earthquake was felt in the city of Dublin, about seven of the clock in the morning, but no harm ensued.

A. D. 1691. In April, Mark Baggot was taken at Dublin in woman's clothes, and in May following was condemned as a spy, and hanged.

July 12. Was fought the sharp and decisive battle of Aghrim, in which St. Ruth, the general, was slain, with near seven thousand Irish, and about seven hundred on the other side.

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1690. The Castle of Dublin was seized by R. Fitzgerald, for king William and queen Mary, when the Protestant government and magistracy of the city was restored.

A. D. 1691. Mark Baggot, who had been a serjeant at arms to king James, and went from the Irish quarters to Dublin, to do in that city secret service for the loyalists, but he was taken in woman's apparel on the 28th of March, as he was entering into the town, and on the 20th of May following was put to death for a spy.—See Plunket.

A. D. 1692, December 15th. The King and Queen's College of Physicians was incorporated by charter.

August 17. One hundred and forty commissioned officers taken at Athlone, Aghrim, &c. were sent from Dublin to Chester as prisoners.

January 19th following began a great frost, which held till the middle of February.

March 23. By proclamation the war in Ireland was declared at an end.

A. D. 1695, May 29. The coin was raised by proclamation, a louis d'or twenty-one shillings, a ducat six shillings and eight-pence, &c.

This year the four courts for the administration of justice were new built in Christchurch-lane, Dublin, at the charge of the crown, and the courts in the meantime were held under the Tholsel, where the merchants kept their exchange.

October 2. Pursuant to an act of parliament, the rolls, records, papers, &c. relating to the acts of attainder and other acts in the late king James's time, were cancelled and publicly burnt.

October 8. Was kept a day of thanksgiving in Dublin, for the preservation of his majesty's person, and the taking of Namur in sight of the French army, though one hundred thousand strong.

A. D. 1696, August 4. A proclamation was published in Dublin for apprehending Henry Every the pirate, and his crew, several of whom were taken.

November 10. The William packet boat, with two mails, and about eighty passengers, (among whom was brigadier Fitzpatrick, Mr. O'Neal, and many other persons of distinction,) was cast away in a violent storm in Dublin bay, near Sutton, only the master and a boy saved.

A. D. 1697. The old parish of St. Michan's, Dublin, including all that part of the city on the north side of the Liffey, was, by act of parliament, divided into three parishes, viz. the New St. Michan's, St. Paul's, and St. Mary's, and churches were erected in each of the two latter, by a tax on the parish.

This year Bartholomew Van Homrigh, Esq. one of the commissioners of the revenue, and then lord mayor of the city of Dublin, obtained a royal donative of a collar of SS. to the value of near one thousand pounds, to

ADDITIONAL ANNALS.

A. D. 1697. An act of parliament was passed for the erecting of lamps within the city of Dublin.

be worn by the chief magistrate of the city, the former collar having been lost in king James's time.

This year, upon the Commons' address, his majesty king William gave three thousand pounds to Trinity-college, towards enlarging it by some additional buildings.

November 4. The peace which was concluded with France, at Ryswick, September 10th, was now proclaimed at Dublin.

A. D. 1701. The city of Dublin, in grateful commemoration of their late deliverance from Popery and slavery by the conduct of king William III. erected his statue on horseback in brass, upon a marble pedestal in College-green, with the following inscription on the marble-work ;

GULIELMO Tertio ;
Magnæ Britanniaë, Franciaë et Hiberniaë,
Regi,
Ob Religionem Conservatam,
Restitutas Leges,
Libertatem Assertam,
Cives Dublinienses hanc statuam posuere.

It was begun A. D. 1700, sir Anthony Percy, lord mayor, and Charles Forrest and James Barlow, Esqrs. sheriffs.

Finished A. D. 1701.

Sir Mark Ransford, lord mayor.

John Eccles, and
Ralph Gore, Esqrs. } sheriffs.

and was opened with great solemnity on the 1st of July, 1701, being the anniversary of the victory at the Boyne.

A. D. 1703, August 12. The city of Dublin gave a splendid entertainment to the duke and dutchess of Ormond, at the Tholsel, when the corporations marched through the city with their several pageants.

A. D. 1704. The Castle-market in Dame-street, was built on the old site

ADDITIONAL ANNAL.

A. D. 1698. The four courts were removed to the new buildings in Christ-church-lane, where had been the ancient palace of the bishops of Dublin, built by bishop Donat about the year 1038.—Burgh, p. 196.

of St. Andrew's-church and church-yard, by alderman William Fownes and Thomas Pooley, Esqrs., and was on the 26th of July, this year, opened by the lord mayor, with proclamation and beat of drum.*

The city marshalsea begun to be kept in a separate place from the marshalsea of the four courts in Bridge-street, Dublin.

October 12. This year the foundation stone of the city workhouse, at the west end of St. James's-street, was laid by Mary, dutchess of Ormond, attended by the lord mayor, recorder, aldermen, and sheriffs; the lord mayor, sir Francis Stoyte, invited her Grace to a splendid entertainment prepared by him upon that occasion. Thomas Wilkinson and Robert Cheatham were then sheriffs.

Interest of money reduced from ten to eight per cent.

Foundation of the royal barracks of Dublin laid.

* This market was in 1782 removed to its present site, between Great George's-street south, and William-street.

CHAPTER XII.

Brief Annals of Dublin, continued from 1704 to the present Time.

BY MR. WARBURTON.

A. D. 1707. **F**OUNDATION of the Old Custom-house laid in Essex-street.

A. D. 1711. The Council-chamber, Treasury, and most of the records therein were burnt.

A. D. 1720. The foundation of Stevens's hospital, near James-street, was laid, and incorporated in 1730.

Major Johnston, an half-pay officer in Dublin, gave a loaded pistol to each of his two sons, (the one ten and the other twelve years of age,) and ordered them to fire; when they shot each other dead on the spot. Their mother coming into the room on the report of the pistols, he stabbed her to the heart, and then himself.

A. D. 1722. A statue of king George I. was erected on Essex-bridge, taken down in 1753, and afterwards removed to the Mayoralty-house, in Dawson-street.

A. D. 1725. The Market-house in Thomas-street was built.

A. D. 1728. The Linen-hall was opened.

A. D. 1728. August. The Charitable infirmary, on the Inn's-quay, was opened, rebuilt in 1741, and removed to Jervis-street in 1803.

A. D. 1729. The parliament sat at the Blue-coat hospital, on Oxmantown-green, near Queen-street, where an attempt was made to obtain the supplies for twenty-one years: this audacious attempt was defeated but by a majority of one.

A. D. 1729. The foundation of the parliament-house on College-green was laid, and finished in ten years, at an expense of forty thousand pounds. The new east and west fronts were built in 1791.

The north wall was built.

Foundation of St. Mark's church, Townshend-street, laid.

Bridewell, in James's-street, built.

Ringsend-bridge built. Fell in 1782.

Linen scarves first used at funerals.

A. D. 1732. The college library was finished.

A. D. 1733. Burying in woollen shrouds first introduced in Ireland.

A. D. 1734. Mercer's-hospital, built on the site of St. Stephen's-church, was finished this year.

A. D. 1735. The magazine in the Phoenix-park was built.

A. D. 1739. The foundation of the college steeple was laid.

A. D. 1739. An intense frost began the 29th day of December, which continued until the 8th of February, 1740, when the river Liffey was frozen over, and the citizens walked and recreated themselves upon the ice. This was succeeded by famine and pestilence, which made great havock among the poor.

A. D. 1744. The quarter-sessions for the county of Dublin were altered from Thursday to Tuesday.

A. D. 1745. St. Patrick's-hospital, founded by dean Swift, began to be built; it was opened in 1757.

A. D. 1746. The circumference of Dublin was seven miles and three quarters.

A. D. 1746. King George II. granted to the Dublin society five hundred pounds yearly, at the instance of the earl of Chesterfield, the then lord-lieutenant, and through the interference of Thomas Prior, Esq.

A. D. 1747. A marble pillar, thirty feet high, with a phoenix on the top, was erected in the Phoenix-park by the earl of Chesterfield.

A. D. 1748. A set of bells were hung in St. Werburgh's-steeple.

The South Wall, a pier extending one mile and an half eastward of Ringsend-bridge, was begun, and finished in less than seven years.

A. D. 1749. The Dublin society were incorporated by charter, dated the 2d day of April.

The spire was erected on St. Patrick's steeple.

On the 18th day of December, 1749, a man named ——— Collin, died in the earl of Meath's liberty, aged one hundred and thirty-seven years.

A. D. 1751. The foundation of the Lying-in hospital was laid, in Britain-street. Opened in 1757.

A. D. 1752. The Old Style was changed, by the 1st day of September being reckoned the 12th.

A. D. 1753. Four thousand houses were erected in the city and suburbs

of Dublin since the year 1711; so that allowing eight souls to an house, the increase of inhabitants amounted to thirty-two thousand, in forty-two years.

The hospital for incurables on Lazer's-hill, now Townshend-street, was opened.

April. St. Nicholas's-hospital, in Francis-street, was opened.

The foundation of Essex-bridge was laid, finished in 1756, at an expense of 20,661*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

A. D. 1754. St. Werburgh's-church was burnt a second time.

1758. The statue of king George II. was erected in St. Stephen's-green.

Foundation of St. Thomas's-church in Marlborough-street was laid. Finished in 1762.

New theatre in Crow-street opened.

A. D. 1759. St. Werburgh's-church rebuilt.

A. D. 1759. The new front of Trinity-college was finished.

An Act of parliament passed for regulating the corporation of Dublin, whereby the junior guilds acquired considerable privileges.

A. D. 1760. The foundation of St. Catherine's-church, in Thomas-street, was laid. Finished in 1769.

A. D. 1761. The foundation of the Light-house, in Poolbeg, near Dublin-bar was laid. Finished in 1768.

A. D. 1764. The foundation of the Queen's-bridge, on Arran-quay, was laid. Finished in 1768.

A. D. 1765. The equestrian statue of king William III. on College-green, was repaired and elevated.

The grand canal, adjoining the city bason, was begun.—Subscribers incorporated by an act of parliament in 1772. The passage-boats from the city of Dublin began to ply to Sallins, in the county of Kildare, in 1783, to Monastereven, in the county of Kildare, in 1786, and to Athy, in the same county in 1791.—The capital two hundred thousand pounds.

1st January, 1765, the Hibernian Society for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing the orphans and children of soldiers in Ireland was instituted.

A. D. 1766. The Hibernian Marine Society was instituted.

11th June, 1767. The Magdalen-house, in Leeson-street, was opened.

A. D. 1768, 16th February. Lord Viscount Townshend, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, gave the royal assent to an act of parliament, for limiting the duration of parliament to eight years.

A. D. 1769. The foundation of the Hibernian school in the Phoenix-park was laid. Opened in 1770.

A. D. 1769. A spire was erected on the steeple of St. Werburgh's.

A. D. 1769. The foundation of the Royal-Exchange, on Cork-hill, was laid. Opened in 1779.

A. D. 1770. The foundation of the Meath hospital, on the Coombe, was laid.

The foundation of the Hibernian Marine Nursery, on sir John Rogerson's quay, was laid. Opened in 1773.

A. D. 1771. Dr. Charles Lucas, M. P. for the city of Dublin, died.

A. D. 1772. The governors of the Foundling hospital and workhouse were incorporated by act of parliament.

A. D. 1773. The foundation of the new Blue-coat hospital, on Oxmantown-green, was laid.

1773. The foundation of the new gaol in Green-street was laid. Opened in 1780.

1773. St. John's-church was rebuilt, in Fishamble-street

1773, 8th November, the House of Industry in Channel-row, now Brunswick-street, was opened.

1773. The Meath hospital, on the Coombe, appointed the county of Dublin infirmary.

1773. An act of parliament was passed, for a new and general pavement of the streets of Dublin.

1773. A Penny Post-office was established, and opened at the General Post-office on College-green, for the city of Dublin, and the suburbs of the same, and within four miles thereof.

A. D. 1775. Bermingham tower, in the Castle of Dublin, was rebuilt.

1775. The foundation of the new Four Courts Marshalsea was laid near Island-street.

A. D. 1776. The foundation of the King's-inns was laid. Opened 1784.

1776, 19th of April, the first masquerade ball, at the Music-hall in Fishamble-street.

A. D. 1777. The city and suburbs of Dublin contained seventeen thousand, one hundred and fifty-one houses; therefore, allowing eight souls to each house, the number of inhabitants then were one hundred and twenty-seven thousand, two hundred and eight.

A. D. 1778. The Charitable Musical Society, for lending small sums to the industrious poor, was incorporated by act of parliament.

1778. On the 12th October, the first regiment of Dublin volunteers, under the command of his grace, James duke of Leinster, was formed.

1779. The 12th day of October, this year, both houses of parliament unanimously addressed his Majesty for a free trade, which was granted.

A. D. 1780. The first Irish state-lottery was drawn at the Music-hall, in Fishamble-street.

1780. On the — day of March, Simpson's hospital, for poor, decayed, blind, and gouty, men was incorporated; opened in 1781, and rebuilt in 1785.

A. D. 1781. The foundation of the new Custom-house, on the north wall was laid, and opened for business on Monday the 7th of November, 1791.

A. D. 1782. On the 6th of February, the Grove-room, at the Music-hall, in Fishamble-street, unfortunately fell, by which several persons were either killed or maimed.

1782. The 16th of April, the parliament of Ireland voted its independence, and made a declaration of its constitutional rights.

June 24. The Irish state-lottery was first drawn at the Opera-house, in Capel-street.

July 28. The parliament passed an act for the restoration of the Constitution of Ireland.

1783. The 5th of February, the Order of St. Patrick was first instituted.

1783. The 17th day of March, the first instalment of Knights Companions to the illustrious Order of St. Patrick, was held in the cathedral of St. Patrick; his excellency George Nugent Grenville Temple, earl Temple, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, grand-master.

1783. New Castle-market, in South Great George-street, formerly George's-lane, was opened.

1783. The City-market, built by sir Thomas Blackhall, knight, lord mayor of Dublin, was opened near Plunket-street.

1783. The 17th day of April, the independence of the Irish courts of justice was declared by the British parliament.

The 25th of June, the bank of Ireland, established by act of parliament, was opened in St. Mary's-abbey.

1783. On the 25th of December commenced a severe frost, which continued till the 21st of February following.

A. D. 1784. Three additional judges, one to each court, were appointed.

1784. The 12th of July, peace with America, France, and Holland was proclaimed.

1784. July the 17th, the foundation of the Assembly-Rooms, in Cavendish-row, was laid by his excellency Charles Manners, duke of Rutland, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

1784. The Habeas Corpus Act passed.

1784. The General Post-office of Ireland was established by act of parliament.

1784. The foundation of the Bethesda-chapel and charity was laid. Opened the 25th of June, 1786.

A. D. 1785. On the 19th of January, the first air balloon ascended from Ranelagh-gardens, on the road to Miltown.

28th January, 1786. The Royal Irish Academy was incorporated by letters patent.

1786. The foundation stone of the new four courts, and public offices, at the King's-inns, on the Inns'-quay was laid, by his excellency Charles, duke of Rutland, the lord chancellor, the judges and king's counsel being present.

1786. A police was established in the city of Dublin by act of parliament; and an house opened in William-street, the 29th of September this year.

A. D. 1787. On the 24th of October, his excellency Charles Manners, duke of Rutland, lord-lieutenant, general, and general governor of Ireland, died, and on the 17th of November, a grand funeral procession attended his remains to the waterside.

1787. The foundation of the Soldiers' Infirmary, in the Phoenix-park, was laid.

1787. The new theatre of Trinity-college, opened for the public examination of fellowships; it is ornamented with a fine monument of the late provost Baldwin.

A. D. 1788. An act of parliament passed this session, for regulating the Theatre Royal, in Crow-street, Dublin.

1788. The revenue return of houses, in the district of the metropolis, was fourteen thousand, three hundred, and twenty-seven.

The inhabitants of all Ireland, as computed by Gervais Parker Bush, Esq. one of the commissioners of the revenue, amounted to four millions and

forty thousand souls, and six hundred and fifty thousand houses, which are since considerably increased.

A. D. 1789. January 15th. Philip Astley, Esquire's, Royal Theatre, for horsemanship, &c. was opened in Peter-street, by letters patent, for seven years, which passed the 25th day of March, 1788.

1789, the 25th of February, deputies were sent to England, by both houses of parliament, to present an address to the Prince of Wales, to accept the regency of Ireland without any restriction.

1789. The 23d of March, the parliament of Ireland passed a two months money bill.

1789. The 26th of March, the Abecedarian Society was formed.

1789, October 1st. The Royal Canal Company, for the purpose of opening a canal on the north side of the river Liffey, from Dublin to the river Shannon, was incorporated. The capital stock two hundred thousand pounds.

A. D. 1790. The foundation of Westmoreland bridge and lock, on the Royal canal, were laid by his Excellency John Fane, earl of Westmoreland, lord lieutenant.

A. D. 1791. Parliament granted forty-five thousand pounds, for making docks, on the north and south sides of the entrance of the port of Dublin.

1791. An Apothecaries-hall was established by act of parliament.

1791. The 22d of June, the foundation of Sarah's-bridge, at Island-bridge, near Kilmainham, was laid by Sarah, countess of Westmoreland.

1791. The foundation of the new House of Industry was laid on the 19th of September, by the right honourable Thomas Conolly.

1791. The foundation of Carlisle-bridge was laid by the right honourable John Beresford, first commissioner of his Majesty's revenue.

1791. The first steam-engine was erected in Dublin, by Henry Jackson.

A. D. 1792. January 24th. An inundation of the sea made several breaches through the south wall, which laid all the low grounds between sir John Rogerson's quay, and Ringsend-bridge under water; so that boats with oars, as well as with sails, plied for hire on it.

1792, February 27th. The house of Commons was partly destroyed by an accidental fire.

1792, June 12th. The foundation of the Female Orphan-house was laid by Mrs. Elizabeth La Touche, on the Circular-road, near Prussia-street.

1792, June 14th. The foundation of a Sessions-house, near the new prison, in Green-street, was laid by the right honourable Henry Gore Sankey, lord mayor.

A. D. 1793, January 2d. A deputation from the Roman Catholic delegates of Ireland, presented a petition to his Majesty at St. James's-palace.

1793. The 9th of April, an act of parliament for the relief of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, received the royal assent.

A. D. 1794. An act of parliament passed for a participation of the monopoly of the East India trade.

A. D. 1795. An act of parliament passed for the laying certain stamp duties on bills of exchange, promissory notes, and receipts.

1795. 5th June, an act passed for establishing a parochial watch in the city, and the district of the metropolis, commenced on the 29th of September.

A. D. 1796. The 23d of April, being St. George's-day, the Grand Canal, floating, and graving Docks were opened, and many vessels of burthen entered them, in presence of his excellency John Jeffries Pratt, earl Camden.

1796. October. The first meeting of the city armed association was held at the Exhibition-room in William-street, when officers to the several corps were nominated by the lord mayor.

1796. July 29. Foundation laid of the Commercial buildings, Edward Sparks, Esq. architect. Incorporated by royal charter, January 1, 1798.

1796. November the 3d, being essoign day of Michaelmas term, the new four courts on the King's-inns Quay, were opened by the chancellor, and judges of the respective courts.

A. D. 1798. February. Public soup-shops opened by order of government, under the direction of the governors of the house of industry.

1798. May 19. Lord Edward Fitzgerrald arrested on a charge of high treason; died the 4th of June following, of wounds he received on that occasion.

1798. A rebellion broke out in Ireland, which was not totally suppressed till the year following.

1798, September 15. Foundation laid of Sir Patrick Dunn's hospital, on the Artichoke-road, by the Rev. Dr. Kearney, provost of Trinity college.

A. D. 1800, March 27. The houses of lords and commons waited on the lord lieutenant, at the Castle of Dublin, with the articles of union.

1800, Dec. 1. A selection of the Irish members made to sit in the Imperial parliament.

A. D. 1801, January 1. The imperial united standard was first displayed upon Bedford tower, Dublin Castle, in consequence of the act of legislative union becoming an operative law.

1801, April. Fever hospital in Brown-street, Smithfield, opened by order of government, under the direction of the governors of the house of industry.

1801, October. Penitentiary, or house of reform for young criminals, opened by order of government, under the direction of the governors of the house of industry.

A. D. 1802. An act of parliament was passed to sell and convey the parliament house, to the governors and directors of the bank of Ireland, for the purpose of a national bank.

1802. The House of recovery in Cork-street was founded by his excellency the earl of Hardwicke, and proceeded with such rapidity as to be roofed in six months.

1802. The King's-inns New-square, Library, and other extensive buildings, erected at the upper end of Henrietta-street. Great improvements were made this year in the Dublin Society's house, Hawkins-street, under the direction of General Valancey, vice president.

1802, December 2. In consequence of a tremendous fall of rain, which continued without intermission from Wednesday night to the morning of this day (Friday), the Liffey rose to a height unprecedented in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and swept away Ormond bridge. The city was inundated in various places, particularly in the neighbourhood of Patrick's-street, where boats were plying the whole of this day. Rings-end bridge, and several others in the vicinity of Dublin, were likewise destroyed.

A. D. 1803, July 23. Late in the evening of this day a sudden insurrection broke out, in the neighbourhood of Thomas-street. At the head of this insurrection was Mr. Robert Emmet, remarkable for abilities and resolution, who, with the principal conspirators, and several others deeply implicated, were afterwards tried, condemned, and executed.

A. D. 1804, March 1. His excellency the earl of Hardwicke, laid the first stone of the additions made to the parliament-house, in order to convert it into a national bank.

1804, May 14. The Fever hospital in Cork-street, opened for the reception of patients.

A. D. 1805, June. By an actual statistical survey of Dublin, laid before his excellency the earl of Hardwicke, by the Rev. James Whitelaw, vicar of St. Catherine's, taken in 1798, it appeared that the population of this city amounted (including a garrison of 7000 men) to 182,370; and that its total area was 1264 English acres.

1805. The several existing laws regulating the baking trade of Dublin were repealed, and a new act passed, directing the assize of bread to be stationary as in London, and the price only to vary with that of the flour.

1805. The office for registering deeds, conveyances, &c. was removed from the lower Castle-yard to the Inn's-quay, where spacious and commodious offices were erected for the safe keeping of the records and books.

1805, October 18. His excellency the earl of Hardwicke laid the first stone of a Penitentiary at Smithfield.

A. D. 1806, March 17. Foundation of the hall, and anatomical lecture rooms of the Royal College of Surgeons, laid in St. Stephen's-green.

1806, November 28. Foundation of Bedford asylum, for the reception of one thousand poor children, of every religious persuasion, laid by his Grace John duke of Bedford, the then lord lieutenant, in Brunswick-street.

A. D. 1807, February 15. Foundation stone of the new Castle chapel, in the lower Castle-yard, laid by his Grace the duke of Bedford.

1807, November 19. The prince of Wales, Parkgate packet, captain Edwards, and the Rochdale, a large transport from Dublin, with about three hundred passengers, mostly military, were wrecked at Dunleary Point, and every individual lost, except the captain and crew of the packet.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

OF

DUBLIN.

CHAPTER XII

THE HISTORY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND

THE HISTORY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND, FROM THE REFORMATION TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES M. COLEMAN, ESQ., LL.D., &c.

ECCLIASTICAL HISTORY

DUBLIN

CHAPTER XIII.

Brief Historical Account of the See of Dublin, and the Bishops thereof.

THE kingdom of Ireland is ecclesiastically divided into four provinces, and an archbishop presides over each. The lord archbishop of Dublin is styled lord primate of Ireland, and has three suffragan bishops in the eastern province.

The province of Dublin contains five dioceses ; to wit :

Archbishoprick of Dublin.

Bishoprick of Kildare.

————— Ossory.

————— Ferns and Leighlin, united.

This see is supposed to have been founded about the year 448.

It is valued in the king's books, by an extent taken A. D. 1538, 30th Henry VIII. at 534*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.* Irish money, which amounts to 401*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.* sterling of English money. This See is reputed worth five thousand pounds a year.

The first certain mention we find of this See, is in the seventh century. In the year 1121, it was erected into an archbishoprick, and in 1214, the bishoprick of Glandelough, which had been founded in the sixth century, was incorporated with that of Dublin, which union still subsists.

It is fifty miles in length, from north to south, and thirty-six, in the greatest breadth, containing the whole county of Dublin, the greater part of Wicklow, and part of two other counties.

This see hath two cathedrals, both situated in the city of Dublin.

The first, commonly called Christ-church, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity ; the other to St. Patrick. The chapter of the former, consists of a dean (who is likewise bishop of Kildare), a chanter, chancellor, a treasurer, and three prebendaries, besides six vicars-choral, and four choristers. The archdeacon of Dublin has always a stall in the choir, and a voice in the

chapter in all capitular acts relating to said church. The chapter of St. Patrick's consists of a dean (said to be elective, by the archbishop and chapter), chanter or precentor, chancellor, treasurer, two arch-deacons of Dublin and Grandelough, and twenty prebendaries, of which the prebend of Cullen is united to the archbishoprick.

The patronage of the diocese is thus divided : The crown presents to fifteen parishes, the archbishop to one hundred and forty-four, the lord chancellor, and the three chief judges, in conjunction with his grace, to two ; the chapter of Christ-church, or its members separately, to twenty-three ; the chapter of St. Patrick and its members, to nine ; and lay patrons, to sixteen parishes.

The deanery of St. Patrick's, is reputed to be worth 800*l.* a year, and that of Christ-church is reputed worth 1600*l.* a year.

The Bishops of Dublin, according to Tradition, are as follows.

1. Livinius, who suffered martyrdom in the Low Countries, in	633
2. St. Wiro died, - - - - -	650
3. Dissbod resigned, - - - - -	675
4. Gualafe.	
5. St. Rumold, murdered near Mechlin, - - - - -	775
6. St. Sedulius died, - - - - -	785
7. Cormac.	
8. Donat died, - - - - -	1074
9. Patrick, succeeded in - - - - -	1074
10. Donat O'Haingly, - - - - -	1084
11. Samuel O'Haingly, - - - - -	1095
12. Gregory, the first archbishop of this see, succeeded in - - - - -	1121
13. St. Laurence O'Toole, - - - - -	1162
14. John Comyn, - - - - -	1181
15. Henry Loundres, - - - - -	1213
16. Luke, dean of St. Martin's, London - - - - -	1228
17. Eulk de Saundford, friar of St. Patrick's London, - - - - -	1256
18. John de Derlington, Dominican friar, - - - - -	1279
19. John de Saundford, Franciscan friar, and dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, succeeded in - - - - -	1248

Thomas de Chadsworth, dean of St. Patrick's, was elected archbishop in the year 1294, but the king would not confirm him.

20. William de Hotham, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, succeeded in 1297

He died the same year, and Adam de Balsham, prior of Christchurch, was elected by that convent; but the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's made choice of their dean, the before-mentioned Thomas de Chadsworth. This occasioned much trouble; for the Pope claiming a right to name to the see, it not being filled within three months after the death of the last bishop, named

21. Richard de Ferings, archdeacon of Canterbury in 1299, who got possession after some difficulty.

22. John Leck, elect of Dunkeld, - - - 1310

The same scene ensued on bishop Fering's death in 1306, as had done on bishop Hotham's, and ended in both elections being void. He died in 1313.

23. Alexander de Bicknor succeeded - - - 1317

On bishop Leck's death, the contest was renewed, one party made choice of Walter Thornbury, the other of Bicknor; but the former was wrecked going to France, and of course the latter easily obtained possession.

24. John St. Paul, canon of Dublin succeeded - - - 1349

25. Thomas Minot, succeeded in - - - 1363

26. Robert de Wikeford, archdeacon of Winchester, - - - 1373

27. Robert Walby, bishop of Aire, in Gascony, - - - 1391

28. Richard Northallis, a Carmelite friar of London, was consecrated bishop of Ossory in 1386, and translated to Dublin in - - - 1396

29. Thomas Cranley - - - 1397

30. Richard Talbot - - - 1417

31. Michael Tregury, - - - 1449

32. John Walton, abbot of Osney, near Oxford, resigned in - - - 1472

33. Walter Fitzsimons, chanter of St. Patrick's, Dublin, - - - 1484

34. William Rokeby, consecrated bishop of Meath in 1507, and translated to Dublin in - - - 1511

35. Hugh Inge, consecrated bishop of Meath in 1512, and translated to Dublin in - - - 1521

36. John Allen, a friar of St. Patrick's, London, was made dean of St. Patrick's, on the demise of Philip Norris, and consecrated archbishop of Dublin in - - - 1528
He was murdered by the Fitzgeralds.
37. George Brown, an Augustine friar of London, the first Protestant bishop of this see, succeeded in - - - 1535
But was deprived by queen Mary in 1554.
38. Hugh Curwin, translated to Oxford in - - - 1555
39. Adam Loftus, consecrated archbishop of Armagh in 1562, resigned, and was consecrated archbishop of Dublin in - - - 1567
40. Thomas Jones, consecrated bishop of Meath in 1584, and translated to Dublin in - - - 1605
41. Launcelot Bulkeley, archdeacon of Dublin, - - - 1619
42. James Margetson, treasurer of St. Patrick's, consecrated archbishop of Dublin in - - - 1660
And translated to Armagh in 1663.
43. Michael Boyle, consecrated bishop of Cork in 1660, previously dean of Cloyne; translated to Dublin in - - - 1663
And from thence to Armagh in 1678.
44. John Parker, consecrated bishop of Elphin from the deanery of Killaloe in 1660, translated to Tuam in 1667, and from thence to Dublin in - - - 1678
45. Francis Marsh, consecrated bishop of Kilmore in 1672, and translated to Dublin in - - - 1681
46. Narcissus Marsh, provost of Trinity college, Dublin, consecrated bishop of Ferns in 1682, translated to Cashell in 1690, from thence to Dublin in - - - 1694
And from thence to Armagh in 1702.
47. William King, consecrated bishop of Derry in 1690, and translated to Dublin in - - - 1702
48. John Hoadley, archdeacon of Salisbury, was consecrated bishop of Ferns and Leighlin 1727, from thence translated to Dublin in 1729
And translated to Armagh in 1742.
49. Charles Cobb, dean of Ardagh, consecrated bishop of Dromore 1720, translated to Killala and Achonry in 1726, to Kildare in 1731, and to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin in - - - 1742

50. Honourable William Carmichael, consecrated bishop of Clonfert in 1753, translated to Ferns in 1758, to Meath in 1758, and to the see of Dublin in - - - 1765
51. Arthur Smyth, dean of Derry, consecrated bishop of Clonfert in 1752, translated to Down and Connor 1753, to Meath in 1765, and from thence to Dublin in - - - 1766
52. John Craddock, consecrated bishop of Kilmore in 1757, translated to Dublin in - - - 1772
53. Robert Fowler, a canon of Windsor, consecrated bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora in 1771, and from thence to Dublin in - 1778
54. Charles Agar.

Brief Annals relative to the Archbishops and See of Dublin.

A. D. 1163. St. Laurence O'Toole, archbishop of Dublin, changed the secular canons into regular canons, of the order of Arras, about the year 1163.*

A. D. 1192, July 24, 4th of king Richard I. a grant of lands belonging to the bishoprick of Glendaloch was made by John earl Morton, Lord of Ireland, to John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin.

1193, June 21. A more full grant thereof was made by the said lord John, to the said archbishop.†

A. D. 1195. 7th Richard I. a grant of confirmation was made by the said John, earl of Morton, of certain churches in the gift of Eve, the countess.

A. D. 1200. William was archdeacon of Dublin.

A. D. 1214. The see of Glendaloch, was united to that of Dublin.

A. D. 1216. A grant was made for confirming the union of the diocese of Glendaloch with the See of Dublin, as formerly granted by cardinal Papiron, by virtue of the Pope's bull.

A. D. 1217. Robert Cist M. abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, was appointed bishop of Ardagh.

A. D. 1219, June 7. Grant for appointing Henry de Loundres, lord justice of Ireland, which high station he also filled in 1213.

A. D. 1225, February 5. Ninth Henry III. a letter from Henry de

* Beatson, vol. ii. p. 147. Harris's MS. Collections, vol. i. † Harris's MS. Collections, vol. i.

Loundres, to the king, against Thomas Forrester, complaining of certain exactions and impositions, made upon the church.*

1225. Complaints were also made by the said Forrester, against the said archbishop, to the king, for certain grievances against him, by said Loundres.*

A. D. 1226, July 4. 10th Henry III. a writ issued against the attempting the collation of prebendaries throughout Ireland, without the consent of the crown.*

1226. December 8. A like writ issued against electing to ecclesiastical dignitaries, without consulting the king.*

1226, December 11. The Pope's bull issued for canonizing Laurence O'Toole, archbishop of Dublin.*

1226. December 21. A writ issued, for granting aid by the clergy of the province of Dublin, to the king, by authority of the Pope.†

A. D. 1228, May 11. A commission issued to Luke Leck, archbishop of Dublin, to pay the duties arising out of the profits of the bishoprick during its vacancy.†

A. D. 1230, March 28. A writ issued for granting authority to Luke Leke, archbishop of Dublin, and his successors, leave and power to prove wills.†

A. D. 1244. John of Turril was archdeacon of Dublin.

A. D. 1250, June 13. A writ issued for proclaiming an expedition to the Holy-land, directed to Luke, archbishop of Dublin.†

A. D. 1251. Hugh de Mapilton was archdeacon of Dublin.

A. D. 1252. May 26. 36th Henry III. a commission issued to Luke Leck, archbishop of Dublin, to collect tithes through his diocese, in aid of the expedition to the holy war.‡

1253, August 1. A writ issued for providing capitularies in all cathedral churches, and for giving alms to all preachers, and minors.‡

A. D. 1265, February 25. 36th Henry III. a grant of certain liberties and privileges was made to Fulk de Saundeford, archbishop of Dublin.‡

A. D. 1271. A commission issued for permitting Edward, prince of Wales, to receive the profits of the archbishoprick of Dublin, the see being vacant,

* Harris's MS. Collections, vol. i.

† Ibid, vol. i. Beatson, vol. ii. p. 153.

‡ Ibid, vol. i. Beatson, vol. ii. p. 147.

and also a mandate for appointing certain receivers of the rents aforesaid, during such vacancy.*

A. D. 1272. 20th January, 1st Edward I. a commission issued, giving power to Thomas de Chadesworth, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to hold and demise the lands of the said archbishoprick, during the vacancy of the See.†

A. D. 1273, September 2. The keeping of the archbishoprick of Dublin was granted to Sir Geoffry de Geneville, lord justice of Ireland.†

A grant was also made for giving power to the lord justice Geneville, of presenting to certain churches during the said see being vacant.†

A. D. 1274, August 27th. A commission issued to Robert ———, of the custody of the bishoprick of Dublin, and that he might have power to appoint attornies to act for him, at any time during his absence.†

A. D. 1274. Grant by the king of the archdeaconry of Dublin, by reason of the see being vacant. Dated the 6th of January, 3d Edw. I.†

At the same time, a commission issued for opposing the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Dublin, and for excommunicating him therefrom.†

A. D. 1276, December 8th. A gift of the archdeaconry of Dublin was made on account of the vacancy of the archbishoprick, and of its then being in the king's hands.†

A. D. 1278, September 17th. 6th Edw. I. a grant of confirmation was made by the king, of the archdeaconry of Dublin, by reason of the vacancy of the archbishoprick, and also a writ of induction, and possession thereof.†

A. D. 1279, April 26th. The oath of fidelity of John Derlington, appointed archbishop of Dublin, as made to the king.†

1279, April 28th. A grant was made for restoring the temporalities to the said John Derlington.†

1279, 12th November. A commission issued relative to certain liberties and privileges, granted to the archbishops of Dublin.†

A. D. 1285, 29th May. 13th Edw. I. a bull of Pope Honorius the Fourth issued, commanding John de Saundeford forthwith to be confirmed in the archbishoprick of Dublin, being so elected by the court of Rome.†

* Harris's MS. Collections, vol. i.

† Ibid.

A. D. 1293, October 22. Anno 22. A mandate issued for apprehending the bishop of Ely, for killing a servant of the archbishop of Dublin.*

A. D. 1295, August 24. An account was taken of the annual value of the temporalities of the archbishop of Dublin, for the years 1294 and 1295.*

A. D. 1300, May 31. A declaration was made by Richard de Ferings, archbishop of Dublin, of certain prejudicial clauses in the Pope's bull.*

1300, June 1. Grant for restitution of the temporalities to the said archbishop.*

A. D. 1303, April 21. A grant was made to the prior of the church of the Holy Trinity, of a power to collect alms for repairing the church aforesaid.*

A. D. 1306, February 20. A mandate of the king and council issued, concerning the election of an archbishop of Dublin, by the dean and chapter of Christ-church, or Holy Trinity.*

1306, February 23. King's letter to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, for the election of an archbishop of Dublin.*

The answer of the bishop of Chester to the king, touching the election of an archbishop of Dublin.*

1306, 20th February, 35th Edward I. The same to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's.†

A. D. 1310, January 6th. 4th Edward II. Grant was made for taking the temporalities of the archbishop of Dublin into the king's hands, by reason of the resignation of the archbishop of Dublin, to Richard Havering.†

King's letter to the Pope, for electing John de Leck archbishop of Dublin.†

A. D. 1311, 20th July. Grant to John Leck, elect of Dunkeld, for renouncing certain clauses in the Pope's bull, prejudicial to the king, and for restoring him to the temporalities.†

A. D. 1313, October 29. Commission for taking the goods and chattels of the late John Leck, archbishop of Dublin, who died this year, into the king's hands, on account of divers debts and dues.†

* Harris's MS. Collections, vol. i. Pat. Roll. 31st Edward I. in Bermingham tower.

† Harris's MS. Collections, vol. i.

A. D. 1316, January 6th. King's letter to the Pope, for the electing of Alexander de Bicknor, archbishop of Dublin.*

A. D. 1337, August 16. A commission was granted to Alexander de Bicknor, archbishop of Dublin, for settling certain affairs in the county of Meath.†

A. D. 1339, June 3. 13th Edward III. a commission issued to Richard Ledred, (a Franciscan friar of London, consecrated bishop of Ossory in 1318,) to enquire into certain heretical depravities, propagated by the archbishop of Dublin.†

A. D. 1343, May 20. A commission issued for exonerating the archbishop of Dublin, from certain debts and dues, due to the king.†

1343, November 4. A pardon was granted to the archbishop of Dublin, and Eustace le Poer, for assuming to themselves the manor of Dundrum, without having received a grant from the king.†

A mandate also issued, directed to the escheator of the county of Dublin, for amoving the king's hands from the aforesaid manor.†

A. D. 1350, March 23. A grant was made for consecrating John St. Paul, archbishop of Dublin, being so appointed by a provincial council, held in cathedral church of the Holy Trinity, Dublin.†

A. D. 1365, June 9. A writ issued to the archbishop of Dublin, for settling certain controversies between him and the archbishop of Armagh, concerning the bajulation of the cross.†

A. D. 1374, March 26. 48th Edw. III. A writ issued to Robert Wikeford, archbishop of Dublin, commanding him to attend a great council, assembled to consult of ways and means, for making resistance against the O'Briens and other Irish enemies.†

A. D. 1375, January 30th, anno 50th. Grant for restitution of the temporalities to Robert, archbishop of Dublin.†

A. D. 1393, 17th Richard II. 17th August, a writ issued for carrying on certain processes against the archbishop of Dublin, for assuming the office of admiral within the manor of Swords, by an inquisition held there.†

A. D. 1398. A writ of protection was granted to Thomas Cranley, arch-

* Harris's MS. Collections, vol. i.

† Harris's MS. Collections, vol. ii.

‡ Harris's MS. Collections, vol. ii. Rolls in Bermingham tower, No. II. page of Index 51. Pat. Roll. 4th Henry IV. No. XXIX, Face.

bishop of Dublin, to leave Ireland in obedience to the king's command, and for his advantage.*

A. D. 1402, November 16th, 4th Henry IV. Grant of a pardon was passed to Thomas Cranley, archbishop of Dublin, for taking upon him, and executing undue liberties within the manor of Swords, Lusk, &c.

A. D. 1411, 13th Henry IV. A pardon was granted on account of many popish provisions made by Thomas Hunt, canon of Dublin.

1411. A general letter of attorney was made to Thomas, archbishop of Dublin, and a grant to the same.*

A. D. 1417. A pardon for intrusion was granted to the archbishop of Dublin, in consideration of a fine of five pounds.†

1417, 5th Henry V. A license of absence was granted to John Prene.†

1417. Richard Talbot was consecrated archbishop of Dublin, and deputy of Ireland; he presided in this see of Dublin almost thirty-two years, being all that time of the privy council to king Henry Vth and VIth.

A. D. 1422, March 19th 1st. Henry VI. he was constituted lord chancellor of Ireland.‡

A. D. 1423, July 3d. A memorandum of the oath of office, as taken by the aforesaid lord chancellor.‡

1423, May 9th. The prebendary of Swords was granted by the king to cardinal Placentino, and a mandate issued for assigning him a stall in the choir, and a seat in the chapter; a mandate was also issued to the archbishop, to admit him thereunto.‡

A. D. 1423, June 10th, 1st Henry VI. a writ issued for paying to Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin, lord deputy of Ireland, twenty marcs for his expenses, on receiving messengers from Desmond and others.§

1423, July 13. A writ also issued to Richard Talbot, lord chancellor, giving him an allowance of ten shillings a day, over and above all his accustomed fees.§

A. D. 1449, 10th February. A mandate issued for paying the aforesaid ten shillings daily.§

* Harris's MS. Collections, vol. ii. Rolls in Bermingham tower, No. II. page of Index 51. Pat. Roll. 4th Henry IV. No. XXIX. Face.

† Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. ii. p. 4. ‡ Pat. Roll. Bermingham tower, 4th Henry IV. Idem. 5th Henry V. Index, No. XI. p. 74.

§ Harris's MS. Collections, vol. iv. Bermingham tower, Index to Pat. Rolls, p. 88.

A. D. 1449. Michael Tregury was consecrated archbishop of Dublin, when a grant passed for restoring him to the temporalities.*

A. D. 1553, May 9th. 31st Henry VI. The custody of the manor of Tassaguard, and the town of Ballichire, were granted to Michael, archbishop of Dublin, for payment of an annuity of twenty pounds a year to him, as his predecessors were heretofore accustomed to have.*

A. D. 1456, March 14. Leave of absence was granted to Michael, archbishop of Dublin, notwithstanding the statute in that case made and provided.†

A. D. 1457, 9th March. A further grant of leave of absence was made to the said archbishop whenever he pleased, notwithstanding the above statute.†

A. D. 1477. A writ of protection was granted to John Walton, archbishop of Dublin, dated 20th May.†

A. D. 1478, February 10th. Another writ of protection was granted to the said archbishop.†

A writ of protection was granted to the earl of Kildare and others, on account of their voyage to England, on affairs of state to the king.†

A. D. 1484, July 16th. 2d Richard III. an agreement was made between John Walton, archbishop of Dublin, &c. and the prior and convent of Holmpatrick, for an annual rent of one pound six shillings and eight pence, out of the lands of Ballygossan, and a grant of one carucate of land of Ballygossan, otherwise Cabragh-hill, to the canons of Holmpatrick.†

A. D. 1492, June 11th, 7th Henry XI. A grant was passed for appointing Walter Fitzsimons, archbishop of Dublin, lord deputy of Ireland, and also in 1503.†

A. D. 1494. A pardon was granted to Walter Fitzsimons, dated 8th of August; and 6th August, 1496, he was appointed lord high chancellor of Ireland.†

A. D. 1511, January 28th. Grant for translating William Rokeby, bishop of Meath, to the see of Dublin.†

A. D. 1516. 3d Henry VIII. An inquisition was taken for finding the lands belonging to the said William, bishop of Dublin.§

* Harris's MS. Collections, vol. iv. Bermingham Tower, Index to Pat. Rolls, p. 88.

† Harris's MS. Collections, vol. iv. Chief Rem. Office. Archdall's Mon. 218. Act of Settlement. Ware's Mon.

‡ Rolls-office. Harris's MS. Collections, vol. iv.

§ Chief Rem. Office.

A. D. 1518. Provincial decrees, for the year 1518, by William Rokeby, archbishop, together with his suffragan bishops, and other religious persons. §

A. D. 1528, September 19th, 20th Henry VIII. A grant of the temporalities was made to John Allen, archbishop of Dublin. §

A. D. 1528, 19th Henry VIII. An inquisition was held concerning certain and various instructions relative to the see of Dublin.

A. D. 1531. In February a pardon was granted to John Allen, archbishop of Dublin.*

A. D. 1535, March 12. A grant to George Brown, elected archbishop of Dublin; he was an Augustine friar of London, and the first Protestant bishop of the see of Dublin.*

Grant for confirming, consecrating, and investing with a pall, and for restoring to him the temporalities. He was deprived of his see in 1554, by queen Mary.*

A. D. 1538, May 30. Letters were dispatched by the said archbishop, to the lord privy seal of England, concerning a Form of Confession imposed by the Popish clergy, against their acknowledging the supremacy.*

1538, March 30. Letters were sent from archbishop Brown to the lord privy seal, relative to images, reliques, indulgencies, and various other superstitious matters of the Roman-Catholic clergy.*

A. D. 1539, Dec. 12th. 31st Henry VIII. Rules of certain commissioners, for a new foundation of the church of the Holy Trinity issued, and for changing the priory and convent thereof into a dean and chapter.*

A. D. 1541. An inquisition was taken relative to the see of Dublin, in the thirty-third year of the reign of king Henry VIII. †

A. D. 1552, anno 6. An inquisition was taken relative to the lands belonging to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, by George Brown, archbishop thereof.

A. D. 1553. Another inquisition was taken concerning the same.

A. D. 1554, February 22. A king's letter issued, for electing Hugh Curwen archbishop of Dublin. †

A. D. 1555, April 25th, 2d queen Mary and king Philip, Hugh Curwen was consecrated archbishop of Dublin. †

§ Chief. Rem. Office.

* Harris's MS. Collections, vol. iv.

† Chief Rem. No. XXIX. Idem, No. VIII. Harris's MS. Collections, vol. iv. v.

A. D. 1555, June 15. King's letter was sent to the dean and chapter of Christ-church, to receive the said archbishop honourably.

A. D. 1559, 8th June, 1st queen Elizabeth. The office of lord high chancellor of Ireland was granted to Hugh Curwen, archbishop of Dublin.

A. D. 1561, 28th August, 3d Elizabeth. The said archbishop was appointed one of the commissioners, with others, for the preservation of the peace within the pale, during the absence of the lord deputy Sussex, in the north of Ireland, employed in quelling Shane O'Neile's rebellion.*

A. D. 1562. A commission was granted for collecting of honey, fruit, and other things, within the province of the archbishop of Dublin, for the use of St. Patrick's church, &c.*

A. D. 1615, 15th Elizabeth. Articles of religion were agreed upon, in a convocation held at Dublin this year, by the archbishop and his clergy.*

A. D. 1626. 2d Charles I. Judgments was given by divers archbishop's and bishop's of Ireland, concerning a toleration of Popery.

1626. An inquisition was taken after the death of Thomas Jones, late archbishop of Dublin.*

A. D. 1627, In October a report of the English judges was made concerning the payment of arrears due to Christ-church, Dublin, for the rent of the four courts, and of the pensions granted to them by king Edward VI.

A. D. 1633, October 14. Letters from the archbishop of Canterbury, concerning the recalling of the archbishop of Dublin's excommunication of Dr. Bramhall, bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora.†

A. D. 1639, June 16. A commission directed to Henry Jones, dean of Kilmore, to enquire (among other things) into matters relative to the Protestant leases in Ireland. Another dated the 23d of December, a like on the 17th, and a third on the 18th of January, 1639.†

A. D. 1660, June 15. A king's letter, issued relative to James Margetson, treasurer of St. Patrick's, appointed archbishop of Dublin;‡ he was translated from the see of Dublin to Armagh in 1663.

* Archdall's Peerage, vol. v. p. 37, vol. vi. p. 204. Rolls-office, Pat. Roll, anno 4th Eliz. IV. Harris's MS. Collections, vol. iv. Id. vol. v. Id. 4. Chief Rem. Office, anno 2d Charles I. No. 64.

† Rolls-office Pat. Roll. of the 18th, 19th, and 20th years of king Charles I.

‡ Roll. 9th Charles II. pars ii. dorso.

CHAPTER XIV.

The See of Glendaloch or Glendalough.

GLENDALOGH, or the valley of the two Loghs, is situated in the country of O'Toole, and was formerly called Glenade, or the abbey of the Glin. Hovedon calls it *Episcopatus Bistagniensis*, the bishoprick of the two Lakes; and Pope Lucius III. expressly mentions it under the title of *Episcopatus Insularum*, the bishoprick of the Isles.* The river Avenmore receives a stream from these lakes, and running a course of fifteen miles, through steep banks beautifully wooded, discharges itself into the sea at Arklow.

It lies in the barony of Ballynacor, twenty-two miles south of Dublin, and eleven north-west of Wicklow; it was an ancient episcopal see, and well inhabited till about 1214, when the see was annexed to the diocese of Dublin, and the city, memorable for its religious edifices, not only suffered by decay, but insensibly became a receptacle for outlaws and robbers. The catalogue of its bishops is extremely incorrect: it has been so long united to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, that the names of its bishops are seldom to be met with in history.

The archbishops of Dublin could not obtain quiet possession till 1479, in which year, on the 30th of May, a surrender was made in the cathedral of St. Patrick, by friar Dennis White, who had long usurped that see, in opposition to the regal authority; from this æra, Glendalough has continued a desert; here the mountains cast a melancholy gloom on the inferior valley, contracting every prospect; and so awful, so venerable is the scene, that even to a momentary beholder, it appears as if formed for the study of the eremitic life: such was the situation chosen by St. Coemgene, or Keivin, or the fair begotten, who was descended from a noble family, and born A. D. 498;* this saint received the sacrament of baptism from the hands of St. Cronan, a priest, and at the age of seven years, he was placed under the care and tuition of Petrocus, a Briton, who had passed many years in this

* Ware, vol. i. p. 371, &c.

† Usher, p. 494.

kingdom in literary pursuits. Under this reverend man St Keivin continued till 510, when his parents, Coinlogh and Coemhella, sent him to the cell of Dogain, Lochan, and Æneas of Enna, three holy anachorites, with whom he studied a considerable time, previous to his embracing the monastic profession; after which he took on him the cowl, and retired to these wilds, where he wrote many learned works, particularly the Life of St. Patrick, and where he founded his abbey, under the invocation of St. Peter and St. Paul; here he presided as abbot and bishop,* for a series of years. On the approach of death he received the sacrament from the hands of St. Mochnorog, and died on the 3d of June, A. D. 618, having nearly completed the uncommon and venerable age of one hundred and twenty years; his eminent virtues, his exemplary sanctity, and the miracles said to have been wrought by the saint, drew multitudes from towns and cities, from ease and affluence, from the cares and avocations of civil life, and from the comforts and joys of society, to be spectators of his pious acts, and sharers in his merits, and with him to encounter every severity of climate and condition. This influence extended even to Britain, and induced St. Moch-norog to convey himself hither, who fixed his residence in a cell on the east side of Glendaloch, where a city soon sprang up, and a seminary was founded, from whence were sent forth many saints and exemplary men, whose sanctity and learning diffused around the western world that universal light of letters and religion, which in the early ages shone so resplendent throughout this remote, and at that time tranquil isle, and were almost exclusively confined to it. On the third of June annually, numbers of every sex and age flock to the seven churches, and there celebrate the festival of the esteemed and venerated St. Keivin. St. Molibba, the son of Coeltigerna, who was sister to St. Keivin, was his immediate successor, and died on the 8th of January, but the year is unrecorded.†

St. Ruffinus was bishop here, whose commemoration is observed on the 22d of April.†

A. D. 659. The abbot of St. Colman died on the 12th of December.

676. The bishop Darchell M'Curety died on the 3d of May.

St. Amphodan, who died January 11th, and St. Sillan, who died February

* But after his death (says Harris, vol. i. p. 372), the abbey and bishopric were disunited.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 765, 766. Annals of the Four Masters.

the 10th, when his feast is celebrated, were bishops of Glendalough, but the periods are unknown.*

710. Died Dubnaly, abbot of Glendalough.

764. died the abbot Encorach O'Dodain.

770. Glendalough was destroyed by fire.

781. Died the abbot Moel Comain.

795. Died the abbot Miniteanagh.

804. Died the abbot Aodh.

805. Died the abbot Guairy.

807. Died the abbot Guarry.

808. Died the abbot and bishop Etirskeol M'Ceally.

830. The Danes plundered and sacked this abbey.

833. The Danes repeated their ravages, and burnt the abbey to the ground.

835. Died the abbot Suibne Mac Joseph; and same year the abbey was destroyed by the Danes.

841. Died the abbot Suibne O'Tinnen.

866. Died the abbot Daniel.

873. Died the abbot Teaghtnack.

886. The abbey was plundered by the Danes.†

899. Died the abbot and bishop Dungall, son of Breithine.

908. Cormac M'Cuillenan, the celebrated bishop of Cashel, and king of Munster, who was slain in battle, bequeathed to this abbey an ounce of gold, and the same quantity of silver.

925. Died Nua, bishop of Glendalough and Moylekevin, and abbot of Timochna.

The same year died the abbot Corbmac, the son of Fibran; in the annals of Munster he is styled bishop, which evidently proves that the names of bishop and abbot were used promiscuously.

927. Died Dowlish M'Sealvoy, abbot of Tymolinge, and lecturer of this abbey.

928. Died the bishop Nuada.

933. Died Moel Jonmain, philosopher and anachorite of Glendalough.

955. Died the abbot Flann, the son of Egan; and the same year Dermot the anachorite died.

* Annals of the Four Masters.

† Ibid. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 767.

957. Died Martin, the anachorite.*
965. Died Dubhscuile O'Manchan, anachorite and director of Glendalough.†
970. Died the abbot Crunnmael.
971. Died the abbot Ailioll.
972. Died the abbot Coirpre O'Corra.
977. The Danes of Dublin plundered this town and abbey.
982. The Ostmen again laid Glendalough waste.
983. The three sons of Kearvall Mac Lorcan preyed and plundered the termon lands of St. Keivin; but through the immediate intercession of that saint, they met their merited fate, and were all slain on the day they committed the sacrilege.
984. Glendalough was again plundered and destroyed.
985. This year the same tragedy was repeated.
1004. Died the abbot Fogartach, who was also abbot of Saigir.
1012. Glendalough was again burnt by the Danes.
1016. A similar act of barbarity was perpetrated in this year by the Danes of Dublin, under the command of Sitric, the son Amhlaoimh.
1020. The city of Glendalough was reduced by fire to a heap of ruins.
1030. The abbot Flann O'Kelly, died in pilgrimage at Clonmacnoise; and in the same year, Teigh, the son of Lorcan, lord of Hy Kenselagh, died in pilgrimage at Glendalough.
1031. Died Conaing O'Carvair, archdeacon of Glendalough, a pious and charitable man.
1041. Died Moelbrighde O'Maolfinn, anachorite and bishop of Glendalough.
1045. Died Cathusagh O'Cororan, comorbo f St. Keivin.
1050. Died Guaire O'Manchan, priest of this abbey.
1061. This city and its churches were consumed by an accidental fire.
1068. Died the abbot Cionaodh, the son of Muireadhy.
- 1071 and 1084. This city with its churches was consumed by an accidental fire.
1095. Brehan O'Manchan, comorb of St. Keivin, and a celebrated judge, died of the plague; in the same year the abbey was destroyed by fire.‡

* Annals of the Four Masters. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 767.

† Ibid.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 768.

1098. Dearbhgall, the daughter of Teige Fitzpatrick, and mother of Muirheartach O'Brien, died in pilgrimage in Glendalough.

1006. Died the abbot Toole O'Cathail.*

1008. Died Eochy O'Fothadain, priest, elder, and anachorite, and the same year died Celeach O'Caomhoran.

1126. Died Aedh O'Modan, who was styled bishop of Glendalough.

1127. The abbot Giolla, Comhgail O'Toole, was slain by the people of Fertuathal.

1128. Giolla Patrick O'Cathail was killed at Glendalough, by the inhabitants of Leinster.

1153. Died the abbot Dunlang O'Cathail.

1162. Laurence O'Toole, who was descended from the princely founders of this abbey, and had from a very early period of life governed the same, was advanced to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin; and Thomas O'Toole, his nephew, succeeded to the abbey, after which the archbishop made a grant of lands to this house.

1163. The abbey was destroyed by fire, and the house of St. Keivin was consumed.†

1166. Benignus was abbot, and this year we find him a subscribing witness to the charter granted to the priory of All Saints, Dublin.

Laurence, the abbot, was a subscribing witness to the foundation charter of the abbey of Ferns.†

1173. Earl Richard de Clare, earl of Pembroke, king Henry's lieutenant in Ireland, granted to Thomas, his clerk, the abbey and parsonage of Glendalough, and the lands and dignities thereunto belonging, and situate in the city, with the churches and lands without the town.†

1176. Glendalough was plundered by some English adventurers.

1177. An astonishing flood ran through this city, by which the bridge and mills were swept away, and fishes remained in the midst of the town.†

1179. Pope Alexander III. on the 13th of May, confirmed to Malchus, bishop of Glendalough, the whole of that city and its appurtenances, saving only to the abbot all his rights.‡

* Annals of the Four Masters. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 769.

† Annals of the Four Masters. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 769. Monast. Angl. vol. ii. p. 1040. lib. voc. Crede mihi. fol. a. chap. 20. Harris's Collections. Leinster Annals.

‡ Lib. nig. Arch. Dublin. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 769.

A. D. 1192. 3d Henry I. Thomas was abbot, to whom John, lord of Ireland, granted this abbey and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in the lands of Fortiner, Maginiens, and Umail, contiguous to the city; and in the lands of Wickinglo, Kelmolible, Fredmoghe, Glendali, Bastologa, Achadh, Carrachanenow, Carrigeen, Ibarnoli, Cullen, Kilbritton, Kilmacu-buodan, Backnaferi, and Crocklomfechan; in the land of Arkelo, Balini-neilin, Corrocochil, Cellbicksige, Kilmodien, Kilfinnagi, Kelunredi, Kilcas-savell, Criochan, or Croughane Mountain, Kencuvett, and Achadh Crua-chain; in the land of Ukensellig, Kellachadh; in that of Magdalbaig, Teghunbeochaire; in the land of Umerachage, the moiety of Umail, to wit, Lisueheusen, Kilmanache, Ballytarsna, Donenachmore, and Munesul-chodlud; the moiety of Loclech, to wit, Raffin, Armacrenan, and Clundar-chad; in the land of Uffalan, Balmentlane, Drumdadwen, Radegan, Kate-rach, Aabrone, Kilkellmoli, and Tregmoho, in Aresua; in the land M'Gille-holmoch, Tregdeloge, Kelagerne, Glonmuner, or Glinmalur, Dergin Kel-makaberne, and Kilmahenoc: in the town of Udenoghta, Kilbescopsillan, Ballnideran, Kelbelet, Achadbudi, Dunaide, Balliniroe, Kilinake, Rattisal-lech, Dunmaloen, and Kilmaluger; and all the lands of Umirgill, Ballin-dadcussa, Helmmolan; Hatinlachna, Ballindaly, Kilbodane, and Kullugarton.*

1197. Thomas was abbot.†

1214. King John, by patent dated 30th of July, granted to the archbishop of Dublin, and his successors, the episcopal see of Glendalough, and the lands thereunto belonging, together with the abbey; reserving to Thomas, the abbot, his tenement, to wit, half a cantred, he to hold the same during life from the archbishop.‡ Confirmed by patent, dated 6th October, 1216.

1228. Earl Richard de Burgo, king Henry the III'd's. lord deputy in Ire-land, granted to Thomas, his clerk, the abbey and parsonage of Glendalough, together with all its appurtenances, lands, and dignities, situate within and without the city, in pure and perpetual alms.§

1308. The great power of the barons of England having banished Pierce de Gaveston, the king's special favourite, from the royal presence, he was

* Harris's Collections, vol. i. Charter dated 21st May.

† Lib. niger Arch. Dublin. Harris's Collections, vol. i.

‡ King, p. 143. Monasticon Ang. vol. ii. p. 1048.

§ Bermingham Tower. Harris's Collections, vol. i.

sent into this kingdom lord lieutenant; and the next year, in order to conciliate the affections of the English, he attacked the O'Birnes, gave them a total defeat, and rebuilt the castles of Mac Adam, and Keivin, cut down and scowered the pass between Castle Keivin and Glendalough, in despite of the Irish, and then made his offering at the shrine of St. Keivin.*

1398. In the summer of this year, the English forces burnt and destroyed the city of Glendalough.†

The ruins of this abbey (being the first which a traveller perceives), are situated in the bottom of the vale, and consist of two buildings, parallel to each other, (the larger one on the south being the church), on the east end of the abbey is an arch, of extremely curious workmanship; the columns on the sides recede one behind the other, and are very short, but do not diminish; the capitals are ornamented in a singular manner, most of them with human heads at the angles, and dragons or other fabulous animals at the sides; the heads have much the appearance of those in Egyptian sculpture, with large ears, long eyes, and the tresses of the hair straight; the ring stones of the arch are indented triangularly, in imitation of the Saxon architecture, and in some parts human heads and other ornaments are within the triangular mouldings. On the removal of some heaps of rubbish from under the ruins of this arch, a few stones beautifully carved were found, many of them belonging to the arches, and some of them to the architrave of the window; the architrave is twelve inches broad, and a pannel is sunk, ornamented lozenge-wise, and an ovelo forms the lozenge, with a bead running on each side; the centre of the lozenge is decorated on one side in bas-relief, with a knot delicately carved: the other with a flower in the centre, and mouldings corresponding to the shape of the lozenge. The half lozenge, at the bottom of the pilaster, in one is filled with a bas-relief of a human head, with a bird on each side pecking at the eye, and the other by a dragon, twisting its head round, and the tail turned up between its legs into the mouth. Here is another stone, apparently the capital of a column; two sides of it are visible, both are ornamented with a patera, but each side in a different manner; one consists of a flower of sixteen large leaves and fifteen smaller ones, relieved the eighth of an inch, and the other of six leaves branching from the centre, with another leaf extending between their points.

* Pembridge's Annals.

† Annals of the Four Masters.

In describing the other ruins of this desolated city, (which appears to have been built in an elegant style of Grecian architecture,) we in some measure outstep the bounds originally prescribed, in which monastic dwellings were alone included; but their contiguity to the abbey, which we have just now quitted, induces us to proceed to the next erection, called the **CHURCH of the TRINITY**. It stands on a rising ground north of the abbey; and, as the inhabitants say, was dedicated to the Holy Trinity; in the front of this church is a circular building, upon a square base, which evidently was intended for a belfry, a sufficient space being left for the rope to come down. Hence let us come to the **SEVEN CHURCHES**, for which Glendalough has been for many centuries remarkable, and for which it will be celebrated, even when the vestiges now remaining are no more.

The entrance to the area on which these churches stand, is on the north-east side, through the ruins of a gateway, sixteen feet six inches in length, by sixteen feet in width; the arches, which are still entire, are nine feet seven inches wide, and ten feet high, and the ring stones of mountain granite are the full depth of the wall: the outside arch is composed of twenty-four stones, and the inside one of twenty-seven, which are two feet six inches in depth.

The cathedral church ranks as the first, and owes its origin to St. Keivin, by whom it was dedicated to the patron saints of the abbey. It measures forty-eight feet in length, and thirty in width; on the south side were three small windows, and at the east end was an arch seventeen feet six inches wide, behind which was another building, thirty-seven feet six inches in length, by twenty-three feet in width, with a beautiful window at the east end; on the north are two small ones, and one on the south, with a door three feet eight inches wide, communicating to a small building of sixteen feet by ten. The door of the church is seven feet four inches high, three feet six inches wide at top, and three feet ten at bottom; the jambs are composed of four courses, and a lintel at top, over which is a discharging arch; the stones are the entire depth of the walls, with a reveal cut at the inside of the door, which appears to have turned on pivots; holes are cut for bars across, and iron cramps and bolts appear in some places; several courses of this building are of hewn stone, as well as a kind of pilasters, which project, from the ends of the wall to the front and rear, and measure

two feet six inches in width; the wall of the building to the east, within these is detached, and has the appearance of a more modern style.

Under a small window at the south side of the choir, is a tomb of free-stone ornamented, and in the cemetery stands a round tower one hundred and ten feet high, uncommonly well built, and in fine preservation, the roof alone having suffered by time; at the bottom it measures fifty-two feet in girth, and the walls are four feet thick.

The remains of several crosses may still be seen amongst these ruins, and that situated in the cemetery of this church particularly merits notice, being one entire stone, eleven feet in height.

St. Keivin's Kitchen (its vulgar appellation) was undoubtedly one of the seven churches, and is now almost entire, having suffered alone in the ruin of a window, the only one in the church; this was placed about eight feet from the south-east angle, and was ornamented with an architrave elegantly wrought, but being of free stone, it was conveyed away by the neighbouring inhabitants, and brayed to powder for domestic use. The area of the church measures twenty-two feet nine inches by fifteen, in height it is twenty-feet, and the walls are three feet six inches in thickness; at the east end is an arch five feet three inches in width, which communicates to another building ten feet six in length, by nine feet three in width, on the north side of which is a door two feet two inches wide, which communicates with another chapel of the same length, and seven feet nine inches in width; each of these buildings has a small window in the centre to the east; the walls are three feet thick, and both measure twelve feet in height. The foundation, with two or three courses of the building, is laid of cut mountain grit; the door is six feet eight inches high, two feet four inches wide at top, and two feet eight inches at bottom; most of the stones run through the entire thickness of the walls; the lintel is five feet eight inches in length, by eleven inches and an half in depth, and a rude cornice projecting about five inches, and measuring four feet ten inches long, by six inches in depth, is worked out of the same stone. A round belfry rises from the west end of the church; the entrance into it is through a square hole in the cove of the church; over which, between the cove and the roof, is a large space open to the belfry, that received its light from a small window. The height of this tower is about forty-five feet; the roof, both of

the church and tower is composed of thin stones, very neatly laid, and with a very high pitch: the ridge of the roof is about thirty feet above the ground, and the double building in the rear is only twenty feet. Having ascended the roof of the building, we discover a groove cut in the east end of the larger building, which shews that this was not the original tower, but much higher and narrower than the former; indeed the walls of the double building are separated from those of the larger, and, though undoubtedly very ancient, yet the inferiority of the materials and workmanship, evidently shew that this work was posterior to the former, and erected by much less skilful builders.

Our Lady's-church, the most westward of the seven, and nearly opposite to the cathedral, is now almost in ruins, but from the door-way and the few remains of the walls, it appears to have been built with more knowledge of the art than the other buildings. The door consists of only three courses; the lintel is five feet six inches in length, and fourteen inches and an half in depth; the door is six feet four in height; two feet six in width at top, and two feet ten at bottom; a kind of architrave is worked round the door six inches broad, and in the bottom of the lintel an ornament is wrought in a cross, resembling the flyer of a stamping press.

The walls are carried up with hewn stone, in general of a large size, to about the height of the door, and the remainder are of rude mountain rag-stone, but laid incomparably well. At the east end was an arch of hewn-stone, exactly similar to that of the cathedral.

The Rhefeart, literally the sepulchre of kings, is famous for having seven princes interred within its limits; in this church is the tomb of M'Mthuill or O'Toole, the ancient chieftain of the country, with the following inscription in the Irish character:

Jesus Christ

Mile Deach Feuch corp Re Mac Mthuill.

See here the resting place of the body of King M'Thuill,
who died in Christ 1010.

Many others of this family are said to have been interred here, where a stone cross, elegantly carved, is still preserved.

Priory of St. Saviour, commonly called the Eastern-church. Of this building little can be said, the foundation only remaining; but about twelve years since, a quantity of stone, remarkably well wrought, was discovered

here ; and on removing an heap of rubbish, the collection of many centuries, two clusters of columns were found, with curious emblematic decorations, which had supported a great fretted arch, composed of the before-mentioned stones, which lead to the discovery.

The Ivy-church, is situated somewhat to the westward, and has large breaches in the walls, long since overgrown with ivy. Nothing worthy of remark can be found in this building, which is entirely unroofed.

Teampull-na Skellig. Situated in the recess of the south mountain, was the ancient priory of the rock, and was also called the Temple of the Desert, both expressive of the Irish appellation.

The celebrated bed of St. Keivin, on the south side of the lough, is a cave hewn in the solid rock, on the side of the mountain, exceeding difficult in ascent, and terrible in prospect, for it hangs perpendicular over the lake, at an alarming height above the surface of the water. At a small distance from his bed, on the same side of the mountain, are to be seen the ruins of a small stone building, called St. Keivin's Cell.

We shall now bid adieu to this illustrious seminary, which, in the language of a late eminent writer, "was once the luminary of the western world, whence savage septs and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion." The romantic shape of the surrounding mountains, (many of which are covered with a fresh spring of wood, and others, which though of a surprising height, retain the liveliest verdure almost through the year) added to the winding form of a very fertile valley, which terminates in a lake of considerable extent, encreases our veneration : in a word, on a review of such a scene, "to abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses ; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from us and from our friends be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground, which has been dignified by wisdom or by virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose piety will not grow warmer as he treads the ruins of Glendalough."

The catalogue of its bishops is extremely incorrect ; it has been so long united to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, that the names of its bishops are

seldom to be met with in history, the following account of them is the best to be obtained.

Bishops of Glendalough.

1. St. Coemgene or Keivin, resigned about	-	612
2. Molibba, or Libba, succeeded	- - -	612
3. Aidan.		
4. Ampadan.		
5. Dungall M'Baithen died	- - -	899
6. Cormac Mac Fitzbran	- - -	925
7. Gilda na Naomh I.	- - -	1085
8. Cormac O'Mail	- - -	1101
9. Aedh O'Modan, styled bishop of Glendalough	-	1126
10. Gilda na Naomh II.	- - -	1152
11. Kinad O'Ronan, seated here about	- - -	1166
12. Malchus, alias Macrobius	- - -	1179
13. William Piro, seated herein	- - -	1192

CHAPTER XV.

Priory of Holy Trinity, commonly called Christ-church.

INVOLVED in darkness and obscurity, in vain we search for the origin of our religious foundations; the improbabilities and fictions of monkish legends are often our only evidences, and we are too frequently obliged to adopt the palpable anachronisms of such writings, in the place of documents and chronological certainty.

On the present occasion, we are fortunately relieved from these difficulties, by the testimony of a venerable record, the Black Book of Christ-church, which informs us, that about the year of our Lord 1038, Sitric, the son of Ableb, or rather Anlif, the Danish prince of Dublin, gave to Donat, bishop of that see, who died in 1074, a place where the arches or vaults were founded, to erect a church to the honour of the Blessed Trinity.

Ware, Harris, and other antiquaries, who have mentioned these circumstances, give us the extract without subjoining any elucidation, which, however, it seems to call for.

From the practice of these ages, we know that it was usual to build small oratories, and to arch that part in which the shrine of the saint, or other sacred deposite was placed.* The stone roofing prevented accidents from fire, and at the same time preserved a reference to those cryptical monastic cells, then held in veneration. When a large edifice was constructed, as was particularly the case at Cashell, these ancient vaulted oratories were religiously preserved, and were looked on as indubitable proofs of the antiquity and holiness of the church. From this explanation and instance, a doubt cannot be entertained of these arches being the foundation of an ancient oratory, and which the donations of Sitric enlarged, and furnished with convenient and necessary offices; for so the words “sufficenter ad ædificandum ecclesiam cum tota curia” are to be construed and interpreted.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 147. Du Cange's Glossary, voce Volutio.

The father and grandfather of Sitric died on their journey to Rome, the fashionable tour of those days, and Sitric seems to have been actuated with the same love of religion, which so eminently distinguished his family. Additional credit is derived to this record from the times of Sitric and Donat synchronizing; so that it may be assumed as certain, that the church was begun about the period now assigned.

The grants of Sitric were not many, as his territory was circumscribed, and lay mostly on the sea coast; but he bestowed on them the lands of Bealdalech or Baldoyle, Rechen and Portrahern, with their villains or bondmen, cows, and corn; Donat also built an episcopal palace contiguous to the church.

The religious of this community were secular canons, not tied to the observance of strict monastic rules, or belonging to any of the cenobitical orders; yet they were a sort of monks lax in discipline, and bound to such regulations as the bishop prescribed. On the advancement of Laurence O'Toole to the see of Dublin, in A. D. 1163, he made them canons regular of the order of Arras, a branch of the Augustinians.

Nothing memorable has survived of this monastery before the arrival of the English in this kingdom.

The obituary belonging to Christ-church supplies us indeed, with the names of some of the priors, as John, who died on the 26th of March, Fulk, who died on the 17th of June, John Toppe, who died on the 6th of January, and John de Gronya; but their ages are uncertain.

A. D. 1170. Gervaise was prior, and Marian sub-prior.*

The white book of Christ-church informs us, that when earl Richard Strongbowle, as it calls Strongbow, with Robert Fitz-Stephen, took Ballybaghill, there was a very powerful man in those parts, named M'Goghdane, who fought for four days with the earl, and slew many of his men; but at length was taken and put to death; after which the earl, with the advice and consent of Robert Fitz-Stephen, bestowed Ballybaghill on the Holy Trinity, as also Portraghen and Kinsali.

About the same time, the earl gave the lands of Hamund Fitz-Torkail

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 149. Reg. of Christ-church.

† Ibid.

to find lights for the holy rood and the church of the Holy Trinity, which lands were those of Kinsali before mentioned.

A. D. 1172. This year king Henry the Second made his public entry into Dublin. Archbishop Laurence being extremely attentive to the rights and liberties of the church; he particularly obtained from the king a confirmation of the rights and liberties belonging to this priory, in as full and ample a manner, as the archbishop had endowed them with before the arrival of the English.

A. D. 1174. The king confirmed the grant to Hamund Fitz Torkail, and his heirs, of the lands of Kinsali; under the condition of paying annually 200 marks, to find lights for the holy rood.*

This year the prior, granted to Andrew Brun, the lands of Kyllastra, now Killester, he paying thereout annually on the feast of Saint Michael, forty pence sterling and a pair of slippers. Witness, Simon, abbot of St. Thomas.*

1175. The prior renewed his former grant to William Brun, paying annually, on the altar of this church, half an ounce of gold, and a pair of boots for the prior.

1176. The prior granted to the same the lands of Quillestra, at the rent of an ounce of gold, payable annually on the altar of this church, and a pair of boots for the prior, together with the tithes of that land, and of all other lands he might acquire. Witnesses, Lawrence, archbishop of Dublin, Thomas, abbot of Glendaloch, Gervaise, the prior, Marian, sub-prior, and Christin, the sacrist.*

This year earl Richard granted to them the lands of Kinsali to find lights for this church; he died of a cancerous sore in his leg, and was interred in this church, within sight of the holy cross.†

A. D. 1177. The prior Gervaise died on the 12th of August.

Same year, John, earl of Morton, granted to them the carrucate of land, which Richard de Tuit held near the church of St. Kevin, without the walls of the city, and Martell's holding near the said church.

1178. H — was prior.

1179. Malchus, bishop of Glendaloch, on the inspection of the charter,

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 149. Reg. of Christ-church.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 150. Lyttleton's Life of Henry II. Vol. III. p. 278. Dub. Edit. Obituary, Archives of Christ-church.

by which Raymond le Gross had granted the church of Kilcolyn, to the canons of the Holy Trinity, instituted them into the said church, reserving the church to Robert de Cork for his life, on paying one pound of incense on the feast of All-Souls yearly.

A. D. 1180. Alexander of Chester gave to this priory his ground in le Pulle-street, without the city walls, in the parish of St. Bridget; this is now called Ship-street. The prior and canons, in return, granted to him the brotherhood of the church in all benefices and alms, for the health of his soul, his body to be there interred; that is, they were every week to say three masses for his soul, and the souls of his forefathers. Witnesses, Joseph, chaplain of St. Bridget's, G. chaplain of St. Martin's, A. dean, &c.*

This year Fitz-Aldelm, Miles Cogan, called in the record, Gogane, and Fitz-Stephen, brought from Armagh, and bestowed upon this church, a stone altar, and the most holy staff of Jesus, which St. Patrick used to carry in his hands. We find in Ward's History of the Bishops, that after the death of Maurice M'Donald, archbishop of Armagh, in the year 1134, Nigel M'Aid usurped that see, taking away with him, (says St. Bernard in his Life of Malachy,) the ornaments of the church, such as the text of the Gospels which had belonged to St. Patrick, and a staff covered with gold, and set with precious stones, called the staff of Jesus; in such reverence were these reliques held, that whoever possessed them was esteemed the rightful possessor of the see. The history of this celebrated staff, as delivered by Joceline, is briefly this; St. Patrick, moved by divine instinct, or angelic revelation, visited one Justus, an ascetic who inhabited an island in the Tyrrhene sea, which is part of the Mediterranean sea on the coast of Tuscany, a man of exemplary virtue and most holy life. After mutual salutations and discourse, he presented the Irish apostle with a staff, which he averred he had received from the hands of Jesus Christ himself. In this island were some men in the bloom of youth, and others who appeared aged and decrepit; St. Patrick conversing with them, found that those aged persons were sons of those seemingly young: astonished at this miraculous appearance, he was told, "that from their infancy they had served God, that they were constantly employed in works of charity, and their doors ever open to the traveller and distressed; that one night a stranger, with a staff in his hand, came to them, whom they accommodated to the best of their power;

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 150.

“ that in the morning he blessed them, and said, I am Jesus Christ, whom
 “ ye have always faithfully served, but last night ye received me in my
 “ proper person ; he then gave his staff to their spiritual father, with direc-
 “ tions to deliver it to a stranger named Patrick, who would shortly visit
 “ them ; on saying this, he ascended into heaven, and left us in that state
 “ of juvenility in which you behold us, and our sons, then young, are the
 “ old decrepit persons you now see.” Joceline goes on to relate, that with
 this staff our apostle collected every venomous creature in the island, to the
 top of the mountain of Cruagh Phadruig, in the county of Mayo, and from
 thence precipitated them into the ocean.

These tales were traditional among the Irish from the early ages and ante-
 cedent to the time of Joceline, who wrote A. D. 1185, for we find them in
 Henry the monk of Saltroy, who flourished about forty years before that
 period. Superstition, thus finding an easy assent from the credulity of
 mankind, wonderfully exalted the power of, and excited the veneration
 due to such reliques, so that we need not wonder at the notice taken of
 them in the records of this church.

But to return to our annals.

A. D. 1181. The grant to William Brun was renewed at the rent of forty-
 pence, payable annually at the altar of this church, with certain slippers for
 the use of the prior. Witnesses, John, archbishop, and Christian, the dean.*

A. D. 1185. A synod was held in this church, Albin O'Molloy, abbot of
 Baltinglass, at this synod, preached a very long and laboured discourse on
 the continence of the clergy, wholly unfavourable to those who came from
 England and Wales into this country, and severely censured them for having
 by their ill examples, vitiated and injured the before unattained probity and
 innocence of the clergy of Ireland ; Giraldus Cambrensis made a sharp reply,
 and a disagreeable contention ensued between them.

A. D. 1186. Pope Urban the Third published a bull confirming the pro-
 vincial constitutions of archbishop Comyn, made this year ; those constitu-
 tions have been published by Sir James Ware, in the life of this prelate.

The possessions belonging to this church are thus enumerated in a bull
 from the same pope, viz. the church itself of the Holy Trinity, with those
 of St. John, St. Michael, St. Brigid, and St. Michan, a mill near the bridge,

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 761.

and an orchard; another orchard near the church of St. Patrick, and a third near the new foss; the lands adjoining the church of St. Brigid, with those of Rochen, Port Rechan, Rattichillen, Kinsali, Trianchochair, Triancillidalia, Lesluan, Killester, Duncuanach, Glassnoiden with its church; Magunna, Collduleg, Fereni, Avilenu, Cluamcain with its church; Kalgach, Telechany, Cellingunlevin with its church; Celtuccu, Raithsalchan, Telachna Episcopi with its church; Dromninag, Feramnochagan, Lethtigmalu, Tirodran, Ferannucharan, and Ferannuroulb. No person should presume to exact tithes of the tillage or cattle for their own use; their church was to be an asylum; they were to choose priests for their churches, and present them to the ordinary, who was to commit to them, if fitting, the cure of souls; the priests to have their stipends in offerings, or otherwise; when a general interdict was laid, their church doors were to be shut, their bells to be silent, the excommunicated to be driven out, and mass to be celebrated in a low voice; they were to have freedom of sepulture, saving the mortuaries due to those churches from whence the bodies came.

A. D. 1190. R—— was prior.*

A. D. 1194. All the foregoing possessions and privileges were confirmed to them, by a bull of Pope Celestine the Third.

A. D. 1195. Columban was prior, and Patrick sub-prior.

A. D. 1200. Sir John de Courcey gave the lands of Inislochaculin, Lescumalsig, Ganimor, and a moiety of Ballymeriedunan. Witnesses, John, archbishop, and Henry, prior of Lilisluba.

Ranulph Uteral granted a house, twenty feet in front, which had formerly belonged to Elias Fitz-Phillips, and extending to the land of William Gormond.

Philip de Nugent gave two acres of Lispobel, and in the village of Lispobel half an acre, adjoining his mansion near the river, on the west side, to build an house on, with the depasturage of his entire holding of Lispobel; and Amori de Nugent gave an acre of the land of Main near Kinseli, which Roland Hackett held.†

Johanna countess of Pembroke, for the health of the souls of her father earl Richard, and her lord, William Mariscall, bestowed on the priory a moiety of the tithes of the church of Killcallen for the support of one canon in that church to say masses for their souls; another moiety she gave to

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 151. Register.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 152. Register.

the canons to buy linen for their use ; reserving the perpetual vicarage to her chaplain, Walter, during life, he paying five marcs of silver annually to the canons, and supporting all other expenses out of his portion.

About this time John the archbishop of Dublin, confirmed the grants made by William Mariscall, earl of Pembroke, Isabella his wife, and Raymond le Gross, to this church,* and king John confirmed all their possessions, viz. the place where the priory is built, the donation of Sithric ; Bealduleck, Rechen and Portrahern, the donation of M'Deasden ; Marduba, the donation of Donogh, the son of Donald le Gross ; Clonchen, the donation of Ruad, the son of Donald, king of Leinster ; Kealgallen, the donation of Sigrhoc, the son of Thorkill ; Demruvhing, the donation of — ; Darthealskeis : the donation of Gillachrist, M'Muhahis, &c. ; Tiradran, the donation of the Ostmen ; Tudressa, the donation of Dermath, the son of Imarchadan, king of Leinster ; Trachmatry, the donation of earl Richard ; the ground opposite the church, the donation of Gillacornuda the wealthy ; the church of Saint Michan, with the ground on either side of it, the donation of Bassolian Gormelach ; the churches of St. Michael, St. John, and St. Paul, the donation of Gillamitchell the son of Gillamurry ; the church of St. Brigid, the donation of earl Hasgall ; and all the lands in his parish, which from ancient times had belonged to the church of the Holy Trinity, the donation of Seger ; with sach, toll, them, in-fangtheft and out-fangtheft.†

A. D. 1202. The following writ appears in the Black Book : William Mariscall, earl of Pembroke, justiciary of Ireland, to William Grace, seneschal of Leinster, greeting, R. de Castlemartin having impleaded the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity of certain chapels belonging to the church of Kilcullen, which they hold by the donations of our ancestors, We command you to postpone that plea till our arrival in Ireland, and that you protect the lands, men, and possessions of the said prior and canons.

Hugh Hosey granted a parcel of land, extending from the high road leading to Finglass up to Athudamas, and about the last place to Arduearnaid as far as the valley near Kilmolidoid, and so to the Avon Liffey, and Cumoynagal ; and also a free burgage opposite the stone portal on the said river.‡

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 151, 2, 3. Register of Christ-church. King, p. 289.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 153. Register.

‡ Archiball's Monasticon, p. 153, 154. Register of Christ-church.

A. D. 1204. Patrick the sub-prior exchanged with John, archbishop of Dublin, all the rights the prior and canons had in the town of Porrachelyn, and the island of Lambay, for Tilach, Dromin, and Bollyochegan, and one carrucate in Theolock.*

A. D. 1206. John Harol granted an annual pension of a marc, half of which was paid by Ralph White out of some ground in the parish of St. Werburgh, the other half from ground held by Richard Fitz-Savari in the Parish of St. Audoen. A dispute which had long subsisted between Elias Cumin, and the canons, was compromised by the mediation of the archbishop and the abbot of St. Mary's. The contest arose concerning the lands between Portmarnock, the Grange, and the town of Kinsali, all in the county, and diocese of Dublin, which Elias held in fee of the monastery.

It was agreed that the lands should be measured and equally divided, the part contiguous to the Grange to the monks, and the other near Kinsali to be enjoyed by Elias and his heirs.

A. D. 1209. William de Grace was prior. We find in the register of the abbey of St. Thomas, that G——, prior of Duvelyn, was a subscribing witness to a deed with W.—— bishop of Glendelach.

A. D. 1212. Roger was prior.

John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin, was interred in this church, under a marble monument, on the south side of the choir, which he had repaired and enlarged.†

Richard, lord of Castlemartin, in the barony of Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, granted the chapel of Castlemartin, with its appurtenances, and six acres of land, with half an acre of arable, and the same of meadow, to the priory of Christ-church. Witnesses, William, prior of Konal, and O——, prior of Kilkenny.

A. D. 1214. The prior sued the abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, for the tithes of Crenach, Balliokeran, Tyodran, and Andrew Harang's town, in the parish of Kilcullen; the court of delegates decreed possession to be given to the prior, but the abbot, with some of his monks, opposing the sentence, they were excommunicated.

A. D. 1215. Henry de Hereford gave to the prior an annual rent of two shillings, issuing from the lands of Coutherau, held by Ralph de Landaff.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 153, 154. Register of Christ-church.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 154. Register of Christ-church, Ward's Bishops, p. 315.

A. D. 1216. Raymond de Karrew granted the church of Stacklorgan, with the advowson, and the land round it called Athnekyl.*

Milo le Brett, for the health of his soul, and the souls of his lord, Hugh Tyrrill, and his sons Roger and Richard, granted to them the commonage of his wood of Maynclare, and allowed them to take timber from thence sufficient for building or repairing their church or houses, and for all necessary occasions. He gave also two acres of land, held by William the miller, lying between the road and Cammoc, one messuage and some fields near the old canal, with allowance to them to feed their swine in the wood without pannage.

The same year, Pope Innocent the Third granted to them a bull to protect their property.

A. D. 1218. Andrew Brun, and Richard de Bedeford, granted a piece of ground 114 feet in breadth, and 120 in length, near the river Liffey, at the north end of the bridge, to build a church thereon to the honour of St. Saviour.

This year R—— was prior, when William de Estam made them a grant of five acres of land adjoining their estate.*

A. D. 1219. Robert de Grendun granted the advowson of the church of Galmorstown, and the archbishop approved of their erecting the church of St. Saviour, they making a proper provision for the chaplain thereof.†

A. D. 1220. Henry de Loundres, the archbishop, granted them, at the yearly rent of three marks, the lot of ground which Gilbert Comin held, to build a gate thereon, at the entrance of the priory; they to keep a perpetual anniversary of his obit.

Same year Adam de Stanton granted two carrucates of his land of Kilbrenin, twelve acres excepted, with the church, mill, &c. and all the tithes of the land, on condition that they erected a cell, and kept some of their canons resident there. This grant was witnessed by Hubert, prior of Athassel, in the county of Tipperaray.

The same year Philip de Norwich granted them his land in Ostmantown, (or Oxmantown,) paying the rent it was subject to.‡

A. D. 1226. Thomas de Cauntelene, with the consent of Agnes his wife,

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 154. Register of Christ-church.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 155. Register of Christ-church.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 155. Register of Christ-church. Ward's Bishops.

granted the church of Martre, and of Adunele, and the moiety of his church of Dunebacht, or Counebacht, and all the ecclesiastical benefits of such lands as he might afterwards obtain. Witness, Master Daniel, prior of St. John's without Newgate.

Sometime after, with the same consent, he granted two burgages, with twenty-four acres of land in the town of Adunele.*

The same year the prior complained to the Holy See, that W. archdeacon of Dublin, with some other persons, had possessed themselves of the tithes, lands, &c. belonging to the church of Rathbarnam, and of right the property of this priory. The Pope Honorius the Third, issued his bull to the priors of St. John, and St. Thomas, Dublin, and the prior of Kunal, to adjust that matter.

A. D. 1227. G——, bishop of Ardfert, granted to this priory, all the ecclesiastical rights, and benefits arising from Duloy, and Kiliniterevith.

A. D. 1229. Pope Gregory the Ninth, granted to them a bull to protect their rights and privileges.

A. D. 1230. Roger appears to be prior this year; he was prior in 1212, and died on the 10th day of November, but the year is not known.

Same year, William of Glesnevin, and Juliana his wife, granted to the prior and canons, 34 acres in the lands of Kinsali. The same year Turphin, the brother of Christin, patron of St. Nicholas, Dublin, granted to them a lot of ground in Sutors-street, thirty-seven feet in front, and in depth twenty-four. Note, it is indorsed on the original deed, that this tenement was at the east of the church of St. Nicholas.†

The same year Geoffry de Tureville made them a grant of thirty shillings yearly, out of the lands possessed by Maurice de Strigul on the Strand; two marcs of which he assigned to the priest, who should daily say mass, at the new altar of the blessed Virgin, for the health of his own soul, and those of his friends; and he moreover freed this charitable grant from the tax called landgable, amounting to two shillings and sixpence.

A. D. 1233. In this and the following year, pope Gregory the Ninth issued several bulls in favour of the prior and canons.

A. D. 1234. Lord Gilbert de Yvet, granted to them all that lot of ground on which the great Stone-hall was erected, with the solarium, and cellar, near

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 156, Register of Christ-church.

† Ibid.

the river Liffey, reserving the annual rent of a marc to Vincentius Maniwrench, and his heirs.*

A. D. 1235. Robert was prior; the next year he granted to Robert Pollard, citizen of Dublin, a lot of ground in Castle-street, in Lormeria, at the yearly rent of four shillings. Witness, Gilbert de Livet, mayor of Dublin. The Loriners, or Lorimers, are small working smiths, that make bits for bridles, spurs, and such like small ware, of which there is a company in the city of London.†

Robert Pollard having bequeathed to the prior and canons a stone-house and appurtenances, formerly the dwelling-house of Adam Fitz Simons, citizen of Dublin, the brethren of the hospital of St. John without Newgate, and the executors of the said Pollard, laid claim to it: Luke, then archbishop of Dublin, decreed between the two parties in 1236, that Pollard's will should be carried into execution, and that the prior of the Holy Trinity should pay to the prior, and brethren of St. John's, twenty shillings, and to the sick in the said hospital, half a marc annually for ever, and that the prior and canons should pay the yearly taxes on the said house.

The same year Walter Fitz Yvon granted to the prior and convent, a certain lot of ground, within the city walls, and in the parish of St. Nicholas, containing in front eighteen feet, and in depth seventy-two feet, they paying yearly a pair of white gloves. It is indorsed on the original deed, that in the year 1335, Thomas Faulkoun, currier, held in his possession, the said ground then built upon.‡

A. D.—. The prior Philip granted to Letitia, daughter and heiress of Ralph de la More, that lot of ground belonging to the Priory, situate in the Parish of St. Audoen, and adjoining the river Liffey, in perpetuity, at the yearly rent of eighteen shillings and four-pence. Witness, Robert Pollard, mayor of Dublin; Philip F. Stephen, and Adam Rudipack, provosts.

The said prior Philip died November 10th, but the year is uncertain.

A. D. 1240. Luke, the archbishop, decreed, that the church of Rattefernan, and all its tithes, should be the sole and separate property of the archbishop of Dublin; the prior and canons receiving thereout annually twelve marcs, without cure of souls: but that the said prior and canons should enjoy the tithes, great and small, of the two towns of Balliorder, and of the town

* Ibid.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 156. Blount's Law Dictionary.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 157. Regsiter of Christ-church.

called, Ballymachanchi, as also of the lands of Bally-dowinchi, in the name of the said twelve marcs.

A. D. 1242. The said archbishop granted them the tithes of all his beasts, that should be taken in his forests in the mountains.

The same year Robert de Stanford was prior.

A. D. 1244. Pope Innocent the IVth granted a bull confirming to them the churches of Clunkein, Killeun, Kilbekenet, Telach, Balliscaden, Rathfernan, Kilculy, Dunaueth, Kildenel, and Drumsalin, with their appurtenances.

A. D. 1247. Richard Blundus of Ulster gave to the prior, Robert, three carucates of land in Clonskallan, and Clonnarry, for the souls, &c. at the yearly rent of five marks; the prior released to Richard two-hundred pounds, which he had recovered against him; the prior to find a canon to say mass in this church for ever, for the soul of the said Richard, and his predecessors; and moreover, that the prior and canons should find for the said Richard, his two servants, and three horses, sufficient entertainment, whenever, and as long as, he might choose to tarry with them; and they also gave to him ten marcs in money, agreeing to hold the said lands by the service of one archer, when called upon by the lord paramount of the soil. The same year he further granted the third part of the whole land of Clonkellan, which is in the territory of Naas, and of right to him belonging.

The same year, Cecilia Nangle, on the payment of the sum of four marcs, released, to the said prior, and did for ever quit claim to the lands of Feren-costhereth; and Nicholas Labouch granted an acre of land lying between Kilmachmoynan and the moor of Ruffan, with half an acre of Turbury in the said moor. At the same time Raymond Labanks granted the tithes of his lands in Fingal, called Clonn Seniguanacht.*

A. D. 1248. Roger de Chiltune granted the lands of Belliardor, lying between the lands of the lord Richard de St. Michael, and the lands of Adam Forester, paying yearly in his name, to the heirs of Baldewin Tichet, three marcs, and to the said Roger and his heirs, a pair of white gloves. Witnesses, John Fitz-Geoffry, lord justice of Ireland; Robert de Sandelove, justice itinerant; William Wellward, chancellor; Walter de Wellesley, S — abbot of St. Mary's; John de la Ware, mayor of Dublin, &c.†

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 158. Register.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 158. Register, tria feuda militum.

The same year, Geoffry de Mareys granted three knights fees* in Cunnoch, with all their appurtenances and privileges, sack and sock, toll and theme, infangtheft and outfangtheft, &c.

The same year they obtained an exemplification of the charter given by king Henry II. Witnesses, John of Taunton, canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and bishop of Kildare, Geoffry of Turvill, archdeacon of Dublin and bishop of Ossory, S. and N. abbots of St. Mary's, and St. Thomas, and the lord — Walens, preceptor of the Knights Templars.

Robert, prior of this church, and Nicholas de St. Edward, prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, on the Saturday before the feast of St. Simon and Jude, this year, did enter a mutual agreement of friendship, and to assist and defend each the other and their properties on all lawful occasions. This writing was drawn up in due form, sealed and witnessed.†

A. D. 1249. Pope Innocent the Fourth, by his bull directed to John, bishop of Kildare, gave orders to him to settle by arbitration, a dispute between this priory and the priory of Lanthony, in Monmouthshire in South Wales, concerning certain tithes, &c. The same Pope, that year directed his bull to the archdeacon and chancellor of the diocess of Dublin, to settle and adjust a dispute between the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity, and Hugh Tyrroll knight, concerning the possession of certain lands, tithes, debts, and other matters.‡

A. D. 1250. King John having granted to this priory, the cantred of Occonach, or Conach, with the castle thereof; king Henry his son, granted in exchange, three carrucates of land, and a mill with the appurtenances, in the lordship of Balliscadan, and also the homage, and services due by Robert de Passelowe, William Fitz-Mik, and Andrew Passelowe, from their holdings in the said town land; and also one carrucate, and twelve acres of land, which Walter le Blund and his partners held in the same town-land; and a carrucate which William Fitz-Gilleberan, and four acres also which Matthew Christin held there, the said lands being extended to thirty librates; the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to receive the moiety of the profits of the said lands, the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity receiving

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 158. Register, tria feuda militum.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 158, 159. Register. ‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 159. Register.

however the tithes, which they ought to receive, as due to the said priory, and all the expences necessarily attending the collecting of the said rents.*

The prior covenanted, the same year, with Margery Comyn, that she should hold and enjoy, during her life, all the lands of Kinsali, paying to her yearly, in the abbey of St. Augustin, Bristol, one hundred shillings legal money of Ireland.

The same year, Richard Tyrrell, for a fine of ten marcs, released to the prior, all the claim that he had to two carrucates of land in Grange-Gorman; and Henry de Pencoyt, released to the prior, and did for ever quit claim to the church of Killengli, that is, Kilcullen.†

For the amusement of the reader, we shall give the following, extract of an inquisition, held, and taken at Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, this year before nine respectable men, five of the clergy, and four of the laity. They found that father John came to Kilcullen aforesaid, accompanied by his two brethren, Sir Nicholas the chaplain, and father Elias, with his cousin Milsander; that they lived there for eight weeks, at the expense of the prior, which amounted to ten shillings; that Sir Nicholas, and Joan, maid to father John, were scandalized in the neighbourhood for holding a criminal conversation, and, to suppress the tongue of scandal, John squandered of the prior's substance, the full sum of eleven shillings; and John took away with him a quantity of linen yarn, value five shillings; and half a stone of wool, value ten-pence; and that Sir Nicholas gave six fleeces of wool for a fat pig for his supper; that the said John and Nicholas, by their threatening speeches, and by depriving the servants of their necessary victuals and support, occasioned an hindrance to the tillage of eight acres of land, and a bullock of the value of five shillings was lost through neglect; that John lent a cart to Henry Talloun to carry a mill-stone, and gave him a piece of iron, value two-pence, endamaging the prior to the value of ten-pence; that on the feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, the said John, being moved by malice, did refuse to assist the parish priest in the church, by which two pounds of wax, value sixteen-pence, was lost; and that Nicholas carried away with him divers articles to the value of twelve-pence.‡

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 159. Register.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 159. Register.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 160. Register.

A. D. 1252. John was prior this year; when Henry Penkoyle, for the fine of one-hundred shillings, released to him the advowson of the church of Kilcolyn, called, before the arrival of the English, Killengly, afterwards Penkoyle, and then Kilcolyn.*

A. D. 1254. This year the prior and canons complaining that the dean and archdeacon of Cashell, with some other clerks of that diocess, and of Dublin, and Leighlin, had injured them in their lands, possessions, &c. pope Innocent IV. issued his bull to the bishop and dean of Leighlin, to hear and determine the matter; and the following year his successor, Alexander the Fourth, issued another bull to Hugh de Mapilton, bishop of Ossory, to the same purport.†

This year, Luke, archbishop of Dublin, who had formerly repaired the church, was interred here, in the same tomb with his predecessor.

A. D. 1258. Alexander Noke surrendered to the prior this year the lot of ground that he held from him in Gilmaholmog-street, near the church of St. Michael, and for which the prior engaged to pay him yearly two shillings and a pair of gloves, or in lieu thereof one penny.

The same year, Slany, the widow of Gillepatric, butcher, granted to Ralph Cook a lot of ground in the parish of St. Brigid, containing in front twenty feet, and extending backwards to the river of Polls; paying thereout yearly to the prior and canons of this church twelve-pence.‡ Witnesses, Peter Abraham, mayor; Simon Unred, and Thomas Wrench, bailiffs.

A. D. 1260. Robert was prior.

A. D. 1263. A great dispute arose between this priory and the city of Dublin, concerning the tithe of fish of the river Liffey, William de Gran being then prior.§

A. D. 1279, 8th. Edward I. William de Gran continued prior, and was chancellor of Ireland this year.

A. D. 1280. Adam de la More was prior.

A. D. 1281. The prior Adam sued Adam de Helmeswelle, and Mabell his wife, for two marcs rent out of Ballyardour.

A. D. 1283. On the 11th of January, certain of the Scotch nation, to retaliate upon some of the citizens, for doing them some injury, set Skinner-row on fire, which communicating to this church, destroyed the steeple and chapter-

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 160. Register. † Archdall's Monasticon, p. 161. Hanmer, p. 201.

‡ Ibid.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 161. Register. King, p. 290.

house, with the dormitory and cloisters. It is recorded, to the honour of the citizens on this occasion, that they agreed to make a collection sufficient for repairing the priory, before they would repair their own dwellings, which had suffered by the said fire.*

A. D. 1289. Richard, bishop of Lismore, by an instrument, dated on the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, granted forty days indulgence to whoever should hear mass from any canon of this church, or say the Pater noster, or an Ave Mary for the benefactors of it; and Nicholas, bishop of Cloyne, made the said grant.†

A. D. 1281. William, bishop of Clonmacnoise made a like grant, with the bishop of Lismore; as did Matthew, bishop of Ardagh: the prior, Adam de la More, in Hilary Term this year, recovered from Richard, son of Nicholas Taafe, four hundred acres of land in Killergy, with twenty marcs costs; see the priory of Kilmainham, ad annum 1284.

He died August the 12th, but the year is uncertain.

A. D. 1294. John of Oxford was prior.

A. D. 1295. The temporalities of this priory were seized; the chapter having proceeded to elect an archbishop without obtaining the royal license; but they were restored April 7th this year.

A. D. 1296. John of Oxford continued prior.‡

A. D. 1298. Adam de Balsham was prior.

A. D. 1300. Henry le Warre of Bristol was elected prior January 31st.

This year a final and amicable agreement was made between the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity, and the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral, which was strengthened by the common seal of each chapter. The principal heads of it were, That the archbishop should be consecrated and enthroned in Christ church; that each should be called, cathedral and metropolitical; that Christ-church, as being the greater, the mother, and the older church, shall have the precedence in all rights and concerns of that church; that the cross, mitre, and ring, of every archbishop, in whatever place he died, should be deposited in Christ-church; and that each church should have their turn in the interment of the bodies of their archbishop, unless otherwise ordered by their wills.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 161. Pembridge's Annals. Ward's Bishops, 553, 576. Register. King 328.

† Ibid.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 162. Register. Ward's Bishops, &c.

A. D. 1303. Thirty-first Edward I. A license was granted, dated the 14th of May, to the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity, to send brother Henry de Cork, one of their canons, throughout the kingdom, to collect alms for repairing their church, and priory.*

A. D. 1305. The prior demised, for the term of five years, from the feast of St. John the Baptist, to Mathew Martell, and Walter Martell, clerks, all the tithes great and small, belonging to the church of Kyldonell, together with the chapel and houses thereunto belonging, at the yearly rent of ten marcs, over and above all taxes and charges whatsoever. Thomas de St. John, Knt. Reginald Brown, Alexander Travers, Miles Crinan, and Walter Fitz-Walter, being their sureties.

1306. The prior Henry le Warre, and the canons, certified to the king, Edward I. that they had elected Nicholas le Boxeler archbishop.†

1307. Henry le Warre continued prior; he died December the 14th, but the year is not known.‡

A. D. 1308. A great scarcity happening this year, and the prior being in want of corn, and of money to purchase it, sent to the provost of the city, John le Decer, a pledge of plate, to the value of forty pounds; but he returned the plate to the prior, with a present of twenty barrels of corn.§

A. D. 1310. Philip the clerk, was indicted for secreting himself in the church of the Holy Trinity by night, and breaking open a chest, in which were deposited the alms given for the relief of the Holy Land, and carrying away the greater part of the money; and also for breaking open a coffer in the said church, belonging to John de Exon, and taking books thereout to the value of ten shillings; and at the same time despoiling the image of St. Catherine of part of its ornaments. Philip appeared, and pleaded that he was a clerk, and could not answer; the jury, however, found him guilty of the felony.

A. D. 1311. Henry de Pencoyl, granted to the prior the advowson of the church of Kilcolyn, in the county of Kildare.

A. D. 1312. Philip de Pencoyl sued the prior for the said advowson; the prior answered, that William Mareschall, earl of Pembroke, with Isabella his

* Archdall's Monasticon. p. 162. Register. Bermingham Tower, Patent Roll, 31st. Edward I.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 162. King, p. 330.

wife, and Reimund le Gross, had granted this church of Kilcolyn to the priory of the Holy Trinity; and that at several meetings, the lords of Pencoyl had confirmed the said grant; thereupon Philip granted his confirmation, dated February the 15th in perpetuity. Witnesses, Richard Lawless, provost of Dublin, Nicholas Golding, and Thomas Hunt, bailiffs.*

1316. On the feast of the vigil of St. Edmund the King, a violent storm of rain and wind threw down the steeple of this church.† John Pococ was then prior; as he was the year ensuing, which was remarkable for the scarcity and dearness of provisions of every kind.‡ Pococ died on the 3d of August, but the year is unknown.

1320. Hugh le Joevene, otherwise Squitton, was prior.

1325. In the month of June this year, Hugh resigned his office, and Robert de Gloucester succeeded him.

1329. On the 29th of September, Robert was appointed baron of the exchequer, and died in the beginning of April 1331: the temporalities were then seized into the king's hands, but they were delivered up again to the superior on the 20th of the same month.§

Roger Goioun, or Goyowna, was the next in succession.||

1337. On the 6th of July Roger was deprived, and the temporalities were from thence to the 3d of October in the king's hands. Roger died August the 4th, but the year is not ascertained; and Gilbert was elected prior.

1341. Gilbert was prior this year; and died November the 3d, but the year is unknown.

1344. Simon de Lodegat, or Ludgath, one of the canons, was elected prior; he died on the 6th of September, but the year is unknown.||

An old parchment of the acts of the priory, of this year, informs us, that a pair of shoes was bought for the prior at the price of five-pence.

1347. Robert de Hereford was prior; he died on the 20th of October the following year, and Stephen de Derby succeeded him; and on the 21st of December, 1349, he was appointed vicar-general to the archbishop.**

1357. John Bale was prior.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 163. King, p. 330.

† Robert Ware. Pembridge. Register.

‡ Ibid.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 163. Register.

|| Ibid.

** Archdall's Monasticon p. 164. Register.

1362. The archbishop John de St. Paul was interred in this church; of which he had built the choir.

1365. Stephen de Derby was prior. See the abbey of Abbingdon in the county of Limerick.

1377. The prior Stephen died the 27th of July.*

1380. It was enacted by Parliament, that no mere Irishman should be suffered to profess himself in this priory.

1381. John Beck, citizen of Dublin, by his last will bequeathed to this priory the sum of ten pounds. Probate of his will.

1383. Robert Lokynton was prior.

1390. Maurice, earl of Kildare, was interred in this church.

The same year it was agreed between the prior of the Holy Trinity, and the priory of Lanthony in the county of Monmouth, that the prior of the Holy Trinity should pay to the other prior four marcs annually, in perpetuity, for the tithes of the lands of Ryn, and some other parcels of land about Balliscadan, which Almaric de St. Amand held from the king.

And the prior did also recover from Philip, rector of the church of St. Stephen of Ballaird, sixty acres of land in Toberston, alias Ballintober, near Ballowre, with costs amounting to the sum of ten marcs.†

On the 29th of August, this year, the archbishop of Dublin remised and released to this church an annual payment of five marcs, which his predecessors had received for proxies; in return for which, a yearly commemoration was appointed for him, with an office of nine lessons.

1395. On the 25th of March, four Irish kings, after having performed their vigils, and heard mass, received with great solemnity the honour of knighthood at the hands of King Richard II., in the nineteenth year of his reign, in the church of this priory, having been properly instructed by the earl of Ormond, and habited in robes suitable to their dignity; they were afterwards entertained by the King at his own table.‡

A. D. 1397. The prior, Robert Lokynton, died August the 9th, and was succeeded by James de Redenesse.

1404. John was prior.

* Obituary of Christ-church. Lodge's Peerage, vol. i. p. 24.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 174. Ware's Bishops, 334.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 165. Harris's Ware, v. ii. p. 185. Register.

1405. The citizens of Dublin made a descent into Wales, and there did much mischief; they brought away the shrine of St. Cubins, and placed it in the church of this priory.

1409. The prior James de Redenesse died 17th of October, when Nicholas Staunton succeeded him.

1414. John Cely, bishop of Down, erected and consecrated an altar to the blessed Virgin Mary on the north side of the choir, without the door, and granted forty days indulgence to each of the canons who should celebrate mass, and devoutly pray at the said altar.

1426. On the 2d day of May, the archbishop, Richard Talbot, reduced the proxies annually paid by this priory, from the sum of five marcs, to two and an half.

A. D. 1438. The prior, Nicholas Staunton, died May the 15th, and was succeeded by William Denys.*

1444. William was prior; for Thomas Chambyr of this city, vintner, brought an action this year against William Lynton, one of his canons, and Anne White, iddle woman. This expression bears the same import as gentlewoman.†

1450. In the twenty-ninth year of the reign of King Henry the VIth, a parliament was held in this church.

On the 19th of February, the same year, William the prior was one of the sureties for Michael Tregury, appointed custodee of the temporalities of the archiepiscopal see of Dublin.

1452. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, countess of Ormond, a sister of our congregation, says the obituary of Christ-church, died on the 6th of August.

1453. The custodee of the manor of Tassagard and the town of Ballichire, were granted to Michael Tregury, archbishop of Dublin, for paying thereout to him one annuity of twenty pounds a year, as his predecessors were heretofore accustomed to have.‡ This grant is dated the 9th of May, in the thirty-first year of the reign of king Henry the VIth.

On the 14th of March, 1456, leave of absence was granted to the said Michael Tregury, archbishop of Dublin, notwithstanding the statute in that case made and provided: and in March, 1457, a further

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 265. Obituary and Register. Harris's Ware, v. ii. p. 189. Ware's Bishops. Harris's Collection, v. 4. † Ibid.

‡ Harris's Collection, v. iv. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 165. Obituary.

leave of absence was granted to him, to go abroad as often as he pleased,* notwithstanding the statute aforesaid.

1459. William Denys, the prior, died the 12th of October, and was succeeded by William Lynton, the sub-prior.†

1461. This year was rendered remarkable by a tempest, which was so very great, as to destroy the east window of the priory; the stones of it broke to pieces several coffers, in which were deposited, the jewels, reliques, ornaments, and vestments of the altar; as also the writings and muniments of the church; the damage done to the prior and canons was very great; many charters were left scarcely legible, and particularly a foundation charter of king Henry the II^d, which could not by any means be read: the prior applied to the barons of the exchequer to enroll such of their deeds, as were not wholly destroyed, and leave was given accordingly.‡

1463. The king granted to the priory a pension of twenty shillings yearly, out of the fee farm of the city of Dublin.

1466. Philip Bellew, who had been mayor of Dublin in the year 1455, bequeathed to the church of the Holy Trinity, a cope of cloth of gold.§

1467. In the seventh year of king Edward the IVth. the parliament passed an Act, declaring all grants, &c. made by the king, or by Henry the VIth, to be null and void, without prejudice, however, to the grant made to this priory in the year 1463.||

1471. The prior being unjustly sued in the King's Bench, by a person of the name of William Begge, did, to avoid the losses and vexations attending the said suit, without the consent of the canons, seal in a tavern, a lease to Begge, of the manor of Dromsallen, in the county of Louth, for the term of sixteen years, at the yearly rent of four marcs; the value of which manor was ten pounds per annum, herth-yields, customs, tithes, and other profits not included; and the said Begge and his wife had enjoyed the same for ten years. It was enacted by parliament, in the 11th and 12th years of king Edward the IVth, that the prior of the Holy Trinity might repossess himself of the said manor, as the aforesaid lease was made by coercion of suit, and so much under the real value, and the said suit was thereby also declared null and void.*

* Harris's Collection, v. 4. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 165. Obituary. † Ibid.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 166. King, p. 329. Harris's Collections, v. ii. p. 312. Idem.

§ Ibid. || Ibid. * Archdall's Monasticon, p. 166. Harris's Collections. Register.

1472. John Walton, abbot of Osney, near the University of Oxford, was consecrated archbishop of Dublin, which he afterwards resigned.

1474. The prior, William Lynton, resigned, and was succeeded by Thomas Harrold.*

1477. Twentieth of May, in the 17th year of Edward the IVth, a writ of protection was granted to John Walton, archbishop of Dublin: and on the 10th of February, 1478, a like writ was granted to the said John, archbishop of Dublin, and to the earl of Kildare, and others, on account of their journey to England to the king, on affairs of state.†

1480. William Lynton, who had lately been prior, died on the 5th of October.

1486. On the petition of Thomas the prior, the king, Henry the VIIth, did, on the 1st of October, grant to the priory an annual pension of twenty pounds sterling, out of the fee farm of the city.

1487. Lambert Simnell was crowned king in this church, after a sermon preached by John Payne, bishop of Meath. He was a Dominican friar, and consecrated bishop of that see in 1483: the crown made use of on this occasion, was borrowed from a statue of the Blessed Virgin, that stood in the church of St. Mary les Dames.

1488. The prior Harrold, a man of an excellent reputation, died the 28th of February, and David de Winchester, the sub-prior, was elected in his room on the 5th of March following.‡

1493. On the 28th of August, David the prior endowed this church with a master and two choiristers.§

1497. The city of Dublin granted to all persons that should come to visit any shrine or relique in this church, liberty from arrests, and other molestations.||

1498. David de Winchester having worthily governed this priory during the space of nine years and ten months, died on the 11th of January, and was interred in this church. He was a grave and learned man, and a great benefactor to the priory, exclusive of the foundation before mentioned.

He was succeeded by Richard Skyrret, one of the canons.

In the archives of Christ-church is a letter to the said Richard, of

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 166. Harris's Collections. Register.

† Harris's Collections, v. iv. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 166, 167. Ware's Annals. ‡ Ibid.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 167. Obituary, Ware's Annals. Harris's Collections, vol. ii. || Ibid.

indulgence and plenary pardon for all sins, however enormous, for his contributing to the crusade; it is dated 1482, and signed David O'Fallon, deputy of the order of friars minor, and on the seal, Gaurdian de Yoghill.*

1499. Died John Savage, who had been mayor of Dublin in the year 1493; he bequeathed to this church two vestments of purple velvet, with a cope of the same.

A. D. 1504. Walter Fitzsimons, archbishop of Dublin, on his going into England, delivered, according to custom, his crosier into the custody of the prior, Richard Skyrret, a man of consummate prudence.†

1506. On the 1st of November, Gerald, earl of Kildare, made an offering in this church of two vestments of cloth of gold of tussy.‡

1512. The same earl built St. Mary's chapel in the choir of this church.§

A provincial synod was held here in the month of September, but the canons which were then ordained are lost. Ware's Annals.

1513. The said earl died on the 11th of September. In his last will he bequeathed his best gown of cloth and purple to make dresses for the priests; he also bequeathed to the prior and canons the town of Caparaw with its appurtenances, for the support of the canon who should celebrate mass for the health of his soul; and pray for the soul of Thomas Plunkett (sometime justice of the Common Pleas) and the souls of all the faithful.

A yearly commemoration, with an office of nine lessons, was appointed for the earl.§

1517. On the 17th of January died the sub-prior, Thomas Fych, a brother of the society, and sometime a student of Oxford; this church is much indebted to his learned labours; he wrote the White Book, and probably the obituary of the said church.||

1518. The prior, Richard Skyrret, died on the 5th or 13th of March, and was succeeded by William Hassard, a canon of this church.¶

1521. The archbishop, William Rokeby, died on the 29th of November, on which day he sent for the prior, and delivered into his custody the archiepiscopal cross, and other ornaments; and he gave to every one belonging to the priory a piece of silver, at the same time telling them, that it was a testimony of his blessings and prayers.**

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 167. Obituary, Ware's Annals. Harris's Collections, v. ii.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 167. Obituary. ‡ Lodge, v. i. p. 29.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 168. Lodge's Peerage, v. i. p. 29. || Ibid. ¶ Ibid.

** Ware's Bishops, p. 346.

1526. Nicholas, lord Howth held from the priory the manor of Killester, at the yearly rent of three shillings and four-pence.*

A. D. 1528. During the festival of Christmas, the lord deputy, Pierce, earl of Ossory, was every day invited to a new play, acted by the several corporations of the city, on a stage erected on Hoggin-green, now called College-green; and the priors of St. John of Jerusalem, of the Holy Trinity, and of All-Saints, caused two plays to be acted thereon, the one representing the passion of our Saviour, and the other the several deaths which the Apostles suffered.

1529. Joan St. Leger died this year, and bequeathed to this priory Blackiston in Uriel, now the county of Louth.†

1531. This prior paid 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* proxies to the archbishop.‡

1533. On the 20th of October, George Dowdall, prior of the hospital of St. John of Athirdee, granted, with the consent of his convent, to this priory, in fee, an annuity of ten shillings sterling, to issue out of the lands of Blackistown, in the county of Louth, part of the possessions of the said hospital.

A. D. 1537. On the 8th of April died the venerable Geoffry Fuch, prior of the cathedral-church of St. Patrick's; he gave to this priory twenty pounds in money to assist in the repairs of it; he did many other exemplary deeds to the said church during his life, sufficient to make his obit to be in everlasting remembrance. The prior William Hassard resigned in the month of May the same year, and died the 7th of January following.§

1538. Robert Castele, alias Payneswick, a canon regular of the priory of Lanthony, was installed on the 4th of July.

St. Patrick's staff, that was brought hither from Armagh, as a relique of high estimation, was this year publicly committed to the flames.

The prior of the Holy Trinity always sat as a baron in parliament.

1541. The king Henry the VIIIth by letters patent, dated the 10th of May, changed the priory into a dean and chapter, confirming their ancient estates and immunities, and made Payneswick, who was the last prior, the

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 168. Lodge, vol. iv. p. 54. Note. † Ibid.

‡ Liber Niger, p. 80. § Archdall's Monasticon, p. 169.

first dean; but it is to be remarked, that in some leases of lands, dated the 4th of December, 1540, he is named Dean.

1543. The last prior, dean Payneswick, died this year.*

1546. The tomb of a bishop, who had been many centuries interred, was this year opened, and the body was found whole and uncorrupted, with a gold chalice, rings, and episcopal vestments.†

1548. On Sunday the 18th of November, Charles Roe O'Connor (the great incendiary of Offaly) humbly submitted himself in this church to the lord lieutenant and council, begging publicly, with tears and on his knees, that he might have his pardon, which was granted; but soon after rebelling again, he was taken into custody by the earl of Clanrickard, and suffered death in Dublin.‡

A. D. 1549. Sir Edward Bellingham being called from the government of Ireland, immediately on his departure, the lord chancellor, Sir John Allen, by the king's writ, summoned the noblemen and privy council to meet, that, agreeable to custom, a new governor should be elected; they accordingly met in this church on the 27th of December, and chose Francis Brian during the king's good pleasure, and two days after he took the accustomed oaths in the same church.§

1559. January the 12th, a parliament began to be held in this church, in a room called the *Common-house*, probably the House of Commons; and it is also worthy of remark, that the citizens of Dublin held their assemblies in St. Mary's chapel in this church. See St. Mary's Abbey, anno 1314.

1562. On the 3d of April, the roof and body of the church fell to the ground, by which the ancient monument of earl Strongbow was broken; the masons began to repair the church June the 25th, and the monument was replaced, with that of the earl of Desmond, which was brought from Drogheda.

1585. Maguire, and his captainry were pardoned; but were mulcted in 200 beeves; 100 of which the lord deputy, Sir John Perrot, granted towards rebuilding the walls of this church.||

* Archdall's Monasticon, pa. 169.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 169. Ware's Annals.

|| Archdall's Monasticon, p. 170.

The following Reliques were religiously preserved in this Church:

A crucifix that had spoken twice.

The staff of Jesus.

St. Patrick's high altar of marble, on which a leper was miraculously carried from Great Britain to Ireland.

A thorn of our Saviour's crown.

Part of the Virgin Mary's girdle.

Some of the bones of the saints, Peter and Andrew.

A few reliques of the holy Martyr, St. Clement, St. Oswald, St. Faith, the abbot Brendan, St. Thomas Becket, St. Wolstan, bishop of Worcester, and St. Laurence O'Toole, with the shrine of St. Cubius.*

A List of the Deans of Christ-church.

1. Robert Payneswick was the first dean.

2. Thomas Lockwood, made dean the 1st of December, 1543, and died in April, 1565. He might well be called Blockhede, says John Bale, in his Vocacyon to the bishoprick of Ossory.

3. John Garvey was dean in May 1565; he was made bishop of Kilmore in 1585, and translated to the see of Armagh, in the year 1589; but held the deanery. He died the 2d of March, 1594.

4. Jonas Wheeler, installed the 10th of March, 1594; he was made bishop of Ossory in 1613, and resigned the deanery in 1617. He died the 19th of April, 1640.

5. Randolph Barlow was installed the 26th day of February, 1617; he was made archbishop of Tuam in 1628; resigned the deanery in 1634; and died the 22d of February, 1637.†

6. Henry Tilson was installed the 29th of December, 1634; and made bishop of Elphin in September, 1639, and died the 31st of March, 1655.

7. James Margetson, installed the 7th day of December, 1639; he was made archbishop of Dublin in 1660, translated from thence to Armagh in 1663; and died the 28th day of August, 1678.

8. Robert Mossom was installed the 2d of February, 1660. He was made bishop of Derry, 21st of December, 1666.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 170. Obituary of Christ-church.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 170, 171.

9. John Parry was installed the 5th of April, 1666; he was made bishop of Ossory in 1672; and died 21st of December, 1677.

10. William Moreton, installed the 24th of December, 1677; was made bishop of Kildare in 1681. Whilst king James the Second resided in Dublin, he had mass celebrated in this church, by Mr. Alexander Stafford, a secular priest of the county of Wexford, who was made dean of Christchurch, and a master in the High Court of Chancery: he officiated also as chaplain to the royal regiment, and was killed at the battle of Aghrim, the 12th of July, 1691; but in 1690, the bishop resumed the deanery, and held it till 1705, when he was made bishop of Meath, and died the 21st day of November, 1715.

11. Welbore Ellis, installed the 12th of November, 1705; he was made bishop of Kildare; from which time the deanery has been held in commendam with that bishoprick. In 1731, he was translated to Meath, and died the 1st of January, 1733.

12. Charles Cobbe, dean of Ardagh, was made bishop of Killala and Achonry in 1720; translated to Dromore in 1726; was made bishop of Kildare, and was installed dean, the 17th of March, 1731, and translated to Dublin, in 1742. He died the 12th of April, 1765.*

13. George Stone, made bishop of Ferns in 1740, from the deanery of Derry; made bishop of Kildare, 19th of March, 1742, and installed dean the 15th of June, 1743; removed to Derry in 1745, and from thence to Armagh in 1747. He died the 19th of December, 1764.

14. Thomas Fletcher, dean of Downe, was made bishop of Dromore in 1744, translated to Kildare in 1745, was installed dean the 28th of June, 1745; and died the 18th of March, 1761.

15. Richard Robinson, consecrated bishop of Ferns in 1759, made bishop of Kildare in 1761, and translated to Armagh in 1765. Created lord Rokeby of Armagh 1777, and died there.

16. Charles Jackson, consecrated bishop of Ferns in 1761, made bishop of Kildare, and dean of this church in February, 1765.†

17. Lewis Jones, consecrated bishop of Kilmore in 1774, made bishop of Kildare and dean of this church in 1790.

18. Hon. Charles Lindsey, consecrated bishop of Killaloe in 1803, made bishop of Kildare and dean of this church in 1804.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 171. Life of St. Patrick.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 171. Beatson, vol. ii.

CHAPTER XVI.

Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

WHERE the cathedral of St. Patrick is erected, John Comyn, who was in the year of our Lord 1181, consecrated archbishop of the see of Dublin, demolished an old parochial church, which stood in that place, (and was said to have been founded by St. Patrick about the year 448), and in the room of it, built and endowed this ancient and then fair building, and dedicated it to that saint, in the south suburbs of the city, about the year 1190; in which he placed thirteen prebendaries, which number were afterwards increased to twenty-two, of whom three were added, by Richard Ferings, archbishop of this see.

A. D. 1192. A grant of certain lands was made on the 24th of July, in the fourth year of the reign of king Richard the First, by John, earl of Morton, lord of Ireland, to the said John Comyn, the archbishop.*

A. D. 1193. On the 21st of June, a more full grant of the said lands was made by the said earl John, to the said John Comyn.†

1195. An. 7th Richard the First, a further grant of confirmation of said lands, and of certain churches in the gift of Eve his countess, was made by the said John, lord of Ireland, to the said archbishop.‡

1213. In the fifteenth year of king John's reign, Henry de Loundres or the Londoner, was made archbishop of Dublin § He devoted the church of St. Patrick, which was collegiate in its first constitution, into a cathedral; "united," says John Alan, who was archbishop of Dublin in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, "with the cathedral of the Holy Trinity in one spouse, saving to the other church the prerogative of honour." He constituted William Fitz Guy the first dean of it, and appointed a chanter, chancellor, and treasurer, with thirteen prebendaries, to whom he allotted lands and rectories, and made them conformable to the church of Sarum.

* Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. i. † Ibid. ‡ Beatson's Political Index, vol. ii.

§ Alan's Registry.

A. D. 1223. Ralph of Bristol, a friar of St. Patrick's, Dublin, was consecrated bishop of Kildare.*

1230. Richard de la Conner was a canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

1233. John of Taunton, in Devonshire, a canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin, was appointed bishop of Kildare.

1271. Fulk de Sandford, successor to Luke, archbishop of Dublin, A. D. 1256, is said to have built a chapel in this church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; it is also said that he was buried here, and a statue set over his monument.

1272. On the 20th of January, in the first year of the reign of king Edward the First, a commission issued giving power to Thomas de Chaddesworth, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to keep and demise all the lands of the archbishoprick of Dublin, during the vacancy of the see. In 1294, he was made archbishop of Dublin.

1284. An. 12th of king Edward the First, John de Saundford, a Franciscan friar, and dean of St. Patrick's, was consecrated archbishop of Dublin.

1297. William de Hotham was dean of St. Patrick's.

A. D. 1306. On the 20th of February, in the thirty-first year of the reign of king Edward the First, a mandate of the king issued, and also of the council, concerning the election of an archbishop of Dublin, by the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, on the death of Richard de Ferings.†

A king's letter was directed to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's for an election of an archbishop to the said see.‡

The like issued to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity.

1308. Richard de St. Martin, was dean of St. Patrick's.

1323. William Rodier, Rodiart, or Rydyard, was dean of St. Patrick's, and in 1330, was one of the justices of the Bench.§

1344. May the 5th, John Burnham, canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin, was made lord treasurer of Ireland.

On the 6th of April, 1362, St. Patrick's church, Dublin, was burned down by the negligence of John, the sexton. In the year 1364, Thomas Minot, archbishop of Dublin, rebuilt part of the cathedral, and the present steeple

* Alan's Registry.

‡ Ibid.

† Archives in Bermingham Tower. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 255.

§ Ibid.

was added to it by the said archbishop, who laid the foundation stone of the same in 1370. He was appointed archbishop of Dublin in 1363.

In an ancient registry of St. Patrick's church, commencing in the year 1367, formerly in the custody of dean Culm, this note was found.

"After the burning of St. Patrick's-church, sixty stragling and idle fellows were taken up, and obliged to assist in repairing the church, and building the steeple, who when the work was over, returned to their old trade of begging, but were banished out of the diocese in 1376, by Robert de Wikeford, successor to Minot; their names are inserted in the Registry at large."

On account of the building of this steeple, the said bishop from thence took occasion to use in his seal, the device of a bishop holding a steeple in his hand.

By a legacy bequeathed by the reverend Dr. John Stone, formerly dean of St. Patrick's, and late bishop of Clogher, a lofty spire was erected on the steeple: and Richard Talbot instituted six petty canons and as many choirsters in this church; which if we consider, the extent or the beauty and magnificence of the structure, is without scruple to be preferred before all the cathedrals in Ireland.*

A. D. 1379. An. 3d Richard the Second, John Colton was elected dean of St. Patrick's; in 1356, and 1374, lord treasurer of Ireland; 1379, he was appointed lord chancellor; one of the lords justices 10th January, 1381, and again by patent in 1381. He was archbishop of Armagh, in 1382, which he resigned.†

1385. William Chalmers, archdeacon of Dublin, was appointed lord treasurer.

1400. Ninth of March, An. 2d Henry the Fourth, a pardon was granted to John Prene for accepting the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin, by direction of the pope, dated at Westminster, in the second year of the reign of king Henry the Fourth.‡ Tested by the king himself.

1403. An. 5th Henry Fourth, a ratification was granted to the said John Prene of the deanery of the cathedral church of St. Patrick, and a pardon for the said papal proviso.§ Inrolled on the patent roll of the 9th of Henry the Fourth, in Bermingham Tower.||

* Harris's History of Dublin, p. 376.

† Beatson, vol. ii. p. 128. Smith's Cork, vol. ii. p. 23.

‡ Archives of Bermingham Tower. Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. iv.

§ Ibid.

|| Ibid.

A. D. 1410. An. 12th Henry the Fourth, the prebendary of St. Columbe of Swords in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, was granted by the crown to John Tanner.*

A. D. 1415. A license of absence was granted to John Prene, dean of St. Patrick's.†

A. D. 1423. 1st Henry the Sixth. The prebendary of Swords was granted by the king to the cardinal Placentino, and a mandate issued, for assigning him a stall in the choir, and a seat in the chapter, and likewise a mandate to the archbishop to admit him thereto.‡

A. D. John Norris was dean of St. Patrick's.

1445. Robert Dyche, archdeacon of Dublin, was made lord treasurer.

A. D. 1480. Walter Fitzsimons, chanter of Saint Patrick's, Dublin, was appointed archbishop of Dublin.

1504. John Allen was appointed dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, on the demise of Philip Norris.§

1509. Thomas Rochford, dean of St. Patrick's, and Richard Eustace, had a pardon from the crown.

1534. On the 3d of April, in the 26th of Henry the Eighth, John Bayley was made a canon, and prebendary of the church of the blessed Virgin Mary of Maynooth, in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin.||

1534. 9th of August, Nicholas Fitz Williams was made treasurer of St. Patrick's; the see of Dublin being vacant.¶

1535. An. 28th year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, Nicholas Allen was made chancellor of the cathedral church of St. Patrick's.¶

1536. An. 29th of king Henry the Eighth, letters patent passed under the great seal concerning the dean and chapter, and other dignitaries of the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin,** the vicars choral of St. Patrick's, made a lease of certain lands to Walter Babe.††

1537. An. 30th Henry the Eighth. On the 5th of April Geoffry Fuch, prior of the cathedral of St. Patrick, died.

Patent Roll in Bermingham Tower, An. 12th Henry IVth.

† Idem. 3d Henry Vth. Harris's Collections, vol. iv.

‡ Ibid.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 215. Bermingham Tower, An. 22d Henry VIIth; this roll is lost, but is entered in Alp. p. 112.

|| Roll's Office. Idem. front.

¶ Ibid.

** Pat. Roll of 36th Henry VIII. front.

†† Idem.

Grant from the crown that the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's need not reside on their respective livings.*

1544. An. 36th Henry the Eighth, letters patent were passed, concerning the dean and dignitaries of the cathedral church of St. Patrick.†

1546. An. 38th Henry the Eighth, on the 8th of November this year, a commission was directed to the lord deputy, Sir Anthony St. Leger, Sir Robert Rede, lord chancellor, and others, to take a surrender of the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's, with the appurtenances, dated at Westminster.‡

1546. On the 8th of January, Edward Basenet, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and the chapter of the same, were surrendered into the hands of his majesty, and on the 16th of January in the same year§ a return on the said commission was made.

The dean and chapter of St. Patrick's made a lease of certain lands to dean Basenet.§

1546, An inquisition was taken concerning Edward Basenet, late dean of St. Patrick's cathedral, in the 1st year of the reign of king Edward the Sixth.||

Same year, an inquisition was taken relative to the lands belonging to the dean and deanery of St. Patrick's.||

Same year, and inquisition was taken, relative to the vicars choral of St. Patrick's.||

Same year an inquisition was taken, concerning lands belonging to the deanery of St. Patrick's.||

A. D. 1546. On the 15th of April, a pension of two hundred marks a year sterling, was granted to Edward Basenet, late dean of St. Patrick's, during life, and also pensions were granted to all the canons, prebendaries, and all other officers belonging to the said cathedral church.**

1546. On the 24th of March, a commission was issued, directed to Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord deputy, and others, for executing of certain instruments, annexed thereto, touching the cathedral church of St. Patrick, and the lands thereunto belonging.††

* Idem. Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. iv.

† Auditor General's Office, lib. i. p. 4, 58, 153. Idem. p. 131.

‡ Ibid.

§ Rolls Office, An. 38th Henry VIIIth front.

|| Chief Rem. Office, No. II. IV. IX. XVII.

and XVIII. Auditor Gen. Office, lib. i. p. 133, 136.

** Roll's Office, Pat. Roll, 1st Edward VIth pa. ps. front.

†† Idem, dors. Idem, front.

1546. On the 13th of March, letters patent passed under the great seal, for assigning the house, site, circuit, and ambit of the little canons, within the close or precinct of the cathedral church of St. Patrick, lately called the petty-canons house, for an hospital, for twelve poor men, and a grant of five pounds a year to each of them.* Dr. Weston, dean of St. Patrick's, had a grant of the first fruits made to him.†

A. D. 1552. An. 6th Edward the Sixth, an inquisition was taken concerning certain lands, belonging to the vicars-choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin.‡

1553. An. 1st. of queen Mary, an inquisition was taken relative to Edward Basenet, late dean of St. Patrick's.§

1553. On the 20th of November, a commission issued for granting to Thomas Moyle, one of the poor within the late cathedral church of St. Patrick, a fee of five marks.||

1554. The like to Richard Baker, with a fee of four marks. Dated the 28th of March.

1554. An. 2d of queen Mary, 10th of April, the like to John Aylmer.

Eighteenth July, the same to Richard Hyelen.

The same year, Thomas Liverous, dean of St. Patrick's, was made bishop of Kildare; but deprived of his see by queen Mary, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy.¶

The dean and chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral had new instructions for their governance sent to them.**

A. D. 1555. A grant was passed in the third year of the reign of king Philip, and queen Mary, for confirming the privileges and rights of the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin; the chapter of which was to consist of a dean, a chanter, chancellor, treasurer, two archdeacons, twenty-two canonical prebendaries, six inferior canons, sixteen vicars-coral, and six choristers.††

The two archdeacons are of Dublin and Glendeloch. The prebendaries are of Cullen, Kilmactalway, Swords, Yago, St. Owens, Clonmethan, Tymothan, Castlenock, Malahithart, Tipper, Monmahannock, Howth Rathmi-

* Aud. Gen. Office, lib. 12. p. 27.

† Ibid.

‡ Chief Rem. Office, No. VII.

§ Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. iv.

|| Beatson, vol. ii. p. 151.

¶ Auditor General's Office, lib. ii. p. 35.

** Roll's Office, Patent Roll. An. 11th Elizabeth, A. D. 1568.

†† Ibid.

michael, Wicklow, Maynooth, Tassagard, Dunlavan, Tipperkevin, Donaghmore in Omayl, and Stagonyl. Of which number the prebend of Cullen is united to the archbishopric of Dublin, and the revenues of the prebend of Tymothan were swallowed up, and became lay fee in the time of Adam Loftus, archbishop, the title still continuing.

A. D. 1560. Alexander Craike, dean of St. Patrick's, was made bishop of Kildare, which see he greatly impoverished.*

A. D. 1562. On the 8th day of July, a commission was issued under the great seal, for collecting of honey, fruit, and other things, within the province of the archbishop of Dublin, for the use of St. Patrick's cathedral, &c.†

A. D. 1563. An. 6th Elizabeth. Letters from the lords of the council of England, to the lord deputy, Thomas, earl of Sussex, concerning certain dues and controversies, touching the cathedrals of Christ-church, and St. Patrick's, Dublin. Dated at Serjeants Inn, Chancery-lane, London.‡

A. D. 1567. Christopher Gafney, prebend of St. Patrick's, Dublin, was consecrated bishop of Ossory.§

A. D. 1567. Lancelot Bulkely was appointed treasurer of St. Patrick's, Dublin.||

The dean and chapter of St. Patrick had a grant of the cathedral made to them.¶

A. D. 1568. A grant of confirmation of the patent made the 15th of June, 1555, to the cathedral church of St. Patrick. The chapter to consist of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, two archdeacons, twenty-two canonical prebendaries, six inferior canons, sixteen vicars choral, and six choristers.**

A. D. 1571. On the 29th of August, an instrument was made, for appointing the church of Inchboyne, in the diocese of Dublin, a prebendary, and annexing the same to St. Patrick's cathedral, by the lord archbishop of Dublin.

* Beatson, vol. ii. p. 151. Rolls Office, Pat. Roll of the 4th of Elizabeth, front.

† Pat. Roll, 11th Elizabeth, front. An. 10th Elizabeth, front.

‡ Auditor General's Office, lib. 4. p. 2, 6, 149.

§ Beatson, vol. ii. p. 153.

|| Ibid.

¶ Ibid.

** Roll's Office, Pat. Roll, An. 11th Elizabeth, back.

A. D. 1571. Nicholas Walsh was chancellor of St. Patrick's, and in 1577, was consecrated bishop of Ossory.*

A. D. 1576. An. 18th Elizabeth, 23d of April, William Gerrard, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, was made lord chancellor of Ireland.

A. D. 1582. On the 31st of May, in the 24th year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, certain indentures were made between Arthur Albye, chancellor of St. Patrick's, and the earl of Leicester.†

A. D. 1612. Thomas Moyne, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, was made bishop of Brefny, otherwise Kilmore.

A. D. 1612. John Rider, dean of St. Patrick's, was made bishop of Kilmalloe.

A. D. 1637. On the 7th of November, a grant was made to the vicars choral of St. Patrick's, for incorporating them into a body corporate and politic, and for confirming them in all their lands in Ireland.‡

The deans and chapter of Christ-church and St. Patrick's had a grant of certain tithes of land made to them, in trust for the respective vicars choral of their cathedrals.¶

A. D. 1660. On the 15th of June, a king's letter came over concerning James Margetson, treasurer of St. Patrick's, who was appointed archbishop of Dublin.¶¶

A. D. 1660. On the 3d of July, William Fuller, was appointed dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.**

A. D. 1666. On the 30th of March, Thomas Seele was made dean of St. Patrick's.††

A. D. 1667. A grant was made of the deanery of St. Patrick's, to the Rev. Benjamin Parry.

A. D. 1690. On the 7th of October, Dr. William King, chancellor of St. Patrick's, was consecrated bishop of Londonderry, on the 9th day of April, 1690, and on the 16th day of February, 1701, was translated from the see of Derry, to the archbishoprick of Dublin, in the place of Dr. Narcissus Marsh, promoted to the see of Armagh.

* Beatson, vol. ii. p. 153.

† Pat. Roll. 18th Elizabeth.

‡ Roll's Office,

Idem, An. 16th Charles the First, 3a ps. front.

§ Auditor General's Office, lib. 34. p. 352.

¶ Ibid.

¶¶ Roll's Office, An. 12th Charles the Second. Idem. An. 18.

** Ibid.

†† Ibid.

A. D. 1695. Thomas Lindsey, dean of St. Patrick's, was on the 2d day of March, this year, consecrated bishop of Killaloe.

A. D. 1696. Dr. Edward Smith was appointed dean of St. Patrick's,* and consecrated bishop of Down and Connor, 2d day of April, 1699.

A. D. 17— . John Sterne was appointed dean of St. Patrick's, and vice-chancellor of Trinity college; on the 10th day of May, 1713, he was consecrated bishop of Dromore; and on the 12th day of April, 1716,17, was translated to the see of Clogher, in the room of Dr. St. George, translated to Derry.†

A. D. 1713. Dr. Jonathan Swift was made dean of St. Patrick's in the place of Dr. Sterne.‡ He was born on the 30th day of November, 1667, and died the 19th day of October, 1745.

A. D. 1722. Theophilus Bolton, chancellor of St. Patrick's, and vicar general of the diocese of Dublin, was translated to the bishoprick of Elphin.§

A. D. 1730. Dr. Edward Synge was chancellor of St. Patrick's.

A. D. 1745. Dr. Gabriel James Maturine was made dean of St. Patrick's.

A. D. 1749. Francis Corbet, D. D. was dean of St. Patrick's.

A. D. 1765. Dr. Isaac Mann was archdeacon of Dublin.

A. D. 1772. Edward Bayley, D. D. was made archdeacon of Dublin.

A. D. 1775. William Cradock was appointed dean of St. Patrick's

A. D. 1785. Thomas Hastings, LL. D. was made archdeacon of Dublin.

A. D. 1794. Robert Fowler, A. M. was appointed dean of St. Patrick's.

A. D. 1795. James Verschoyle, LL. B. was appointed dean of St. Patrick's by the archbishop, dean, and chapter. He was made bishop of Killala in 1810.

A. D. 1795. Robert Fowler was made archdeacon of Dublin.

A. D. 1810. ——— Keatinge was appointed dean of St. Patrick's.

* Roll's Office.

† Beatson, vol. ii. p. 182.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Abbey of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

THIS celebrated religious foundation owes its origin to the Ostmen or Danes, about the year 948, immediately after their conversion to Christianity: although others fondly ascribe it to some of our Irish princes.* Its situation on the north side of the river Liffey, and its contiguity to it, is an additional reason for supposing the Ostmen to be the founders; it was near their great settlement at Dublin, which for a long time was under their power, nor would the Irish have attempted to establish a religious house in the vicinity of foreigners, with whom they were in a state of never-ceasing warfare. At first it was of the Benedictine order, then the most celebrated in the western world; and James was the first abbot, who died on the 11th day of March, but the year is uncertain.†

A. D. 998. Maurice, the second abbot, died the 19th of January.‡

A. D. 1113. Died the abbot Michael on the 19th day of February.§

A. D. 1131. Died on the 10th day of April, the abbot Everard, who was an Ostman.

* The abbot Andrew succeeded him.||

A. D. 1139. This year the abbey was granted to the monks of the Cistercian order.¶

Malachy O'Morgair, who had quitted the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, and retired to the suffragan see of Down, was now legate from pope Innocent the Second, and in great favour with that pontiff. This prelate was particularly attached to St. Bernard, who was a warm admirer of the Cistercian rule; as an instance of friendship to that saint, the legate exerted himself, and some considerable Cistercian establishments were soon made, and as in the present instance, some other abbies were compelled to embrace that rule.

* Pembridge's Annals,

† Ware's MSS. vol. li. p. 151.

‡ Ware's Mon. and Cœnob. Idem, Idem. § Ibid.

|| Ware's Antiquities, p. 144. Annals Mon. B. V. M. Dublin.

¶ Allemande.

A. D. 1149. Died on the 9th day of July, the abbot Andrew; he was succeeded by

The abbot Ragget; who was succeeded by

The abbot Plunket.

A. D. 1167. The abbot Bernard died on the 14th of May; about this time, Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, granted to this abbey the lands of Cluenliff, now called Clonliff, as did Adam Feipo, the church of Santreff, now called Santry, and the church at his castle of Skrine, a barony in the county of Meath, province of Leinster, in which is a village of the same name, distant about twenty miles from Dublin, which he had endowed; he directed that he should be buried in this abbey, where his brother Thomas had taken the habit of the order.*

Gilbert de Nugent bestowed on the monks the church of Desertale, since called Ballicur, or Ballycurris, in the barony of Coolock, county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, and four carrucates of land adjoining.†

A. D. 1174. King Henry the Second, by his charter, dated at Falaise, confirmed to this abbey all grants made to it, antecedent to the arrival of Strongbow and since.

By another charter, this king gave to Ranulph, abbot of Bildewas in Shropshire, in England, this abbey, at the same time enjoining his abbot, monks, and their successors to be subject to the said abbot of Bildewas; he also recites and confirms their lands, viz. Clunliff, Drissich, Rathena, Portmirnock, Glassachet, Murlegan, Donenathbirn, Karreckbrenan, Karreckvecon, Balincatheilm, Culmin, Kilmekesce, Dissertale, Ballibachel, and Ballylughan, with all their appurtenances; and all shipwrecks, that happen on their lands, together with sack and sock, tol and them, infangenthef and outfangenthef, and all other liberties, and free customs.

This charter is dated at Feckenham, and witnessed by Richard de Luci, earl Richard de Strigoil, William Fitz-Andel, butler, Hugh de Lacy, Hugh de Longchamp, William de Stutevill, Hugh de Creissi, and William Fitz-Radulph.‡

A. D. 1182. Leonard was abbot. On the feast of All-Saints this year, Harvey de Monte Marisco, having granted to Robert, abbot of Bildewas, the monastery of Dunbrothy, in the diocese of Ferns, with all its lands, and appurtenances, the said abbot sent thither brother Alan, one of their

* King, p. 381.

† Idem, 382.

‡ Le Neve's Monas. Angl. vol. i. p. 782.

convent, and a discreet lay person, to make proper inquiries concerning it; when they came to the place they found it to be a waste, and desert; whereupon the abbot of Bildewas made a transfer of his grant, to the abbot of St. Mary's, together with the rights of patronage, and of visiting and reforming that abbey.*

A. D. 1184. Milo de Cogan died this year, who, together with William Fitz Andelm, John de Courcey, and Robert Fitz-Stephen, were counsellors to Raymond le Grosse, lord protector of Ireland, in the year 1175; the said Milo de Cogan granted to this abbey, Keadmohenock, with its appurtenances, and fifteen carrucates of arable land in the county of Cork, and one burgage within, and one without the walls of Cork.

A. D. 1185. About this time, John, earl of Morton, lord of Ireland, granted to this abbey a charter of confirmation of the lands of Clonlyff, in which the abbey was situated, with the adjoining plain near the sea of Dryssach, with the chapel of Clonlyff; and the lands, tithes, and other appurtenances of Culmyn; and the lands of Ballymachalmar, with the chapel and lands of Cnocrore; and the lands of Kerrakarochoan, Murlegan, Dovenaghbirin; and the lands of Ratheneas, with the chapel, &c. and the lands of Glassachet, with the chapel, &c.; and the lands of Ballybathall, Ballylughan, and Thetechelchi, with the chapel, and tithes of Ballybachull; and the lands of Portmornock Lisban, and Munmackan, with the chapel of Portmornock, and all its appurtenances, also his burgages within the walls of the city of Dublin, and without; and his burgage in Wikinla;

And also to have a boat on the water of Avon Liffey, to fish, with equal privileges as his own boat. All this to be enjoyed by them quietly, and free of any secular service whatsoever.†

Leonard was then abbot, and this year was witness to a grant made by earl John, to the abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin.‡

A. D. 1187. Simon le Poer confirmed the grant made by Milo de Cogan, and made a further grant to them of sixty carrucates of land contiguous to Cork, in his territory of Munster.§

A. D. 1190. The abbot Thomas died on the 2d day of September.||

* King, p. 381 and 383.

† Idem, p. 378.

‡ King, p. 185. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 125.

§ Idem. 135.

|| Idem. 135.

A. D. 1193. About this time the abbot Dovenald Gilleholmoc, granted to them the lands of Tissock.*

A. D. 1196. John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin, confirmed the grant made by Adam Feipo of the church of Santreff.†

A. D. 1200. Thomas O'Connor, primate of Armagh, confirmed this charter, and moreover granted them the lands of St. Patrick, called Ballybachel. Witnesses thereto, Mart of Cashell, legate; archbishop of Wexford; Christ. of Ossory; John of Leighlin; W. of Glenblac; Sim. of Meath; Ard. archdeacon of Meath; W. archdeacon of Divelin;‡ and Gavin, archdeacon of Glendaloch.§

Reginald, king of the Isles, for the health of the souls of his father Godred and sister Africa, did grant to this abbey a firm and secure peace, whithersoever his power extended.

John, earl of Morton, having ascended the throne of England, did, on the 12th day of October this year, renew their charter in the same terms as the foregoing. Witness, John, archbishop of Dublin.

A. D. 1201. Raymond was abbot.||

A. D. 1202. Leonard was abbot.

A. D. 1203. King John granted them a new confirmation of their charters, dated on the 1st day of May. Witnesses, W. archbishop of York; (Walter de Gray, translated from Worcester, and lord chancellor of England;) John, bishop of Winton; John de Eltham, &c.

A. D. 1205. Died the abbot Leonard, on the 18th day of March.

A. D. 1206. Died on the 31st of January, the abbot Adam.

A. D. 1208. Another confirmation of its charter was granted to this abbot. Witnesses, Richard, bishop of Carlisle, and R. of Durham, viz. Richard March, dean of Salisbury, archdeacon of Northumberland, and lord chancellor of England.

A. D. 1210. Walter de Riddlesford made a release to them of all his right to the lands of Cnockeroid: Hugh (Rufus, an English Augustine, canon) bishop of Ossory; and Maurice, master of the hospital of Kilmainham.¶

A. D. 1214. The prior, and canons of the priory of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, sued the abbot of St. Mary's, for the tithes of the land of Crinagh,

* Ware's MSS. vol. li, and Cœnob.

† King, p. 379.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 135.

§ Ibid.

|| Archdall's Monasticon, p. 136. ¶ Beatson, vol. ii. 153.

and Balliokeran, Tyodran, Arrdrew, and Harangh's town, in the parish of Kilcullin.

The court of delegates ordered possession to the prior, but Radulph, abbot of St. Mary's, and some of his monks, opposing the decree, they were excommunicated.*

A. D. 1215. The abbot Radulph died, July the 27th.

A. D. 1217. The abbot Robert, a man of an holy life and upright conversation, was promoted to the see of Ardagh.†

A. D. 1220. The abbot Stephen died on the 16th day of August.

A. D. 1224. Robert, bishop of Ardagh, died on the 28th of May.‡

A. D. 1226. Margaret, daughter of Miles de Cogan, and wife to Simon le Poer, confirmed the grants made by her father and husband to this abbey, and made a further grant to it of twenty carucates of land, in the cantred of Rosselchir. Witnesses Henry, (de Loundres,) archbishop of Dublin, then legate, and Geffrey de Marisco, justiciary of Ireland.

A. D. 1229. Died the abbot Simon on the 23d of October.

A. D. 1231. Another Simon is mentioned this year, when Luke, archbishop of Dublin, confirmed Feipo's grant of the church of Santreff. The same time Richard de Rupella granted them the whole town-land of Disert. Witnesses Fromund, chancellor of Ireland, and the lord Theobald Butler.

Fœlix O'Ruadan, archbishop of Tuam, was also a benefactor; for we find that he gave them the lands of Achedmore, in Kerry-Locknevarin, with their appurtenances. Witnesses Fidlimid, king of Conaught; Donat, bishop of Elfin; Henry and Nigell, the abbot de Benedictione Dei, of Granard. §

A. D. 1232. Securus was abbot.

A. D. 1233. Roderick O'Connor, with the consent of his brother Fedlimid, lord of Conaught, gave them the town-land of Desert, near Briola in the Theod, which is called Clonvadagh, in Firmany.

This was witnessed by Felix the archbishop; my uncle Fedlimid (the words of the grant) and Alan, bishop of Elphin, who confirmed the grant with the consent of his dean and chapter.

A. D. 1235. Felix O'Ruadan, archbishop of Tuam, resigned his see, and spent the remainder of his days in this abbey; he was a Cistercian monk. He covered the church and belfry with lead, and in 1238 was buried at the

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 136.

† Register of Christ-church.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 136.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 136, 137. Beatson, vol. ii.

foot of the altar, on the left hand. In the year 1718, there was found in digging in the ruins of this abbey, the corps of a prelate in his pontificals, uncorrupted, and supposed to have been this archbishop; his coffin was again replaced.

1236. Died the abbot Securus, who was succeeded by Stephen.*

1240. Died the abbot Walter, on the 26th of November.

1241. Died the abbot Nicholas, on the 27th of August.

1249. The abbot and convent had a suit with the prior of the Holy Trinity; they had also another litigation with Richard de la Corner, canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and bishop of Meath, concerning the tithes of some churches in that diocese; arbitrators were appointed by the pope, who awarded the tithes to the abbey, reserving an annual rent to the see of Meath.

1250. Died the abbot Brian; John Blundus was chosen in his place, but was deprived soon after, and John Walrand was elected; Walrand dying, John Blundus succeeded him.

1265. The abbot Blundus died the 14th of December.

1279. John de Sancto Patricio was prior, and William was steward, or clerk of the kitchen.†

1280. Brian, the second abbot of that name, died the 27th of March.

1285. The abbot John Miller died the 21st of December.

1288. Philip de Troy was abbot.

1290. About this time William de Carra granted to this abbey the lands of Tilchestellan.

1300. Philip, who was still abbot, was at this time in possession of the grange of Portunrenath, in the county of Dublin.

1301. The contention which had so long subsisted between the abbots of Saviniack in France, and of Bildewas in England, respecting the right of filiation of this abbey, was in a general chapter held this year, determined in favour of Bildewas, by means of William de Asburne, then monk and proctor of Bildewas, and afterwards abbot of St. Mary's.

1304. On the 27th of May, this beautiful and noble abbey, with the

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 137.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 137, 838.

church and steeple, were destroyed by fire: at this time it was the repository of the rolls of chancery, which were all consumed to the 28th of king Edward the First, except two rolls of that year, which by the king's writ were delivered to Walter de Thornbury, then chancellor.*

On the 6th of November the same year died the abbot Philip de Troy.

1309. The abbot de Bruyor died on the 23d of June; he had been a monk of Bildewas.

1311. William de Ashborne was abbot.

1314. On Saturday next before the feast of the Annunciation, the abbot Ashborne was admitted a freeman of the city of Dublin, at their assembly held in St. Mary's chapel, in Christ-church; Richard de Wells, mayor, and Richard St. Olave and Robert de Morenes, bailiffs.

1316. On the Monday before the feast of St. Matthias, the earl of Ulster was apprehended in this abbey, by the mayor of Dublin, Robert de Nottingham, and carried to the Castle, where he was long imprisoned; the chamber where he lay concealed was burnt, and seven of his attendants slain.†

1317. John Peacock, the prior of St. Mary's, was attached in his chamber by the under sheriff, Roger Fitz-John, for suffering brother Adam de Callen to harbour certain felons at Clenkeenferta.

1319. The abbot Ashborne died on the 6th of February, and was succeeded by William Payne, abbot of Granard.

1336. David O'Hiraghty, archbishop of Armagh, on the 16th day of August, confirmed to this abbey the benefices that they held in Meath.

1337. The abbot Payne died the 6th of February.‡

1340 Philip Wafre was abbot.

1342. On the 29th day of July, Reginald, abbot of Mellefont, and Henry, abbot of St. Saviour's, with the consent and approbation of the other abbots of the Cistercian order in Ireland, restored the abbot of St. Mary's to his rights over the house of Dunbrody; and in the following year, this right was confirmed by John abbot of Bildewas, at a general chapter of this Cistercian order.

1346. Philip was abbot. On examination and trial had in his government,

* King, 302. Archdall's Monasticon, 138.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 138.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 139.

it was found that this abbey was entitled to receive from every fishing boat entering the harbour of Blowick, near Dalky, in the manor of Carrick-Brennan, and county of Dublin, one of their best fish, herrings excepted; and from every herring boat, a meise of herrings annually.

1347. On the 24th day of January, king Edward the Third granted them an exemplification of their charters.

1349. The abbot Philip having freely and voluntarily consented to find at his own cost and charges, two complete horsemen, and six hobellers, to assist the king's warders at Bree, to protect the country from the ravages of the O'Byrnes, and O'Tothills; the king, on his part agrees, that this act shall not be drawn into a precedent to the prejudice of future abbots.*

1354. Richard Bodenham was abbot.

1356. The said abbot was indicted for robbing William Walsh, abbot of Tintern, and his monks, of six heifers, value three marcs; four cranogs of corn, value two marcs; two cranogs of oats, value four marcs; also of rents belonging to that abbey, to the value of four pounds; and further, that against the will of the said abbot, he forcibly carried off the common seal of the abbey, value two marcs; and by means thereof had alienated churches, lands, and other possessions belonging to that abbey, to the value of one hundred pounds. Richard pleaded that he was a clerk, and the jury acquitted him.

1361. The abbot John Walre died on the 14th of March.†

1363. The abbot Richard sued William and Walter Walfre, the sons of William, for wasting and destroying the lands in Monkstown, which had been demised to them, to the great loss and injury of the abbot and his brethren: the sheriff of the county of Meath was ordered to attack the said William and Walter.

1366. Richard de Bodenham was abbot.

1374. The abbot having been fined in the sum of thirteen shillings and four-pence, for refusing to attend Robert de Ashton, justiciary of Ireland, at a certain conference held between him and the Irish inhabitants of Leinster; the king, on his petition, exonerated the abbot from the fine, it having been imposed contrary to the charters granted to the said abbey by the king and his predecessors.

1381. John Beck, a citizen of Dublin, bequeathed to this abbey, five

* Archdall's Monasticon.

† Archdall's Monasticon.

pounds in money, and two pounds in wax, to be made use of on the festivals of St. Patrick, and St. Augustine.*

1383. The abbot Richard Bodenham died October the 16th.

1384. Stephen succeeded him.

1395. The abbot Stephen Roch was appointed lord treasurer of Ireland.

1410. The abbot Stephen Roch died May the 8th, and was succeeded by Robert Prendergast.

1414. On the 22d of April, the king granted a pardon to the abbot, Robert Prendergast; Edmund Whyther, one of his monks; John Barret, seneschal of the abbey; William White, clerk; and John Purry, Philip Palfryman, Richard Levan, and Thomas Dengrace, four of the abbot's servants, for all felonies, conspiracies, and transgressions of which they had been guilty.†

1415. The abbot received a pardon under the seal, for all intrusions, abatements, &c. committed in his manors of Cunliffe, Drissoch, &c. and in all their possessions in Ireland, and the king remitted all rents and fines then due to him and his progenitors; he also renewed and confirmed all their rights, privileges, and customs.‡

The manor of Carrick-Brennan having been seized this year into the king's hands for divers felonies, extortions, and contempts, committed by the abbot, the king ordered it to be restored.

1428. Died on the 5th of May, the abbot Robert Prendergast.

1431. Stephen Lawless occurs as abbot this year.

1434. On the 4th of May, Nicolas Woder, the mayor of Dublin, accompanied with the citizens, and walking barefooted, visited the churches of the Holy Trinity, and St. Patrick, humbling themselves, and doing acts of penance; they then proceeded to this abbey, craving pardon for their offences, for their attempt to kill their mayor, for violently seizing the earl of Ormond, and committing man-slaughter in the action, and for breaking the doors of the abbey, forcibly rushing in and laying violent hands on the abbot, whom they dragged like a dead corpse, to the gate of the monastery.§

1438. The abbot Stephen died on the 4th of August.||

1439. John Albus, or White, succeeded Lawless.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 140.

† Ibid.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 140.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 141.

|| Ibid.

1442. About the close of this year, the abbot White, in commission with Richard Talbot, archbishop of Dublin, was sent to the king to settle some matters of consequence respecting the kingdom.

1452. James earl of Ormond dying on the 23d of August, was interred in this abbey.

1455. William, son and heir to John, the son of William Fyn Fitz-Rewher, granted to the abbot, on the 10th of July, the manor of Galrothstown, alias Ballinemelack, in the county of Dublin: the following extract shews how it came into Rewher's possession. In the year 1428, Donat Macrath, bishop of Killaloe, granted to William Fin Fitz-Rewher, the manor of Galrothstown, in the county of Dublin, with its appurtenances, to wit, Cloin-hellan, Ballemacmollan, Keeleston, Ballybeg, &c. in exchange for Hamonynston, alias Lisbrecas, in the county of Limerick.*

1461. John the abbot was appointed by a commission dated at Naas, June the 18th, one of the justices and keepers of the peace within the county of Dublin,

1463. The abbot John White died.

1467. Died the abbot John Hancock, who was succeeded by Thomas Younge.

1470. In the 10th of king Edward the Fourth, an act passed for a resumption of all the lands granted by the said Younge from the abbey; and in the 11th and 12th of that reign, there was an act confirming to this abbey certain possessions, advowsons, &c. granted to it.

1472. Walter Champfleur was abbot.

1474. An act was passed, reciting that Richard, abbot of St. Thomas, Walter, abbot of St. Mary's, and William, prior of All Saints, Dublin, having much land within the quarters of the Irish enemies, they were by the said Act, permitted to send victuals to the said Irish; to let to farm, and sell the profits of their lands to them; to intercommon, treat, and be conversant with them, as well in war as in peace; and that they might be god-fathers to the aforesaid Irish, without any offence or breach of law.†

1478. The lands of Dobber, in the county of Dublin, were this year freed from all subsidies payable to the state, at the request of the abbot Champfleur.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 141.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 142.

1482. This abbot was appointed keeper of the great seal.

1484. William, earl of Nottingham, viscount Berkley, and Catherlagh, granted to this abbey the advowson and patronage of the parish church of the blessed Virgin Mary, of Carelagh, or Cahyrlagh.

1485. Thomas, prior of St. Giles, of Little Malvern, in Worcestershire, and his convent, with the consent of John, bishop of Worcester, did make the following grant to this abbey, which was dated the 27th of January: the grange of Clonsillagh, near Castleknock; five acres of land in Clonsillagh, and five acres of meadow and arable land, near the White Chapel of Clonsillagh, their mill upon the river Liffey, in the county of Dublin, and five carucates of land in the honour of Ballmolan, otherwise the lordship of Fertullach, in the county of Westmeath; and their mill in Fertullach, and all their lands and tenements whatsoever in the kingdom of Ireland.*

1486. On the 20th of April, the same prior, for the fine of four hundred and fifty marcs, made them a further grant of the church of the White Chapel of St. Macolthus, of Clonsillagh, in the diocese of Dublin; the church of Portloman, with the chapel of Woran; the church of Castlelosty, with the chapel of Ballymolan, in Fertullach; the church of Portshannon, in the diocese of Meath; the churches of Knockrath, Mastrum, and Ros-sagh, in the diocese of Ardagh; and the same time the bishop of Ardagh, Hugh Terril, lord of Castlenock, and Richard le Mare, made them grants of benefices.

1488. The abbot Champfleur having been concerned in the rebellion raised in favour of Lambert Simnel, did this year receive the king's most gracious pardon for the same, and thereupon took the oaths of allegiance.†

1489. William de Bermingham, chief justice of the King's Bench, died on the 30th of January, and was buried in this abbey.

1492. Milo, bishop of Leighlin, confirmed the grant made by the earl of Nottingham, in 1484.

1494. In this year the parliament enacted, that the lieutenant, deputy, and king's counsel, should have power from Easter next, to the Easter following, to have and examine before them, all alienations and grants made by the governors of the church, as well as all other religious and secular communities, to give final judgment thereon, and which should be esteemed

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 142.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 143.

of like force in law, as if enacted in the present parliament; but that this act was not to prejudice the abbot or convent of St. Mary's.

1497. On the 20th of January died the abbot Walter Champfleur, after having governed this abbey near thirty years; he was an aged, prudent, and learned man; was much lamented, and was one of the visitors of his order in Ireland. John Orum prior of the abbey succeeded him.*

1500. The abbot Orum died on the 9th of December, and was interred in this abbey, near to Richard Grace, formerly a recluse therein. To him succeeded Richard Begge.

1510. This abbot, William Youngbond, Maurice Tynbygh, and William Kenseley, three monks of his abbey, were indicted, for that John Netterville, and John Penqueyt, having taken shelter in the church of the blessed Virgin Mary, William White, one of the coroners of the city, came and demanded from the said felons why they continued there, who answered, that they had killed John Conlock, of Dublin: and further, that at Ardeath, they had stolen from William Darditz, the vicar thereof, one sheep of the value of eight-pence; and that they had taken sanctuary in the said church. That the coroner then charged Adam Towger, and John Bodenham, and others of the officers of Ballibough, to watch and safely to keep the said felons within the said church, until delivered by due course of law; and that agreeable to the said mandate, the officers aforesaid kept the said felons until the Monday next after the feast of St. Margaret, when the abbot and his monks drove away the said guard by force. The jury acquitted them.†

1511. John Burges succeeded Begge. He petitioned, that whereas it was enacted by parliament, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, that the temporalities of this abbey should not be seized, on the death, cession, or resignation of any abbot; he therefore prayed them to be restored.‡

1531. The abbot Burges died about Midsummer, and was succeeded by William Laundy, who immediately yielded obedience, saving his order to the archbishop.

1537. The abbot Laundy granted an annual pension of thirteen shillings and four-pence to Patrick Dowdall, their attorney, for life.

This abbey, with all its great possessions, was surrendered into the king's hands, July the 20th, An. 30th of king Henry the Eighth; when six messuages, 339 acres of meadow and pasture in Cullmyne and Ranveliston, parcel of

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 143.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 144.

‡ Ibid.

the possessions of this monastery, were granted for thirty-one years to Walter Peppard: and they were afterwards granted, 3d of January, 36th of that king, in reversion to Maurice, earl of Thomond, at a yearly rent of forty shillings, Irish money, payable to the lord of Castleknok; and to the heirs of Walter Sussex, three shillings and four-pence, same money.*

December the 20th, An. 35th of the same king, this abbey, with several messuages, and fifty acres, and eight stagns of arable, thirty acres of pasture, and eight messuages, thirty-three acres of arable, eight of pasture, and ten of common, in Clonelyff, with several other messuages, gardens, &c. were granted in capite, without rent, to James, earl of Desmond.

On the 10th of June, 1540, an annual pension of fifty pounds, Irish money, was granted to William Laundy, late abbot, and to Walter Goulding, Richard Lutterel, and Christopher Barnwell, out of the manors and lands of Ballybanghill and Portmarnock, during life.

The abbot had a seat in parliament as a baron.

1543. July the 9th, this abbey was granted to James, earl of Kildare, for the keeping of his horses and train, at the time of his repairing to Parliament, or council, and to hold the same by the fifth part of a knight's fee; but that he and his heirs should forfeit, if any of them should confederate with the rebels, or voluntarily attempt to raise a war.†

The 20th of November, An. 24th of Elizabeth, this abbey, with the appurtenances, and a piece of land called Shillingeforde's garden, was granted for ever to Thomas, earl of Ormond, in common soccage, and not in capite, at the annual rent of five shillings, Irish money.

January the 24th, An. 27th of Elizabeth, Anthony Deeringe had a grant of certain gardens in the parish of St. James's, within the franchises of the city, situate without St. James's gate, at the annual rent of eight shillings, Irish money; one little piece of land, called the Grange, lying without Croker's Barres, in the said parish, at the rent of twelve-pence Irish.

Also sixty acres of land in the town of Ballyrownue, in this county, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, to hold to him and his heirs for ever, as of the manor of Kells, and not in capite.‡

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 144. Auditor General's Office.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 147. Lodge, vol. i. p. 17, note.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 147.

There was a beautiful image of the Virgin Mary, with the child Jesus in her arms, in this abbey, which is still preserved in the Roman Catholick chapel, in Mary's-lane, Dublin.*

1541. By an inquisition taken on the Friday next after the *£. s. d.* feast of the Purification, An. 33d of Henry the Eighth, it was found, that the abbot was seized of a castle, two messuages, six cottages, seventy acres of arable land, eight of meadow, forty of pasture, eight of underwood, and the sea creek of Bloyke, in the county of Dublin; annual value, besides reprises† *- 3 12 3*

Inquisitions.

1541. An. 33d Henry Eighth, by an inquisition taken this year, the abbot of St. Mary's abbey was found to have been seized of the following lands, in the county of Dublin, viz.‡

In the Grange of Ballybaghull, a messuage, a mansion-house, mill, one hundred and five acres of arable, four of meadow, and one hundred and eleven of pasture *- - 7 6 8*

Drishoke, two messuages, one hundred and fourteen acres of arable, four of meadow, and one hundred and two of pasture *4 10 8*

Ballyngeston and Wolleston, one messuage, one hundred and fourteen acres of arable, four of meadow, and eighty-two of pasture *- - - - 4 13 4*

Rathskall, Morleymenyscourt, and Little Menyscourt, one messuage, one hundred and sixteen acres of arable, four of meadow, and one hundred and twenty of pasture *- - 5 0 0*

Ballybaghull, thirteen acres of meadow *- - 1 6 0*

Brownston, two pounds of wax yearly *- - 0 2 0*

Skyddow, two acres of pasture *- - 0 2 0*

Stradbally, a messuage, twenty-three acres of arable, two of meadow, and five of pasture, besides chief rent of seventeen shillings *- - - - 0 7 0*

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 147.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 792. Chief Remembrancer's Office.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, 144, 145. Chief Remembrancer's Office. Lodge's Peerage, vol. i. p. 17. Auditor General's Office.

	£.	s.	d.
Portmarnock, two tide mills, a warren, &c.	4	0	0
Roeboke's wall, a tower, sixty acres of arable, three of meadow, and seventeen of leys	4	13	4
1541. Another inquisition taken the same year in the county of Louth.			
In Termonfeighan, a castle, six messuages, a warren, pigeon- house, one hundred and twenty-two acres of arable, and twenty of pasture	5	13	9
Domnaghborragh, two messuages, sixty acres of arable, ten of meadow, forty of pasture, and twenty of underwood	1	6	8
Donany, six messuages, fifty-two acres of arable, ten of meadow, and sixty of pasture	1	17	0
Lecor, eleven acres of arable, two of meadow, and six of pasture	0	3	8
Dromcare, rectory of			
Grange of Cork, belonging to the said rectory, two messuages, sixty acres of arable, six of meadow, and twenty of pasture	9	6	8
Proxies to the archbishop of Armagh, out of rectory of Killany	6	6	8
The churches of Dromany and Killan, seven shillings Irish money.			

To the archdeacon, seven shillings Irish.

1541. Another inquisition taken the same year, in the county of Meath,
finds that the said abbot was possessed of lands, &c. as follows:

In Grenock, a messuage, three acres called Tirrell's land	0	7	0
Bulliston, in the parish of Donamore, thirty-three acres of arable	0	17	0
Calliston, twelve acres of arable, and two of meadow	0	7	0
Braston, a messuage, thirty-two acres of arable, half an acre of meadow, and one of wood	1	8	0
Dunboyn, a messuage	0	4	0
Balliluge, sixteen acres of arable land	0	9	0
Scryne, eight acres of arable, and half an acre of meadow.			
Elinston, two acres of arable and pasture	0	3	4
Monckton, six messuages, a castle, two hundred and twenty- two acres of arable, twenty of pasture, five of meadow, and a water mill	10	0	0
Brownston, two messuages, one cottage, forty acres of arable, one of meadow, and one of pasture	1	6	8
Knyghteston, certain lands	0	3	0

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	£.	s.	d.
Gybbeston manor	2	0	0
Ballycorck, a castle, three messuages, one hundred and eleven acres of arable and pasture, and a water mill	4	13	4
Rectory of Kyllen, a manse, and two acres of land	8	18	4
—— Skrine, an advowson	8	0	0
—— Templekeran	12	3	4
—— Kilkarn, six acres of land	10	13	4
—— Athlony	10	0	0
—— Follingston, three acres of land	13	6	8
—— Staffordston	0	13	4
—— Brownston	1	6	8
—— Daneston	2	6	8
—— Monketon, near Skrine	6	0	0
—— Stahalmock, a manse, twelve acres of land, an advowson	4	0	0
—— Castlelossy	14	0	0
—— Portloman, Ballymulghan and Portsanagan	8	10	0
—— Daweston	3	6	8
—— Mastrone and Knockrath	2	0	0
—— Rowsaghe			

The bishops of Meath received out of the said churches and the lands belonging to them a pension in Irish money of

And at Easter for proxies

Archdeacon, proxies out of Portloman, Ballymulghan, Portsanagan, and Brownston

The archbishop of Armagh, had every third year at Easter, proxies out of Brownston, Portloman, Kilkarn, Stathlomny, Daneston, Kyllen, Ballymoyland, Portsanagan, Drumcrey, Cloneran and Stahalmock

A close in the lands of Swords, and county of Dublin, called the Roper-park, extending from the highway from Swords to Lissen-hall on the east, to the rivulet called the Ringwater on the west, from the road leading from the street of Swords to a passage across the said rivulet called Scottestones on the south, and to the field called Spittle-acre on the north, being about two acres of land.

Ballynemanagh, in the county of Galway, near lord Bermingham's country, of the value of ten shillings sterling.*

1542. On the Monday next after the feast of the Epiphany, An. 34th King Henry the Eighth, an inquisition was taken, which finds that the abbot was seized of a messuage in the town of Drogheda, annual value besides reprises - - - 1 6 8

1543. On the Monday next before the feast of St. Valentine, An. 35th Henry Eighth, an inquisition of this date finds that the abbot was seized of two messuages, and an acre and an half of land belonging thereto, in Crumlin, in the county of Dublin; and sixteen acres of land in Cromlin called Cromeliland, annual value besides reprises - - - 0 4 0

The said sixteen acres being held from the king by service at the annual rent of, as of his manor of Cromlin,† 0 9 0

The abbot was also seized of two messuages, forty-five acres of arable land, et cetera, in Ballydowde, in the county of Dublin, annual value besides reprises - - - 0 16 0

Which messuages, &c. were held of the king by service, as of the manor of Esker, in the county of Dublin,‡ at the annual rent of - - - 1 3 2

1544. By an inquisition taken on the feast of Ash-Wednesday, An. 36th of king Henry the Eighth, it is found that the abbot was seized of the manor of Carrybrynan, or Carykbrenan, or Monketon; also of a castle, sixteen messuages, two hundred and seven acres of arable land, nine of meadow, one hundred of pasture, and nine of wood, in the said manor, in the county of Dublin, annual value besides reprises, ten pounds nine shillings and ten pence. A capital messuage surrounded with stone walls, and three towers, three cottages, an orchard, and close containing five acres of pasture, one hundred and sixty acres of arable, sixteen of pasture, two of meadow, and one of moor, in the grange of Carybrenan, annual value besides reprises, eight pounds; and a castle, two messuages, eight cottages, eighty acres of arable land, two of meadow, and thirty of pasture and moor in Newton, all in the county of Dublin; annual value besides reprises four pounds fourteen shillings.§

* Archdall's Monasticon, 145, to 147.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 792. Chief Remembrancer's Office.

Ibid

§ Ibid.

1544. An extent of the townland of Kiltiernan, with the Rectory thereof, parcel of the possessions of the late abbey of the Virgin Mary, Dublin, by an inquisition taken on Monday next after the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, An. 36th Henry the Eighth.

Three ancient hamlets, called the Old Grange of Kilcullin, Betaghton, and Ballycakan, parcel of Kiltidian. In the said town is a castle, and twenty messuages and cottages, eighty acres of arable, twenty of pasture and moor, and twenty of underwood, called Glancullyn and Manganmactry; one hundred and twenty acres of stony mountain, the castle, &c. being at the extremity of the English pale, and adjoining the O'Tooles on the south; annual value besides reprises two pounds; the tithes of the said rectory were collected yearly by two couples, and were of the annual value of one pound, besides reprises.*

1549. By an inquisition taken the 8th of July, 1549, An. 3d of king Edward the Sixth, it is found that John Tipper of Swords, clerk, and John Mynyan, of Dublin, chaplain, were seized of three messuages, two acres of arable land, and four of meadow and pasture in Swords; one messuage and nine acres of land in Seyton, in this county; also of the manor of Seyton; and they granted to William, who was the last abbot of this abbey, and his successors, an annual rent of thirty shillings out of the above recited premises.†

1554. By an inquisition taken the Thursday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, An. the 4th and 5th of king Philip and queen Mary, finds that the following lands, &c. were parcel of the possessions of this abbey, viz. a messuage with a pigeon-house, garden, haggard, and sixty acres of arable land, four of meadow, thirty-four of pasture, and an ash-grove, in Dybbere, alias Dubbere; also ten acres of arable, near Finglass Bridge, in the parish of Glammoke, annual value besides reprises four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence; and a messuage, four acres of arable land, two of meadow, and eighteen of pasture in Moraghe, in the parish of Waspelston, annual value besides reprises thirty-nine shillings; held from Patrick Finglass of the said Waspelston, gent. by service, and twelve pence annual rent, all the said lands being in the county of Dublin.‡

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 792. Chief Remembrancer's Office.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 793. Chief Remembrancer's Office.

‡ Ibid.

1589. By an inquisition taken the 12th of February, An. 31st Elizabeth, it is found, that a grant was made, on the 16th of October, 1568, in the 11th year of the said reign, to Edmond Fitz-Alexander, of two messuages, with an orchard, and two gardens thereunto belonging, formerly in the tenure of Richard Talbot, and Walter Peppard; also of two messuages and a garden, formerly in the tenure of Rowland Baker; and a messuage in Oxmantown, formerly in the tenure of Dionysius Cavenagh, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, to hold the same for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of four pounds seventeen shillings and eight-pence Irish money.*

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 793. Chief Remembrancer's Office.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Abbey of Saint Thomas

W_{AS} founded in that part of Dublin, now called Thomas Court, for canons of the congregation of St. Victor, by William Fitz Andelm, butler to king Henry the Second.

G——— was prior hereof between 1172 and 1175; for he was a subscribing witness with Malachy (Mac Inclericuir) bishop of Down, and Reginald bishop of Conner, to a charter granted by Sir John de Courcey, to the priory of St. Patrick, in Down.*

1174. Simon was abbot about this time; see the priory of the Holy Trinity.

1178. William Fitz Andelm, in the presence of Laurence, archbishop of Dublin, gave on the king's part to this abbey, a carucate of land called Dunower, now called Donore, and adjoining the city of Dublin, with a mill and meadow, and all its appurtenances, for the health of the souls of Geoffrey, earl of Anjou, father to the king, his mother the empress; and all his ancestors, and for the king himself, and his sons. Witnesses Eugene, bishop of Clonard, who a little before his death called the see Meath; Nehemiah, bishop of Kildare; and Augustin, bishop of Waterford; and the following year the king granted his especial confirmation.†

King Edward the First, in about 100 years after, recites an inspeximus of this charter.‡

1180. Felix, bishop of Lismore, who died before 1206, for the health of the soul of the king, of his son John, and also of his own, did grant to this priory the church of St. John, in Lismore, paying two candles of wax, each weighing two pounds, yearly.

Simon was abbot about this time, when Adam de Hereford granted to this house, all that lot of ground which earl John had given to him,

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 178. Mon. Angl. vol. ii. p. 1020.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 178. Harris's Collections, vol. i.

‡ Mon. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 1039.

between the church of St. Thomas and the city of Dublin, near to the cross which had been erected for the soul of the wife of Hugh de Lacie; and also the church of Wecktred, with fifty-two acres of arable land, and all the tithes, &c.; which lands lay between the church of Wecktred and Castle-warren: he further granted all the land which was in contest between Thomas de Hereford and Baldwin de Kermerdin, near Huchterard, now called Oughterard.*

Hugh de Lacie, the conqueror of Meath, made large grants to this abbey; see his son Walter's confirmation in the year 1200.

The same year Walter de Riddlesford granted a yearly rent charge of forty shillings out of the lands of Ballymelike, and also a burgage in the town of Bray, (of which he was baron) fifty feet in breadth, and thirty perches in depth, with as much arable land as belongs to the same; out of the lands of Tristledermot, a yearly rent-charge of twelve pence; and to have a power to enter into his own land of Bray; and with boats and carts from thence to carry away timber sufficient to supply their repairs, for firing, and other necessary demands.†

Milo de Cogan and Robert Fitz Stephen granted them a mill-seat, and a burgage near the port of Cork. Robert Fitz Stephen did further grant to them an island without the west part of the city.

Same year Richard Mangunnell granted to them the church of Inispic, with the tithes of the whole island, and the church of Kairultan. Alexander and Raymond Fitz Hugh granted to them half the church of Kilcumer, and a carucate of land; and Geoffry of Exeter bestowed the church of Lis-matuel and Inismaloc, together with a moiety of the tithes of the island; and Robert Fitz Hugh granted his church and a carucate of land, near Cork.‡

Walter Fitz Robert made a considerable donation of tithes, &c. with two carucates of land adjoining the abbey of St. Thomas. Richard de Carew granted a burgage in Dungarvan, and Robert the son of Philip Barry, granted a church upon his estate, and a carucate of land near to his castle.

Reimond Fitz William and his wife Basilia, daughter of earl Gilbert, directed their bodies to be buried in this abbey, and granted to them the

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 179. King, p. 164.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 179. King, p. 182.

‡ Ibid.

churches of St. Mary, and St. David, and all the tithes of their lordship of Forthard; and also a carucate of land, a mill and fishery therein excepted.*

Milo de Cogan granted a knight's fee of his land in Cork, named Trindarius, with its appurtenances; also a fourth part of a pole of land below the bridge of Dungarvan, to the north of Cork, with the tithes thereof; also the purchase which Francis Tiem made from Walter le Minister, of his burgage, houses, and farm; also the land which is situated and lying between the farm of St. Thomas, and the land of David Lenith.

Roger Poer granted all the churches, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, in that fourth part of the cantred which he held in fee from Theobald Walter in Ely, and also the chapel of Balliodekell; Richard le Carrow granted the church of St. Colman of Cork, the church of Matre, the church of Caroulton, and that of Thulagrathen, with all their appurtenances, and the whole tithes, and ecclesiastical dues of the land of Uflaneted.†

1184. William de Scurlog granted the church of Elath, with all its appurtenances, and ecclesiastical rights, including Lestercorran, alias Lethercor. Philip de Barry gave two carucates of land adjoining the town of Dungarvan, to the west of the bridge, with a meadow near the castle, a mill, and three acres of land.

In the county of Cork, Stephen the son of Odo de Karrui, granted the church of Trumor, and the tithes of a knight's fee near that church, and a carucate of land adjoining that whereon he had erected his castle.

Alexander Fitz Maurice granted the church and tithes of his town called Killoc, and two carucates of land in that territory. Pagan Mansell granted the church of St. Mary at Rattartue, with half a carucate of land, and half of the ecclesiastical emolument of the whole fee.

Leucretia the daughter of Robert - - - - - granted all the churches, tithes, and ecclesiastical benefits from the whole estate, with which her husband Luke of London had endowed her, together with a carucate of land, part of the territory of Yamahrtat Ukeneidi.‡

1185. John, earl of Morton, lord of Ireland, granted a carrucate of land

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 179. King, p. 179.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 180. King, p. 180.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 180. King, p. 181. Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. i.

adjoining the town of Wicklow, which had belonged to the Ostmen, freed from all services and taxes. Witnesses, John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin, Ralph, abbot of Bildewas, and Leonard, abbot of Dublin. He also granted the toll of beer and mead, payable to him out of the several public houses or taverns in Dublin.

1186. Gregory bishop of Cork, died this year; he was a considerable benefactor to this abbey; and Reginald his archdeacon, granted the church of Nessan.*

1185. He also granted the canons of St. Thomas church, Dublin; and in 1189, earl John by a charter takes them with all their possessions, into his especial protection; and also granted all his tithe rents in his city of Dublin to the said church.

1190. Simon was prior. See the Holy Trinity.

The same year earl John granted and confirmed the tenth of all his rents in Dublin, and confirmed all their possessions.

1191. On the 25th of July this year, king John repeated his charter as granted the last year.

1195. The head of Hugh de Lacie was interred here this year by direction of Matthew O'Heney (a Cistercian monk), archbishop of Cashell, then apostolic legate, and John archbishop of Dublin. The body of Hugh de Lacie, which a long time had been detained by the Irish, was interred with much solemnity in the abbey of Bectiff, in the county of Meath; but his head was, as aforesaid, deposited in this abbey. This Hugh de Lacie was father of Walter, lord of Meath, and Hugh, earl of Ulster: he, whilst building a castle at Dervath or Durrow, in the king's county, in the year 1186, was barbarously murdered by O'Chatragy, a labourer, who, while Hugh bowed his head forwards, resting on his hands, and giving some directions, seized the opportunity, and with an axe severed his head from his body.†

1195. In this same year Simon Rochfort bishop of Meath, and his archdeacon, together with Gilbert, prior of Duleek, being appointed by Pope Innocent the Third, to decide the controversy between the monks of the abbey of Bectiff, and the canons of St. Thomas's, Dublin, concerning the right of the body of the said Hugh de Lacie, deceased; they accordingly

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 180, 181. Harris's MS. Collections.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 181. Harris's MS. Collections, vol. i. Pembridge's Annals; and Ware's Annals, p. 27.

gave sentence on St. Valentine's day in this year, in favour of the abbey of St. Thomas. Ware's Bishops.

1196. John the archbishop granted the church of St. James, Dublin, which grant was confirmed by Henry de Loundres his successor: this parish extended from the great bridge, and the Newgate, to the bounds of Kilmainham.

1197. By a charter dated the 18th of October, earl John granted the church of Kilsalachan, and a licence to keep a boat on the river of Dublin, and to have the tithe of all the salmon brought into his kitchen in the castle of Dublin; and he gave them the privilege of holding a court.*

1200. Walter de Lacie confirmed the churches of Dovenachmore, or Dovenachmore and Trevet, and the lands of Donaghtmore, near Grenoke; the same Walter granted the church of Dunelinsachlin, Dushaghlin, with the grange, as his father had granted it; and the churches of Rathonthe, Ratoath, Dovenathmore, (Douamore), Killeglan, (Killeghan) and the church and town Magliswine, (Ballymatrassan,) and Knockmark, with all and every their appurtenances; and the churches and chapels with their appurtenances of the whole land of Dionysius de Bromiard; and the church of William Scorlage's town, now Scurlogstown, in the county of Meath, and that of Lethercor, (Laracor). He further confirmed to them the following churches, the grants of different persons: Sydan, in the county of Meath, by Hay Teling; Dovenachine, by Robert de Mandeville; and Trevet, by Walter de Esotock; and a lease for ever of the lands of Dovenathmore, near Grenock.

Walter also granted in pure and perpetual alms for the health of his soul, and of Hugh his father, and of his mother Rose de Munemnene, who lies buried in the church of St. Thomas, a piece of land near Dunelinshachlin aforesaid. Witness Simon Rochfort, bishop of Meath.†

The same year the city of Dublin granted all those lands of which there had at any time been claims or disputes between the abbey and the city, and particularly that land which lies between the canons court and the road leading from their gate towards Kilmainham, and the rivulet which runs to their lavatory on the one part, and all the land beyond their close, between

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 181.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 181. Mon. Agl. vol. ii, p. 1039.

the mill race and their court, and the land of Kilmainham and the aforesaid rivulet and pool adjoining le Re, on the other part. The canons of St. Thomas paid a fine to the city of twenty-five marks for this grant.*

The same year Simon Rochford bishop of Meath, at the instance and petition of E. archdeacon of Meath, granted the church of St. Peter of Lethercor, with all its tithes, &c.† Thomas Le Martre gave to this abbey part of the lands which he had acquired by conquest, viz. a lot of ground at the bridge of Dublin, situated between the ground which he had given to his wife Margaret, and that which he had granted to the hospital of Kilmainham, tested by Godfrey of Winchester. N. B. A date cannot be affixed to this grant, but it seems to have been made in the latter time of king Henry the Second's reign.

1201. King John, by a charter dated the 21st of April, confirmed to this abbey, all his former grants made by him in their favour.

Simon was abbot; for this year he demised in perpetuity to William Lawless his land in Killiwisky, called Ballymolan, at the yearly rent of two marcs.‡

The same year William Piro bishop of Glendaloch, granted to this abbey the church of Confoy, and that of the salmon-leap at Leixlip. Witness Simon bishop of Meath.

Helias Fitz Norman made a donation of all the tithes and dues arising from the churches, chapels, and fisheries, of all his land in that half of the tweth or territory called Mathelcom, in the diocess of Ferns, with their appurtenances, and commonage in wood and pasture; together with the tolls of ferries, and a carucate of forty acres of land in the said tweth.

About the same time Basilia, the daughter of earl Gilbert, and who had married Raymond le Grosse in the year 1175, granted the advowson of the church of Radhsillan Fotherdumolan, with the carucate of land assigned to that church, and all the tithes and dues of his whole lordship of the territory of Fothard, to wit, Inchechronewall, the land of William Noreis, and all the land which was then possessed by Baldwin de Kerrans upon the river Slaney, in the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow, and part of Dublin; and all Finewack, Maghend, Uscandles, Conebar, Uremach-Ele, and Drum Collenan; and a rent of six shillings out of Inchechronewall, and of four

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 182. Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. i. King, p. 164.

† Ibid.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 182.

shillings out of the land which William le Noreis held between the church of Radhsillan and the castle of Tulach. Witness John, bishop of Leighlin.* He was a Cistercian monk, Ab. de Rossa Valle; he succeeded to this bishoprick in 1199, and died some time in the year 1201.†

The said Basilia granted the land which was the holding of William of Danmartin for the health of the souls of earl Gilbert her father, Richard her brother, and her husband Raymond. Witness, H. (Harlewin, a Cistercian monk, made bishop of the see of Leighlin in 1201) bishop of Leighlin. Note, this land had been before given in the presence of S——, archbishop of Dublin, to the church of St. Mary and St. David, at the dedication thereof.

Geoffry Fitz Robert, afterwards intermarrying with the said Basilia, they joined in granting the church of St. Mary and St. David, of Folleragh O'Nolan; and the land of Huish Trumwall, "which we retain in our own hands during our lives, paying to the abbey four pounds of wax yearly." Witnesses John archbishop of Dublin, and John, bishop of Leighlin.‡

About the same time Mabilla de Cantilane granted all the ecclesiastical dues of two knights fees of the land which he held from Meiler Fitz Henry, in the manor of Lesse, and the carucate of land out of a knights fee, which he held from Raymond his uncle, in the territory of Odrone: and Thomas de Hereford, as partron, granted the church of Bordgall with all its appurtenances; and likewise all the ecclesiastical rights and dues of Intheoling, Balliolay, Ballysulenau, and Lochlanpon, with their appurtenances. Idem.

John de Hereford granted all the church tithes and other dues in his portion of the lands of Desa, as they were set out and divided between him and the lord Hugh de Hoose. Witnesses Simon bishop of Clonard, and Adam de Hereford.§

William St. Leger granted the church of St. Nicholas de Thullackbrock. Witnesses Hugh (Rufus, an English Augustine canon) Ossory, and S. bishop of Meath. He also granted the church of Attenach with all its appurtenances. Witnesses Meyler Fitz-Henry, natural son to king Henry the Second, lord justice of Ireland; S. bishop of Meath, and Gilbert prior of

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 183. Beatson, vol. ii. p. 154. *

† Ibid.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 183. King, 168, 171.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 183, 184. King, p. 171.

Duleek. He further granted eleven carucates of land in Thullackbrock, and all the land which Tancard Brun had in possession, being four carucates of arable, and one of the wood adjoining; and six carucates of his lands in Roscommon, viz. Grenan Athenach, and half a carucate of wood; and in Ballygenor, a carucate near the monastery of Athenach, paying thereout for all services due out of the said lands, one marc yearly. The same persons were witnesses.

William de Duibille granted the church of the Holy Trinity of Dunmore, with the tithes of the lands of Grenechan, Lisduvenald, and Kilternan, and the church of St. Bridget of Killathad, with a carucate of arable land, viz. twenty acres in Dunmore, and the remainder at Killathad. Thomas de Duibille granted the church of the Holy Trinity of Ballimucekin, and the church of St. Bridget of Killathad, and a carucate of arable land, as William had granted that church. Witness S. bishop of Clonard.*

About the same time Manaster Arsick granted the churches, chapels, tithes, &c. of Silolege, in which the castle of Tillibart was situated; he also granted Comefeky and Clonmunehan, and a carucate of land. He granted likewise the church of Durunaghmore, with two acres of land, and the tithes of the land which Philip de Belive held about that village. Same time Henry de Rochford granted the church of Kilmacar, in the diocese of Ossory, with all its appurtenances; and David de Rochfort granted the churches of Kilmacar, and Kilcolmanussin, and all the tithes, &c. of his several estates in Odoch, &c. in the barony of Fassaghding, in the county of Kilkenny.

At the same time Adam de Hereford granted the church of Confoy, and St. Mary de Hernia, with all their appurtenances; he also granted a burgage near the castle of Ernia, with three acres of land adjoining. Witness S. bishop of Meath. He further granted the tenth salmon of the salmon-leap of Erny.†

Same time Thomas de Hereford granted all the tithes, &c. of the fifteen fees which he held from the lord Theobald Walter, in the territory of Hely. Witnesses S. Meath, and William Glendelach.

Beatricia, the wife of Thomas de Hereford, and daughter of Theobald Walter, granted all the tithes of the land of Hely, which she brought to him at her marriage. Witness S. Meath.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 98, 184. King, 171.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 184.

Stephen de la Valle granted the church of Macherlis, for the health of the soul of Christiana his wife; and Hugh Purcell, for his wife Beatricia, the church of Loemug, in the diocese of Killaloe: this was afterwards confirmed by John his son. About the same time Hamo de Gynes, granted all the lands which he held from Richard de Cogan in the honour of Bray, viz. the third part of Balleseadan, at the annual rent of three shillings, and a fine of ten marcs.

About the same time the following persons, Peter of Ballimor, and Richard the son of Alexander, son of the abbot of Glendaloch, were present in the court of our sovereign lord the king, held in the abbey of St. Thomas, when Alexander Chamberlain, and his wife Margery, surrendered and made over to the abbot, all the right and title they had to the lands of Ballicogan.

About the same time William, son of Haimund de Gynes, released to the abbot a rent of three shillings, payable yearly, for the third part of the lands of Ballibedan, excepting however a pair of white gloves, value one penny, which the abbot was bound to pay yearly: for this release the abbot and convent paid yearly to Haimund, on account of his urgent necessities, the sum of twenty shillings. Richard de la Field granted to the abbot for the support of two canons in the said abbey, all his lands of Kilrothery, with the appurtenances, saving the rent payable thereout to John Fitz Dermot and his heirs; which said lands were granted to Richard, by Dermot Gillemahoc. Witnesses Meyler Fitz Henry, William bishop of Glendaloch.

——— Osbert, the son of Tankard, granted the church of St. Thomas* on the west side of the river Barrow, with its appurtenances, including the tithes and lands of Tankard's town, in the Queen's county; and the town and lands of Liselunan, Clumfade, Keneleis, and Ballemacelines, and the carucates of land which did belong to the brothers of James de Brebastrin, and thirteen acres of other land, besides commonage of pasture for the officiating chaplain of the church. The son of Osbert confirmed this grant.†

1205. Theobald Walter, for the health of his own soul, and that of Hubert his brother, archbishop of Canterbury, granted the church of Ardmulchan,

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 185. King, p. 174.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 185. King, p. 188.

with the chapels and other ecclesiastical benefits, thereunto belonging. Witnesses Simon bishop of Meath, W. of Glendelach, and David bishop of Waterford, Meiler Fitz Henry, justiciary of Ireland, and Adam de Hereford.* Reginald de Turberville made also a grant of all the tithes of the five carucates of land in Delvin, which is now a barony in the county of Westmeath, which Gilbert de Nugent gave him on his marriage.

Nicholas de Verdon granted all the tithes of the two knights fees, in the first castle precinct he shall erect on the lands of his possessions in Uriel, (which contained the present counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh.) Witness Simon Meath.

1206. Reginald de Turberville granted the church and all ecclesiastical emoluments in his town of Elath, together with all the other church benefices, which are contained in Lestercorran, alias Lethercor.

1207. Eumaric de Feipo, granted the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and all the tithes of his land adjoining Louthsendy. Witness the lord Walter de Lacie.†

1210. About this year the following grants were made. By Adam de Hereford the church of St. Mary and St. Martin, in Cloncurry, in the diocese and county of Kildare, and the moiety of the town of Matunkerd, with the several burgages and houses therein which M'Elan had possessed, and the tithes of all his possessions in Meath; and that the canons of St. Thomas's abbey should for ever serve the said church by two canons or priests. He also granted seventeen acres and a half of land, &c. in the town of Kildare; and all that land lying between what he had given to the Blessed Virgin and St. Bridget, in Kildare, and the land belonging to Robert de Arthur; also the church of Thillerdelan, with all its appurtenances, and the church of Athanlosty, with its appurtenances. Witness, Cornelius M'Gelany, bishop of Kildare. By Thomas de Hereford, all the land lying between the lands of the lord Adam de Hereford, of Wochterard, now Oughterard, in the barony of Salt, and the county of Kildare; and the lands of Peter de Kermerdin, of Clunkettles. He also granted liberty of pasturing every kind of beast in common with his own, on all his lands: and gave liberty to cut timber in his woods for the several purposes of building,

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 185. King, p. 188.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 186. King, p. 165.

firing, cart-making, &c. and the liberty of cutting turf in his bogs: he further granted the lands of Ballykerdwall, with the whole meadow adjacent thereto.* By John de Hereford, the church de Kildenolode; and two fields adjoining the lands of Robert Arthur and Richard Sprot, with forty acres of that land; and by Claricia his wife, all the tithes of Aht M'Ecclastin. By Milo de Rochford and Eleonora his wife, the whole lands of Ballykerdeval with their appurtenances. Walter de Rochford renewed all the grants made by John de Hereford and Thomas his son. John de Hesse granted the church of Farnathbeg, as did Richard de Hesse the church of Farnath. Robert the son of Robert Arthur renewed his father's donation of eighteen acres of land in Seneback, &c. Witness Cornelius bishop of Kildare. Hugh de Swordenhall granted the moiety of all tithes of the fee which he had in the honour of Naas, viz. Ballinacleri, and Balliodecarnan; and he ordered that he and his wife should be interred in their cemetery. Witness S. bishop of Meath. By Peter de Kermerdin the church Donacles, with the church and all the tithes of his land of Clonaheles. Witness C. then bishop of Kildare. By Robert Arthur, eighteen acres of arable land in Senballi, near Kill, &c. By Walter Fitz Walter lord of Naas, all the tithes of Hugh de Surdevals town; by Hugh de Legha, the tithes, &c. of the lands of Killinmechan, Alithniva, Cappach Frathan, and Ballyderkerfin, with all their appurtenances, and also the advowson of the churches on the said lands. Witnesses C. bishop of Kildare and Adam de Hereford. By Allan Ostrecerius, the church of Kenneth. By Roger de Hereford, the church of Cloncun, with the tithes, &c. of Mogen and Ballynescollock. Witness Adam de Hereford. By William le Hyreis, the church of the village of Kill, with an acre of land, and pasturage throughout all his lands for the horses of the chaplain who there celebrated divine offices. Witness Milo de Rochford. William de Burt, by the grant of Henry his uncle, and at the request of Stephen son of Heke-las, the friend of his lord Theobald Walter, granted the church of Ardoyn, in the diocese of Leighlin, with a carucate of land. By Henry St. Michael the church of St. Edmund of Hairdain, with the carucate of land with which the lord William de Burk had endowed it; together with the tithes of the mills and fishery, and all the tithes of the two fees, which the lord Theobald Walter gave to William de Burk, near Haydon, in Ofelmethal. Witness

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 186, 187. King, p. 165, 166.

Thomas de Hereford. By Gilbert de Long, the church of Barrath with all its tithes, &c. and half an acre of land, for the health of his soul, his wife Rose, and Raymonda Fitz William. Witness Simon bishop of Meath. By Richard Buttiler a carucate of his land of Ardlis beyond the river, and near the church of Leighlin. By Roger de Leicester, all the tithes of Kilmatacan, and of the three entire knights fees which he held from William de Burk, and two carucates of his lordship of Kilmacattyor. Witness Elias Fitz Norman; also the church of Rathmore. Witness the same. Theobald Walter confirmed this grant. Witness S. bishop of Meath.

1210. About this time the following grants were made: Haimo de Nottingham granted the chapel of Inchechory, with all its tithes, &c. in the diocese of Leighlin. Witness Harlewin bishop of Leighlin. David abbot of the vale of St. Saviour, called also Duiske, and at present Graignemanage in the county of Kilkenny, surrendered and quitted all the claim that he and his convent had to certain tithes near Fothard Mola. Witnesses H. archbishop of Dublin, H. bishop of Leighlin, William of Glendaloc, and C. bishop of Kildare, William prior of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, and H. prior of Conall.*

Simon de Everrell, son of John, gave the church of St. Patrick of Danalmose in Ossory, with the tithes, &c. and four acres of the adjacent land, situated on the south side of the church, and two at the east. Witness Hugh bishop of Ossory. Sir Gilbert de Nugent granted the church of Darrivenneth, with two carucates of land, for the health of his soul, of his brother Richard, of the lord Hugh de Lacie, &c. Idem.†

1212. Simon bishop of Meath, G. prior of Duleek, and C. prior of Allhallows, gave a definitive sentence in favour of this abbey, between whom and the monks of St. Mary's abbey had arisen some controversy concerning the customs on ale and mead, granted to them by John earl of Morton.

N. ——— was abbot about the same time. He granted to Robert Pollard, citizen of Dublin, the half quarter of ground within the city walls, in the Lormory in Castle-street, between Gilbert del Ynet's holding and Owen Bruin's, being nine feet in front, and extending itself to the ground which Jordan Champeneis held from the hospital of St. John, without Newgate,

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 188. King, 168, &c.

† Lodge, vol. i. p. 117.

at the yearly rent of four shillings. Witnesses Gilbert de Ynet, mayor of Dublin, William de Leinne, provost.

At the same time Philip de Rochford granted all the churches and ecclesiastical dues of his lands in Odoch, in the barony of Fassaghding, in the county of Kilkenny. Witness Odo prior of St. John's, Kilkenny.*

1215. About this year the following grants were made. By Walter de Ridesford, all the lands which Richard de Cogan gave him in fee, and the lands in the honour of Brey. Witness Geoffry de Marisco, justiciary of Ireland.† By Richard de Cogan in fee, all the lands which he held in the honour of Brey, and the town lands of Ballisenethell, Senebo, Ballimakelly, and Ballibedan, with all the farmers (but this does not fully express the meaning of the original *nativis suis*, which implies villains) thereon, and all their appurtenances and rents thereunto belonging, at the yearly rent of three marcs. For this grant the abbot and canons paid a fine to the said Richard of sixty marcs sterling. Witnesses H. archbishop of Dublin, S. bishop of Meath, and Geoffry March. By Thomas de Hereford the church of Kildnock, with the tithes of hay, the mill and fishery. By Hugh Purcell, for the health of his soul and of Beatrice his wife, the church of Kildroth. Witness Milo de Rochford. By Milo de Staunton, the church of Donbron and the chapel of Demloff; also the church of Mona, alias Muna, and a burgage with ten acres of land therein. The church of Ardria and half of the lands of Kildrum, and five messuages to the north of the church, the tithes of the mill and fishery, a farm in Argintown, on which was a castle, and the farm of Cluainferta. A burgage at Mona, and two in Ardria were given by Hugh Dullard; and the church of Ballathumra by Hugh de Dreski. Witness Adam de Hereford. By William Fitz Renalmy half a marc, payable yearly out of the church and ecclesiastical benefices of his land of Flanderstown. Adam de Woodstock burgess of Tristledermot, bound himself to find a decent chamber for the abbot in the house and burgage which he held from him, when he should come to that town, with hay for his horses, tallow to make candles, and a fire; also to find the same chamber for his canons, when they should come thither by turns.†

1218. Alured prior of Aynestioc (Inistioge) in the diocese of Ossory and county of Kilkenny, granted all his rights, which he had received from

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 186, 188. King, p. 174. Harris's Collections, vol. i.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 189. King, p. 177.

Stephen Archdekin, knight, viz. the moiety of the churches of Kilcormoc and Thullabarry with their appurtenances. Witnesses Philip de Bray, and the lord John de Vesey. This grant was confirmed by Archdekin. Witness, Thomas Fitz Anthony, senescal of Leinster.*

1219. James was prior.† Alexander Chamberlain and Margeria his wife, for the fine of five marcs of silver, did for ever resign and quit claim to the abbot all their right to the lands of Ballysenikill, Senebo, Ballynakelly, and Ballybedan in the honour of Brey, which had been granted to the said Alexander and his wife, by Richard de Cogan in fee, dated in Dublin on the feast of St. John the Baptist. Witness S. bishop of Meath.

1220. Simon was abbot. About this time Hugh de Senersfold granted a rent of fifteen shillings annually out of half a carucate of land held by Geoffry Shirrell in Ballygodman. Witness H. archbishop of Dublin, then apostolic legate.

About the same time, on the payment of a fine of twenty shillings, Richard the son of John Fitz-Dermot, released to the abbey all suit and service at court for the holding of Kilrothery, excepting only an annual rent of four shillings.

1221. About this time Stephen Tyrrell was abbot, for we find him between the years 1218 and 1224, named in a deed witnessed by Henry archbishop of Dublin, Simon bishop of Meath, and Peter Mannesin bishop of Ossory.

1224. Richard Smith granted two carucates of land in Odoth, viz. Grenan with its appurtenances at the yearly rent of a marc of silver. Witnesses Deodatus bishop of Meath. Thomas de Omer granted all the ecclesiastical emoluments in the whole lands of Tathmoy; and William Mariscal, earl of Pembroke, confirmed the grant made by William St. Leger in Odoth, near Koskumin. Witnesses Ralph of Bristol bishop of Kildare, Deodatus elect of Meath, and William baron of Naas.

Edward was abbot; and he granted to William Lawless the farm of the mill of Kilwisky, and ten acres of land, at the rent of a marc yearly.

1226. John was prior, and king Henry the Third granted his protection to the abbey, by letters patent dated the 25th of May.‡

1230. The abbot and convent granted to David de Rochfort, knight,

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 189, 190. King, p. 174. Register. † Ibid.
Archdall's Monasticon, p. 190. King, p. 267. Harris's MS. Collections, vol. i.

and his heirs, the advowson of the vicarage of Kilmacar; and to their very good friend Richard de Rochfort, all the land which had been granted to them by William St. Leger in the honour of Rosnenil, to be held by him in fee for ever, at the yearly rent of eleven marcs.

Note, the said Richard in full chapter made his solemn oath that the said rent should be duly paid by him and his heirs; each of whom made the same oath.*

1231. Nicholas was abbot.

1240. Henry was abbot.

1246. Nicholas was abbot.

1247. Warin was abbot. It was settled and agreed between him and Ralph de Pippard, that the moiety of the churches of Confoy and the salmon-leap at Leixlip, the whole of the churches of Cloncurry, Castle Warrin, and Oughterard, tithes, lands, rents, &c. were the sole right of the said abbot, who agreed to pay yearly to John de Linford, chaplain to the said Ralph, one hundred shillings, till he had provided him with church preferments to the value of ten pounds yearly; and the abbot engaged that Ralph his ancestors and successors, should be for ever partakers in all prayers and masses, made and offered up in their church.

About this time Henry de Butteller, for the health of his soul and of his wife Juliana de Marisco, granted the annual rent of ten shillings in silver, payable out of his lands of Lutherlach, to find lights for the celebrating of high mass in St. Mary's chapel in this abbey.†

1250. The abbot having provided at Bristol a quantity of stone to build their church, the mayor and bailiffs of that town seized the same to repair the castle of Bristol; and king Henry the Third by writ, dated at Windsor the 15th of January in the fifteenth year of his reign, directs the said magistrate to restore the same, and to permit the abbot and his people at all times to carry away all such materials.

1252. William was elected abbot, and was restored to the temporalities by writ, dated the 21st of May. He continued abbot in 1256.

1259. Warin was elected abbot. It appears from the account of master William, that a fine was laid upon the canons of St. Thomas of twenty pounds, before the temporalities were restored to the new elected abbot.‡

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 198, 199. King, p. 173, 174, 194.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 191. King, p. 167.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 191. King, p. 194, &c.

1270. Reginald (treasurer of Cashell) bishop of Cork, granted the chapel of St. Nicholas in the city of Cork to this abbey, they paying yearly to the church of St. Finbary, five *nummi anglici*, and one pound of wax.

1272. It was agreed between the abbot Warin and Nicolas de Ardig, that the said Nicholas should for the fine of sixteen marcs of silver, for ever remise, release, and grant to the said abbot the advowson of the church of Kirkeston.

1283. The abbot was possessed of the advowson of the church of Lothmoy; and about the same time he recovered against Adam the son of Nicholas Aubrey, sixty acres of land, with the appurtenances thereof, in Skenrath in the county of Dublin.

1284. Robert Burnell archbishop of York, lord chancellor and lord treasurer of England, applying to the abbot and convent in favour of Almeric de Deneford for a corrody, they made reply, that they were incapacitated for so doing by the number of pensions they were loaded with, and that particularly above twenty years before they were enjoined by the king to give an annual pension of three marcs of silver to his clerk, Richard of Northampton, and which he still enjoyed, notwithstanding he had been promoted to the bishoprick of Ferns.*

1285. Nicholas was abbot.

1287. William de Walys was abbot. On account of his age and infirmities he resigned in 1290, and a licence was granted to proceed to an election, dated the 8th of September; when Adam was chosen. The same year the abbot and convent paid a fine of forty pounds for a licence to annex and consolidate with their abbey the priory of St. Catherine, near the salmon-leap.†

1291. Ralph de Wildeshire (Wiltshire) prior of the abbey was elected abbot; he was in the office in 1296.

1300. John le Tanner was abbot.

1303. Ralph de Wildeshire was abbot.

1305. Joan, the daughter of Peter de Ballymore, released to the abbot the advowson of the church of Rathdonyll. King Edward the First by writ dated the 12th of March, and directed to the mayor of Dublin, confirmed to the abbot Ralph all former grants and privileges, and particularly that of

* Monasticon of Archdall, p. 192. King, p. 192. Prynne, vol. iii. p. 1275. Beatson, vol. i. 119. Register.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 191.

holding a court to hear all manner of complaints and pleas, &c. and on which privilege the city had infringed.*

1308. Nicholas Fitz-Nicholas of Rathdonyll, granted and reconveyed to the abbot Ralph of Wyndesor the advowson of the church of Rathdonyll, in the diocese of Leighlin, dated on the vigil of All Saints. Witness William de Burgh, custos or chief governor of Ireland.

1309. Thomas was abbot: he with Simon the prior of the abbey were witnesses against the knight's templars.†

1311. Ralph de Wyndesor was abbot.

1315. The churches of St. Catherine and St. James in Dublin, and Kildrought in the deanery of Salt, and Kirkeston, were found to belong to this abbey in the eighth year of king Edward the Second.

1317. Ralph le Windsor was abbot.

1321. October the 4th, the temporalities were seized; but on the 8th of the ensuing month they were restored to the abbot Nicholas Whyterell, who resigned to Stephen Tyrrell.

1325. Walter Fitz-Alured and Walter his son granted the church of St. Peter de Lethercor, with all its appurtenances.

1326. Stephen Tyrrel was abbot.

1327. Fourteen acres of land with their appurtenances in Dovenaghmore, in the county of Dublin, were seized into the King's hands, the abbot having acquired them from Walter le Rene after the passing of the statute of mortmain. Upon a trial had, the jurors found that those lands were the property of the abbey from its foundation; the king's hands were therefore removed.‡

1329. The abbot William de Cloncurry having resigned, the temporalities were seized, but were restored the 15th of February, 4th of king Edward the Third, to the new elected abbot Nicholas Alleyn.

1330. The king, from his charitable disposition, granted to this abbey the sum of twenty marcs annually.

1341. The abbot recovered from the abbot of Wothney, the church of Loghmoy in the county of Tipperary.

1353. Nicholas was abbot; and the manor of Acherstown was seized in

* Harris's Collections, vol. i.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 192. King, p. 194. Wilkins's Concilia, vol. ii.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 193. King, 185, &c.

the king's hands; this abbot having acquired it contrary to the statute of mortmain, from Richard Baddowe, who held it from the king in capite by military service; Thomas de Wogan appeared and gave evidence that the said manor was held directly from himself, as of his manor of Okethy, and not from the king.*

The same year the abbot Nicholas Allen was made bishop of Meath.†

1354. John Walsh was abbot.

1360. The abbot, on the morrow of St. Martin, recovered in the King's Bench against Alda, the daughter of Nicholas Aubrey, sixty acres of land in Skenrath, in the county of Dublin.

March the 12th following, the king granted a prohibition that the abbot and canons should not be molested by the mayor and bailiffs of Dublin, in prejudice of the privileges granted to the said abbey, and particularly in their court.‡

1361. August 4th, the abbot and convent granted to John Bronclerk, for his good services and advice, an annual pension of twenty shillings, to be paid on the feast of the Nativity during life; and if at any time he should be employed to draw any deeds for them, he should be paid what was customary. In like manner they granted the same day to Robert Corath, clerk, forty shillings; and whilst he should continue in their monastery, or in the city of Dublin, two loaves of the abbey bread, and two flaggons of their ale; and from the kitchen the portions allowed to two of the canons at their meals in the refectory; and for his servant a loaf and a flaggon of ale daily; they assigned him also a chamber within their court, and two acres of meadow; and at the same time Robert bound himself to take special care in executing their business whenever it was necessary, but at the cost and expence of the convent.§

1362. John Walsh was abbot.

1363. David Sumay and Melana his wife, sued the abbot for the third part of twelve messuages, two carucates of land, thirty acres of meadow, and sixty of turbary, with their appurtenances in Lyvecan, (Lucan) in the county of Dublin, being her dower as widow of the late Thomas Fitz-Richard.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 193. King, p. 284. Beatson, vol. ii. 131. Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. iii. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 194. King, p. 186, &c.

1364. The abbot John Walsh was removed August 20th, and was succeeded by Thomas Scurlock, prior of Newtown, near Trim,* who was appointed deputy lord chancellor in 1366; and the 1st of July 1375, he was constituted lord treasurer of Ireland.

1380. It was enacted by parliament, that no mere Irishman should be permitted to make his profession in this abbey.†

1391. On the death of the abbot Thomas Scurlock, the temporalities were seized on the 3d of May, but on the 18th of the ensuing month they were delivered to the new elected abbot, Richard Tutbury.†

1392. John Serjeant was abbot, as appears from the following indictment, James earl of Ormond, lord justice of Ireland. William Fitz-Hugh was indicted, for that Richard Totterby and others of the canons formed a conspiracy to attack the abbey, assisted by the mob and armed power of the city, with intent to drag thereout John Serjeant, the abbot, and all his party, or to kill them there; for that purpose Totterby gave the sum of forty marcs to John Maureward, the mayor of Dublin, and John Drake, merchant, to induce them to perpetrate the said deed; and to procure this money, Totterby and other of the conspirators stole a cross, several chalices, and other rich effects, to the value of one hundred marcs, (all belonging to the said abbot) and pledged the same with William Fitz-Hugh, goldsmith; and that the said mayor and John Drake received the money, knowing of the said theft; that the mayor and bailiffs rang the city bell, and with William Fitz-Hugh and others of the citizens armed, did with intent and malice aforethought attack the abbey; that the lord justice sent to the said mayor and his adherents, Robert de la Freyne, knight, Edmund Berle, one of the principal citizens, Robert Hereford, knight, constable of the army, and Edward Perriers, marechal to the king, to enjoin the mayor and his followers to depart and disperse, under the penalty of the forfeiture of all their goods; notwithstanding which, they not only persisted in their evil designs, but brought fire to burn the abbey; and after destroying several hosts, and breaking the windows, they surrounded the king's officers, and forcibly rescued from them Thomas Serjeant, Simon de la Valle, Walter Foil, John Derpatrick, Henry Fitz Williams, Patrick Wise, and William Rower, clerks; that the

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 194. King, p. 186, &c. Ware's MSS. Vol. li. Claus. Ret. iv. R. 2.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 194. King, p. 284, &c.

mayor with his party did there kill Roger Savage, and did forcibly take from William Foil one lance, value sixteen-pence, and one halbert, value two shillings; from William Rower, clerk, one portiforium, value forty shillings; from John Horseley, one pair of leg harness, value twelve-pence, and an iron head piece, value eight-pence, &c.; and from William Rower, a bow and twenty arrows, value a marc, &c.; John Gerrard was also indicted for having with an armed force feloniously broke into the abbey by night, and for confining the abbot and canons, destroying the dormitory and several hosts, and robbing the abbot of four coats of mail, value each twenty shillings, and twenty blankets, each of the value of five shillings.

But Gerard pleaded the king's pardon.*

1417. John was abbot; upon his petition to parliament, setting forth that the lands and possessions of the abbey were destroyed and laid waste by Irish enemies, it was enacted, that all the lands, &c. which had been alienated by the former abbots, should now be reassumed, and that the present abbot should be put into immediate possession of the same.†

1420. The abbot Nicholas Talbot died on the eve of St. Francis, and friar John Whiting was chosen to succeed him.

1425. July the 8th, the abbot paid to William Chevers, second justice of the King's Bench, his annual pension of one pound.

1428. John was abbot.

1431. Richard was abbot: he continued abbot till the year 1447.

1448. The abbot Thomas Fitzgerald was appointed lord chancellor of the kingdom.

1450. February the 19th, the abbot Richard was one of the securities for Michael Tregury, who was then appointed custodee of the temporalities, and archbishop of Dublin.‡

1456. William was abbot.

1458. It was enacted by parliament, that the abbot and his successors might appropriate to themselves in perpetuity, lands and tenements sufficient to hold up the accustomed hospitality of the abbey.§

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 195. King, p. 186, &c.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 196. Rot. Cancel. Hiberniæ, No. XXVIII and XXIX. Hen. VI. King, 284, 194.

‡ Ibid.

§ Harris's MS. Collections, Vol. i. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 196.

1466. Richard Foster was abbot.

1471. In the parliament held in the 11th and 12th years of King Edward the Fourth, an act passed for confirming some possessions, advowsons, &c. which had formerly been granted to this abbey.*

1474. Richard was abbot. See under St. Mary's abbey the act which was passed in their favour.

1476. On the 20th of June it was agreed on between John Walton the archbishop of Dublin, and the abbot Richard Foster, that the archbishop would rest satisfied with the payment of twelve marcs, in lieu of all pensions, procurations and dues; and that whenever the archbishop should in person visit the abbey, and the churches united to it, he should receive fourteen marcs: present, Walter, abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin.† We find also that this abbot Richard Forster, was a brother of the society of the Holy Trinity, Dublin; and that he died December the 27th, but the year is uncertain.‡

1486. John Purcell was abbot.§ In the year 1488, he received a pardon for the share he had in the rebellion raised on account of Lambert Simnel, and accordingly took the oaths of allegiance.

1490. Jordan de Valle, knight, granted to this abbey the churches of St. Andrew and St. Bridget, of Mathelcon in the diocese of Ferns, with the tithes and other ecclesiastical dues of the said tweth or territory of Mathelcon. Witness Lawrence Nevil, bishop of Ferns. About the same time Philip de Prena gave to this abbey two carucates of land, extending from Dungarvan above the great water.||

1505. Walter Walsh was abbot September the 27th.

1512. He continued abbot.

1515. William Brent was elected abbot without obtaining the royal licence, but he received the king's pardon for the same, and the temporalities were restored.

1522. Thomas Mey appears to have been abbot before this year.

1524. Gerald, earl of Kildare, being this year constituted lord deputy, he entertained the nobility, &c. with a sumptuous feast in this abbey.¶

* Lib. Obits Christ Church.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 197. King, p. 178, &c. Register. Archdall's Col. Vol. ii.

|| Ibid.

¶ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 197. King, p. 197.

A difference concerning the toll bowl, between the mayor of Dublin and the abbot, was determined and settled this year.

1526. Thomay Mey died about this time. Thomas Holder, who succeeded him, died September the 12th the same year, and the 26th of November following, James Cotterell, one of the canons, was elected in his place, and was abbot in 1529.

1534. Henry Duffe was elected abbot: on the 25th of July, 1538, he made a surrender of the abbey and its possessions. September the 10th, an annual pension of forty-two pounds was granted to him, and to James Cotterell the former abbot a pension of ten pounds.

The abbot of this house was a baron of parliament, and laid claim to great privileges in the manors of Donaghmore, near Grenock, Dunshaglin, Brownstown, &c.

On the 31st of March, An. 30th of king Henry the Eighth, the site of this monastery, with a malt mill, a wood mill, and two double mills, one carucate of land called Donouer, ten acres of meadow, two of pasture, and ten of underwood near the abbey, were granted to William Brabazon, Esq. for ever, by military service, at the annual rent of eighteen shillings and six-pence sterling.*

By an inquisition taken the 25th of July 1539, An. 31st Henry the Eighth, this abbey was seized of the manor of Kyll, and five messuages, twelve cottages, ninety acres of arable land, two hundred of pasture, and four of meadow, in Kyll aforesaid; one acre of arable and seven of meadow in Allesby, value five pounds nineteen shillings and six-pence.

Two messuages, three cottages, one hundred acres of arable, twenty of pasture, and four of meadow, with their appurtenances, in Arthurstown, alias Artistowne, at three pounds two shillings per annum; one messuage, one cottage, twenty acres of land in Ballybroge, at fourteen shillings. One castle, one messuage, six cottages, seventy acres of arable, twenty of pasture, and four of meadow, with their appurtenances, in Hartwell, at one pound two shillings per annum. Forty-two acres of land and twenty of wood in Alliston lying waste.

The rectory of Kyll, and tithes of Kyll, Arthurstown, Hartwell, Ballybroge, Alleynstown, Painstown, Artisland and Sundallyston, parcel of the rectory of Kyll, value lawful money of England, nineteen pounds.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 197, 198.

All which lands in the above inquisition mentioned, are situate lying and being in the county of Kildare.*

By an inquisition taken the 10th of March 1568, An. 11th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a grant was made to John Thomas, Esq. of the rectory of Ballymaglassan, in the county of Meath, with all the tithes, &c. thereunto belonging, in the county aforesaid, parcel of the possessions of this abbey.†

An inquisition taken on the octaves of St. Martin, An. 19th Queen Elizabeth, 1577, finds that on the 22d of October 1560, in the third year of the same reign, a grant was made to Thomas Manners, gent. of the rectory of Syddan, and all the tithes and profits in Syddan, Rengerston, Leirbeg, Howtheston, Crevaghe, Muchefelston, Corbally, Tyran, Newrathe, St. John's-Rathe, Begerston, Little Soleston, Monerum, and Lessiaboine, all in the county of Meath, and parcel of the possession of this abbey.‡

An inquisition taken An. 24th Elizabeth, 1582, finds that Henry Duffe, the last abbot, being seized of the rectorial tithes of corn and hay of Oughterrinny, otherwise Clomurry, viz. Nicholston, Kilmaine, Archdiakenston, Pitchfordston, Ballikenny, Killeightertir, Muchgrange, Ballekehine, Newton, Little Keppagh, and Kilmakerob, in the county of Kildare, did grant the same to Nicolas Handcock and William Newman of Dublin, merchants, and Nicholas Moore of the said city, chaplain, for the term of thirty-one years, at the annual rent of nine pounds six shillings and eight-pence.

1583. An inquisition taken in the 25th year of the reign of the said queen, finds that on the 28th of June in the twelfth year of the reign of the said king, a grant was made to John Dee, gent. of the rectory of Ballybarbrick, in the county of Louth; parcel of the possessions of this abbey, for the term of twenty-one years, at the annual rent of one pound six shillings and eight-pence, Irish money.§

1583. An inquisition of the same year finds, that on the 24th of January, in the thirteenth year of the said reign, a grant was made to John Fitz-Edward Fitzgerald, and Thomas Coppinger, gent. of the rectories of Ballymartyr, Etesbake, Corriboe, Castrocorre, and Ballianan in the county of

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 196. King, p. 183.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 794. ‡ Chief Remembrancer's Office.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 794. Chief Remembrancer's Office. Idem.

Cork, part of the possessions of this abbey, for the term of twenty-one years, at the annual rent of five pounds ten shillings, Irish money.

1583. Another inquisition of the same year finds, that on the 26th of March, in the 19th year of that same reign, a grant was made to Sir Thomas Cusack, knight, and Patrick Clinche, gent. of the rectory and town of Tre-yett in the county of Meath, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, for the term of twenty-one years, at the annual rent of twenty-two pounds six shillings and eight-pence, Irish money; and thirty bushels of corn at the feast of the purification of the blessed Virgin Mary, annually.*

1589. An inquisition dated the 26th of April, in the thirty-first year of the same reign, finds that on the 24th of November, in the thirteenth year of this reign, a grant was made to Edmund Fitz-Alexander, for the term of twenty-one years, of the rectory of Moyclare in the county of Meath, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, at the annual rent of four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, Irish money.†

The tithes of Cokeston and Ballybin, parcel of the rectory of Ratoath, were parcel of the possessions of this abbey.‡

1591. In the 33d year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the following lands were found to be parcel of this abbey, eleven acres of arable land with the appurtenances called the Stuckyns, and Gostanawke, adjoining to the town of Lyons, in the county of Kildare, value in Irish money twelve pence, besides reprises.

The rectories of Ballymartyr, Elesbaka, Coriboc, Crosscrocere, and Ballyanna, all in the county of Cork, at the yearly rent in Irish money of five pounds ten shillings.

The parish of Trevet in the county of Meath, at the yearly rent of twenty-two pounds six shillings and eight-pence.

In another inquisition of the 37th year of her reign, it is found that the rectory of Clonoughles, in the county of Kildare, with the tithes of the townlands of Clonaghles, Ballycanaan, and Cullenhill, and twelve acres of glebe belonging to the said church, value in Irish money at the yearly rent of one pound six shillings and eightpence.

1614. An inquisition taken on the 20th of February, the second year of

* Idem.

† Chief Remembrancer's Office. Idem. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 794.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid.

|| Archdall's Monasticon, p. 138.

the reign of king James the First, finds, that a messuage and garden in the parish of St. James's, in the suburbs of Dublin, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, were granted the 7th of July, 1597, in the 39th year of the reign for the term of thirty-one years, to John Newton, at the yearly rent of eight shillings Irish money, besides reprises.*

1604. An inquisition taken on the 10th of August, in the second year of the reign of king James the First, finds that James Cottrell, the last abbot, was seized of the lands of the manor of Leixlip, and the right of a flaggon of ale out of every brewing in the said town; annual value of the whole, ten shillings.†

1625. By an inquisition taken on the 16th of January in this year, it was found that Henry Harrington died the 24th of December 1612, seized in capite, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, of one garden, forty-six acres of arable land, commonly called the abbot's land, in Oughterhard in the county of Kildare, of the yearly value of five shillings, besides reprises; and of the town of Finghes, in the parish of Cloncurry, in the said county, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, of the yearly value of two shillings, besides reprises.‡

The lands and possessions were granted to divers: to William Brabazon, ancestor to the earl of Meath, 31st of March 1545, An. 35th of king Henry the Eighth; all that the site and circuit of the monastery of Thomas Court, the church, church-yard, malt-mill, wood-mill, and double mills belonging to the same; a carucate of land called Donower, &c.; all the tenths of the premises, and all jurisdictions, liberties, &c. spiritual and temporal, to hold in capite by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, at the yearly rent of one pound fourteen shillings and eleven-pence.

* Chief Remembrancer's Office. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 794. † Ibid.

‡ Lib. Inquisition in Bibl. Pretion, Gul. Conyngham Defunct. Lodge, vol. i. p. 179.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Priors of St. John the Baptist, and of All-hallows or All Saints.

THE priory of St. John the Baptist was situated in Thomas-street, without the west, or the new gate of the city.

About the end of the 12th century, Ailred le Palmer founded an hospital here for the sick. Witness John Comyn, archbishop; Leonard, abbot of St. Mary's; Simon, prior of St. Thomas's; and Duvenald, prior of All Saints; Ailred the founder took upon himself the office of Osbert of Colchester, who was prior in the time of John, earl of Morton:* he was a subscribing witness to the grant made by Joan, countess of Pembroke, to the priory of the Holy Trinity, about the year 1200.

1216. Pope Innocent the Third granted to Henry de Loundres, the archbishop of Dublin, the patronage of this priory.†

1226. Master Daniel was prior. See Holy Trinity of Dublin.

1229. The said prior held one hundred and ninety-five acres of land and a mill in Cloghyr, in the county of Tipperary.‡

1238. The 8th of April, Daniel the prior obtained the royal assent to the bishoprick of Emly, but was disappointed in his expectation, the see being still filled by Christian.

1251. Walter the prior recovered against Richard Bretnagh, for a fine of ten marcs, the town land of Canlkoyl, in the county of Limerick.

1253. On the 1st of August the king commanded the lord justice, prince Edward, eldest son to king Henry the Third, to distribute as especial of his bounty the sum of one hundred marcs to the hospital of St. John in Dublin, and to the Dominican and Franciscan friars throughout the kingdom, in such proportions as he should think necessary.§

1255 Died Luke, archbishop of Dublin; he endowed this priory with two burgages and six acres of land in the parish of St. Kevin.||

* Register, St. Thomas, King, p. 57. 60.

† Ibid.

‡ Harris's Collections, vol. ii. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 200.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 200. Pryne, vol. ii. p. 789.

|| Ware's Bishops, p. 321.

1290. Jordan was prior before this time; for we find that this year Walter Aureg sued father Bartholomew prior of St. John's, for fifty acres of land in Cotterellstown, in the county of Dublin, which Robert his father had demised to Jordan, formerly prior; but Walter was cast.*

1297. John the prior sued the abbot of Kells for the townland of Gunne — in the county of Dublin. The prior lost his suit.†

1302. The prior recovered from Adam de Crompe the advowson of the church of Crampestown in the county of Tipperary; and an inquisition quo ad damnum, was held to enquire whether Mr. John le Mareschall would grant to the prior a messuage, and an hundred and thirty-two acres of land in Glynusky and Jordanstown. The inquisition found that he might make the said grant, as he held those lands immediately from the prior, with suit of service at his court at Palmerston in Fingall, at the yearly rent of thirty shillings, and that each acre was worth eight-pence annually. William Alexander made a grant about this time of eighty acres of land in Gelot and Kernelewy.

Another inquisition was held the same year to enquire whether Richard le Noble could grant a messuage and one hundred acres of land in the same town: the jury found that the said Richard held those lands immediately from the prior, at two marks of silver annual rent, and suit of service to the said priors court, and that each acre was worth eight-pence yearly.‡

1304. Another inquisition found that Simon Denbeigh, and Henry Rowe, might assign to the prior sixty acres of land in Cloghre, in the county of Tipperary, value at thirty shillings annually; a licence was accordingly granted for the alienation in the year 1308.

1305. In Michaelmas term this year, a fine was levied at Cashell, between the prior of this hospital, and the abbot of St. Mary of Osney, in Oxfordshire, concerning the advowson of the church of Kiltenan; and the abbot paid a fine of forty pounds of silver to the prior.

1306. John the prior sued Robert de Clahull for four acres of land with the appurtenances thereof in Ballychosmod, in the county of Dublin, the right and property of this hospital, and of which Geoffry de Clakull had unjustly disseized Walter, a former prior.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 200.

† Ibid.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 201.

1307. John Asyk, knight, lord of Boulek, granted to the prior the advowson of the church of Boulek, both of the rectory and vicarage, with fifteen acres of land in his lordship.

The same year the prior sued Herbert Marshall for a mill, and an hundred and ninety-five acres of land in Cloghyr, in the county of Tipperary.

1308. John Decer, mayor of Dublin, built the chapel of St. Mary in this hospital.

Same year Maurice Mac Carwill, archbishop of Cashell, acknowledged himself a debtor to the prior in the sum of five hundred marcs of silver; at which time the prior agreed, that if the archbishop by deed under his seal, and that of his chapter, should grant to the prior and his hospital the advowson of his church of Bronyan, and the vicarage thereof; and also of Benecleck, alias Benecleek, that then the said acknowledgement should be null and of none effect.

1311. John Scot the prior recovered against William Maunsell, as a right appertaining to the priory, the keeping of two carucates of land in Clonbrogan, during the minority of Geoffry, son and heir of Walter le Brett.

About this time we find a corrody was granted to Robert, son of William Gerrard, of a loaf of white bread of the same size and quality as those allowed to the prior and brethren, and a flaggon of the best ale on every Sunday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, weekly; on each of the other days a dish of fish; and to have yearly a suit of the same cloth that was made use of by the brethren. This corrody not being regularly paid, Robert sued the prior for the same.*

1313. We find that the prior of this house was in possession of the lands and tenements of Rovelagh, from the donation of Cecilia de Stone-house; and of Palmerston, the gift of Richard de Scottesdene.†

1316. May the 19th, a licence was granted to the prior to enable him to acquire forty librata of land, lands held in capite excepted.

Same year the citizens of Dublin, on the approach of Richard Bruce and his army, did by general consent set fire to Thomas-street, but unfortunately the church of St. John, with the chapel of St. Magdalene, were consumed in the conflagration.

1319. August the 24th, in order to assist in repairing the church and house of St. John, lately destroyed by fire, King Edward the Second did

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 201.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 202.

grant for this purpose all deodands happening in Ireland for the space of four years.

1320. August the 24th, John le Palmer, the prior, reconveyed to the dean and chapter of Limerick, the advowson of the church of Corkmoked, alias Corkmoyle, with a messuage, and eighteen acres of glebe thereunto belonging. Witnesses William Fitz-John, archbishop of Cashell; William, bishop of Emly; and Thomas, earl of Kildare, lord lieutenant.* Note, the prior had formerly recovered the said advowson from the dean and chapter.

1322. John Walsh was prior.†

1323. John Onextiffe was prior.

1324. Walter Ludlow was prior; when it was enacted by parliament that Nicholas Gaydor (who has formerly been appointed miller of all the mills belonging to this priory, by John Onextiffe then prior thereof, at the rent of the third part of the toll) should be restored to the said office of miller, from which he had been unjustly dismissed by Walter, the present prior.

1331. July the 27th, William the prior was appointed lord chancellor of Ireland: at which time the town and lands of Coolkeyl did belong to this hospital.

1335. In this year we find the advowson of the church of Grilly in the county of Meath, was recovered by the prior.

1337. The prior sued the prior of Athasil for the advowson of the church of Clonyus, in the county of Tipperary, and of the church of Iselkeran.

1345. John, the seneschal of this priory, was this year indicted for having (with sundry others) stolen from the abbot and canons in the house of St. Thomas the Martyr, various goods and chattels to the amount and value of twenty pounds, viz. book of the decretals, value ten marcs; four portiforiums, value of each one marc; two silver goblets, value ten shillings each; and ten pounds in cash, &c. The jury acquitted him.‡

1359. Cecilia the daughter of Jordan, granted to the priory about this time the lands of Rovelaghe. Witnesses Alexander de Nottingham, Richard de Exeter, Robert de Clanle, and Nicholas de Hoath, knights.

1361. It appearing that the hospital supported one hundred and fifteen

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 202.

† Register of St. Thomas. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 202.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 203.

sick poor, king Edward the Third, in consideration thereof, did on the 7th of December grant to it the deodanda for twenty years.

1374. May the 12th, the king, considering the great expences and burthens which lay upon the prior of this house, in supporting divers chaplains and clerks to say the divine offices for the king's health, and for the souls of his ancestors; also considering the exility of the house and its endowments, and the support of so many poor and sick as were maintained therein, ordained, that the prior should during his good pleasure be exonerated from coming to the marches with his posse and tenants, and for finding men at arms, nobellers, or footmen, and from attending conferences, hues, cries, &c.*

1378. April the 20th, the grant of the deodanda was further renewed for twenty years.

1380. Adam O'Hethe was prior; for the fine of twenty-six shillings and eight-pence, he this year received a pardon for all crimes and misdemeanors whatsoever.

1384. Henry Randolph the prior, and Robert Grandon one of his monks, were attached for taking by force and violence from Thomas Gifford, and Maud his wife, the value of two hundred pounds in goods and money. The defence the prior set up was, that in the writ he was named prior of the house of St. John without Newgate, and not prior of the house of St. John the Baptist, or of St. John the Evangelist.†

1386. Pope Boniface granted to this priory the perpetual vicarages of St. John the Baptist of Fythard, and St. Colman of Kilshkaeth, in the diocese of Cashell, and of St. Patrick of Straffair, in the diocese of Dublin, with all their properties, &c. King Henry the Fourth confirmed this grant the 7th of October, 1407.

1403. The grant of the deodanda was renewed for ten years, from the 18th of October.

1474. William was prior.

1476. It was enacted by parliament, that the present prior should reassume for the use of the house whatever had been alienated from it by his predecessors.

* Harris's MS. Collections, vol. iii. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 203.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 205. Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. iv, v.

1516. In this year Robert Nangle the prior came before the baron of the Exchequer, and made satisfaction to the king of one pound of pepper for the message of Rowlagh.

The prior, Patrick Cullen, was made bishop of Clogher, but he held the priory in commendam till the year 1531, when Sir Thomas Everard was chosen prior.*

1534. July the 13th, Thomas Weston the then prior, renounced before John Allen, archbishop of Dublin, the exemption which they claimed of not being subject to the archiepiscopal power;† at which time they paid two marcs proxies to the archbishop.‡

The churches of Palmerston and Dood, the chapel of Crevelp, and the church of Walshestown in the deanery of Ballimore, and also the church of Straffan, did originally belong to this priory.

1542. January the 23d, a pension of fifteen pounds a year was granted to Sir Thomas Everard, lately prior here.

In this house was an infirmary which contained fifty beds for the sick.

The houses, site and possessions, excepting an annual rent of fourteen shillings out of different tenements, (now the property of the city) were granted, together with the priory of St. John the Baptist, near Drogheda, (which see in Archdall's Monasticon, p. 530.) to James Sedgrage of Dublin, merchant, for the sum of one thousand and seventy-eight pounds fifteen shillings and eight-pence, and the yearly rent of two shillings and six-pence.

In this hospital there were both friars and nuns: the vestments for the friars of Thomas-court, for the Franciscans in Francis-street, and for the university of St. Patrick, were wrought there; for their labour they had the tenth of the wool and flax which they spun assigned them when the work was finished. The different orders for whom they wrought did visit the house on St. John's day, when they presented their offerings before the image of the Saint which stood in the great hall; and on the Saint's eve, the mayor and commons were all wont to visit them, on which a great bonfire was made before the hospital, and many others throughout the city.§

1538. Thomas Everard the last prior of the priory of St. John the Baptist. By an inquisition taken on the 22d of February, in the 30th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, the said priory was found to be seized of a

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 205. Liber Niger, 83.

+ Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 204, 530. Ware's Rob. Collections.

messuage and ten acres of arable land in Bolike, annual value besides reprises, seven shillings and eight-pence; six acres of arable land in Ballylakin, annual value besides reprises, four shillings; two acres of Skadiston, annual value seventeen-pence, besides reprisals; two acres of arable in C——— annual value besides reprises, sixteen-pence; half an acre of arable land in Peperton, annual value four-pence, besides reprises; a messuage, and two acres in Mogar, annual value besides reprises, sixteen-pence. Three cottages and five acres of arable land in Dromganer, annual value besides reprises, two shillings; a castle, with an hall annexed, twelve cottages, a water-mill, forty-nine acres of arable land, and two of scrub, in Athfertse, annual value besides reprises, sixteen-pence; one acre of arable land in Fetherd, annual value besides reprises, eight-pence; a messuage, and one acre of arable land in Rathcouth, annual value besides reprises, twelve-pence; a messuage, and one acre of arable land in Colman, annual value besides reprises, sixteen-pence; eight acres of arable in Kilconyll, annual value besides reprises, five shillings and eight-pence; one acre of arable in Doulynre, annual value besides reprises, eight-pence; a messuage and one hundred and twenty acres of arable land in Cloghir, annual value besides reprises, four pounds; two carucates in Milton, of no value besides the reprises; two carucates in Cordagan, annual value besides reprises, sixteen-pence; three acres of arable land in Ballyntre, annual rent besides reprises, two shillings; three acres in Kiltayne, annual rent besides reprises, two shillings. The rectories of Bolike, Clonyngs, Rathcoule, Ballakin, Moygar, Colman, Drongan, Fetherde, Athfathe, Kilcaishe, Rayliston, Peperton, Colough, Ballynere, Kilshiane, Clonepath, Skadeston, Crompiston, Clogher, and Cordengen, were appropriated to the said priory, and of the annual value besides reprises, of forty-four pounds six shillings and eight-pence; and the advowsons of the rectories of Bolike, Drongan, and Athfathe; the said rectories, lands, &c. situate, lying, and being in the county of Tipperary.*

An inquisition taken the Friday next after Whitsunday in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, An. 1538, finds that the said Thomas Everard, the last prior, was seized of the said hospital, a church and steeple, and the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, with twelve messuages, one orchard, three gardens, and six acres of pasture, within the precincts of the

* Chief Remembrancer's Office. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 794.

same, in the manor of Palmerston near the river Liffey; and of one castle, thirty messuages, one water-mill, forty acres of arable land, twenty of meadow, two hundred of pasture, sixty of wood, and one pound three shillings and eight pence yearly rent in Palmerston; and six messuages, two hundred acres of arable, forty of pasture, and six of meadow, in Irishtown, in the said parish of Palmerston.*

An inquisition taken the Tuesday after Whitsunday, finds also that the said prior was seized of one messuage, one croft, and one acre of land in Nowan; one messuage in Dunboyne; one messuage and half an acre of land in Grenocke; three other messuages, sixty acres of arable land, twenty of pasture, and six of meadow, and the rectory of Girley.†

By an inquisition taken the 17th of June, 1541, in the thirty-third year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, it was found that the prior was seized in Whiteston, of one messuage, sixty acres of arable land, three of meadow, and thirty-seven of leys, of the yearly value besides reprises of one pound thirteen shillings and four-pence.‡

An inquisition taken on Monday next after the feast of the Epiphany, 1542, in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, finds that Thomas Weston the last prior, on the 22d of February, in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, was seized of a messuage in the town of Drogheda; annual value besides reprises, three shillings.§

1574. An inquisition taken a month before the feast of Easter, in the nineteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, finds that on the 28th of January, in the third year of the same reign, letters patent were granted to Richard Netterville, gent., conveying to him all the messuages, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the county of the city of Dublin belonging to this hospital, the several messuages, &c. belonging to the same, and situate in Palmerston near Grenocke, Jordaston, Luttrellston, Grallanghe, Newton, Little Asheton, St. John's leys in Lucan, and Churcheston near Wycklow, in the county of Dublin; and all messuages, &c. in Nevan, Johnston, and Grenock, in the county of Meath; all messuages, &c. in Graunclare and Kilbellet, in the county of Kildare, and all the possessions belonging to the said hospital in the town of Drogheda, and in

* Chief Remembrancer's Office. Idem. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 795.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Chief Remembrancer's Office.

Almoneston in the county of Louth; also in Bolycke, Ballylatin, Scadeston, Collaughe, Pepperton, Moganum, Drongan, Gloninge, Athforthe, Cromenston; Fether, Ratonthe, Colman, Kylconnel, Bailynna, Clougher, Cordagen, Ballylintine, and Kilteyne, in the county of Tipperary, and all and singular its possessions in the city of Cork; also the rectories of Ardristell, Templemoayne and Ratouthe in the county of Carlow; and of Straffan, Graungeclare and Donarde in the said county.*

1575. An inquisition taken the 14th of August in the twentieth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, finds that in Rathcowlie in the county of Tipperary, is a field called Colvonden, containing three acres of arable land at the annual value of twelve-pence, parcel of the possessions of this hospital.†

By another inquisition taken the 15th of March following, it is found that the prior was seized of the castle of Clonebrogane, containing four quarters of land, annual value five shillings, Irish money; also of a void space of ground in the town of Carrick, bounded on the east by the earl of Ormond's land, and by a lane adjoining it on the west, on the north by the highway, and on the south by the river Suir, annual value twelve-pence; also a parcel of land called Carrintubber, containing a quarter, annual value two shillings; also of two burgess acres in the towns of Gortnefake, Farrehountie and Rathdrome, annual value eight-pence, all Irish money; all the said lands lying in the county of Tipperary.‡

1590. Also by an inquisition taken the 17th of March, in the thirty-fifth year of the same reign, finds that at the dissolution, the prior was seized of two acres and a half of arable land, country measure, in Rathgowle, in the county of Tipperary, annual value besides reprises, two shillings and six-pence Irish money.¶

1591. And another inquisition taken the 16th of January in the said year, and in the thirty-sixth year of the same reign, finds that the rectory called the rectory between the two bridges, in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, annual value besides reprises, six shillings and eight-pence Irish money, was appropriated to this priory.

1563. On the 22d of January, in the thirty-fifth year of king Henry the

* Auditor General's Office.

† Chief Remembrancer's Office. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 795.

‡ Ibid.

§ Chief Remembrancer's Office. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 705.

¶ Ibid.

Eighth, this monastery was granted in capite to Maurice, earl of Thomond, at the fine of fourteen pounds eighteen shillings and eight-pence, Irish money.*

And 1st of December, in the sixth year of the reign of king Edward the Sixth, a grant of other lands, the possessions of the same, was made to James for ever, at the annual rent of fifteen shillings.†

A Roman Catholic chapel is erected on part of the site of this priory: the ancient steeple was taken down a few years ago.

The Priory of All-Hallows, or All-Saints.

1166. This priory was situated on Hoggin Green, now called Stephen's Green, and was founded in the year 1166, for canons of the order of Aroasia, by Dermot the son of Murchard, king of Leinster, for their use. He granted to his confessor Edan, bishop of Louth or Clogher, the land of Ballidubgail, now called Baldoyle, with the farmers on the land, viz. Melissa M'Feylecan, with his sons and grandsons, free from all services and exactions whatever. Witnesses L. (St. Laurence O'Toole) archbishop of Dublin; Kinad, (O'Ronan who was seated here about 1166) bishop of Glendaloch, and Benign, abbot of Glendaloch, &c.‡

1177. Died Richard, earl of Strigul: he was a great benefactor to this priory.

1184. Died also Milo de Cogan, who was also a benefactor to it.

King Henry the Second confirmed to this priory by charter, the following lands, which had been granted to them by king Dermot, *to wit*, Balencomgalan, Kancure, Duncarnac, Baledubgal, Rubanagan, Cnocclislan, and Kaldronan.§

1200. C——— was prior about this time; for we find him a subscribing witness with William bishop of Glendaloch, to a charter in the registry of St. Thomas's abbey. William Piro was bishop of Glendaloch from 1192 to 1214.

1216. The Popes Innocent and Honorius the Third confirmed the patronage of this priory to Henry de Loundres, archbishop of Dublin.

* Chief Remembrancer's Office. Auditor General's Office. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 205.

† Ibid.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 175. Harris's Collections, vol. i.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 175.

1247. Theobald Butler, lord of Carrick, was one of the lords justices (with John Cogan) this year, at which time he granted to this priory a considerable part of his land in Sleewn, with the tithes that lay near the church.

Thomas the prior died on the 7th of June, but the year is not mentioned.

1263. Fulk de Saundeford, archbishop of Dublin, granted about this time the church of St. Saviour at Glendaloch to this priory, though some writers say the grant was made by William de Hotham, archbishop of Dublin, who was but a year in the see.

1288. Hugh Tirrell, lord of Castleknock, for the health of his soul, and that of his wife Letitia, together with the fine of forty shillings in hand, paid, assigned, and made over to this priory the lands of Kilmellan, with its appurtenances, free from all rents and services whatever. Witnesses Robert Bagot, justice of the King's Bench, and William de Bristol, mayor of Dublin, An. 16th Edward the First.*

This priory had large possessions in the county of Tipperary; for we find that the prior, in the year 1305, An. 34th Edward the First, sued Hugh de la Hyde and Mabel his wife, for rescuing from brother William his servant, certain distresses he made for his suits and services due to the said prior in the fee of Tipperary, and for which he laid his action at twenty pounds.†

1308. The prior made a lease for a term of years of the lands of Kyltorke and Belese, at the yearly rent of eight pounds four shillings.

1318. The prior granted to Master Walter de Islop, clerk, for his good services, an annual pension of five marcs for life; the said Walter to give his advice, help, and assistance against all persons whatsoever, those alone excepted to whom he was bound before the present agreement.

1319. Richard of Exeter, chief justice of the Common Pleas or Bench, made a complaint against the prior, that he the said Richard had given into his custody a crane, safely to keep for him till he should call for it; but that the prior, through malice propense, suffered it to escape, to the loss and damage of sixty shillings to the said Richard; he therefore brought his

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 175.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 176. King, p. 285.

action to recover the said damage; the prior appeared, and confessed that the bird had escaped out of his custody. On this acknowledgment, at the request of the chief justice, the judge pardoned the prior.*

1380. It was enacted by Parliament, that no mere Irishman should be permitted to make his profession in this priory.

1396. William Reve was prior; for Richard Norreys, one of the canons of this priory, being accused of divers felonies, and thereupon confined in the Marshalsea, the [said prior came into court, and did openly and publicly make use of injurious and unbecoming expressions to Stephen Bray, the chief justice, though admonished to the contrary; he was thereupon committed to the custody of the marshal; but the court taking into their consideration, that the said prior was not of sound mind, and compassionating his weakness, and the exility both of him and the priory, he was pardoned, on paying a fine of thirteen shillings and four-pence.

1418. The prior received the King's pardon for all intrusions, abatements, &c. on the land and tenements in Dovenaghbrook, now Donnybrook, Dublin, and Baldoyle.

1427. John, earl of Kildare, was interred in this priory; he died the 17th of October, 1427.†

William Stewart was prior this year.

1472. An Act was passed the 12th of king Edward the Fourth, confirming the title of William, the prior of All-Saints, to wrecks on the manor of Baldowill, now Baldoyle, enjoyed by them time immemorial.

1477. Thomas, earl of Kildare, lord justice of Ireland, who died on the 25th of March, 1477, was interred here.

1478. The prior of All-Saints, William Stewart, was at this time joined in commission with John Walton, archbishop of Dublin, Gerald, earl of Kildare, and others, to attend the king on particular affairs relative to the public interest.

The same year, on the supplication of William, the prior of All-Saints, and lord of the town of Baldoil, that the inhabitants of the said town were daily troubled and endamaged in their goods, by the king's admirals of

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 176. King, p. 286, 287.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 176. Lodge, vol. i. p. 25. Harris's Collections, vol. ii. Rymer's Federa, vol. i. p. 99.

Ireland, and their deputies, according to the laws of Oleron, the maritime laws made by king Richard the First, by levying inordinate amerciements off them, against all law and conscience, to the great damage of the prior, and the utter undoing of the tenants and inhabitants; it was enacted by Parliament, that the prior should, for the time to come, be admiral of the said town of Baldoil, and of all other their lands in Ireland, and should enjoy the said office of admiralty to them, their assigns, and deputies.*

1482. William was prior.

Walter Handcock was the last prior, and died on the 15th of October, 1548. Obituary of Christ-church.

The church of St. Paul appertained to this priory, as did also the church of Ballidunnel and Tachto, in the deanery of Salt, the church of St. Saviour at Glendelach, with Rathdrum, in the county of Wicklow, and three other churches; and also a cell at Luske. This priory paid four pounds proxies to the archbishop, and the prior was a lord of Parliament.†

The prior was likewise seized of a castle and divers edifices, within the precincts thereof, and eight acres of arable land, and all its appurtenances, near Wingates, and adjacent to the lands belonging to the college of Maynooth, in the county of Kildare; and of divers messuages, one thousand acres of arable, seven hundred of pasture, one hundred of wood, and two hundred of moor, with their appurtenances in Rathdromyn, now Rathdrum, in the county of Wicklow aforesaid, and Ballynegannagh, and of the tithes of the rectory of Taghto, value ten shillings.

1538. February the 4th, this priory, with all its possessions, temporal and spiritual, were granted to the city of Dublin, at the yearly rent of four pounds four shillings and three farthings, Irish money.‡

1590. In Easter holidays, the city, at the persuasion of Adam Loftus, archbishop, granted the said priory for the founding of an University; and the whole building, the steeple excepted, was for that purpose immediately demolished.

1608. The priory of All-hallows or All-saints was, by an inquisition taken the 5th of June, An. 8th of King James the First, found to have been possessed of the following rectories, viz. Rathdrum, Meycreddin, and Bally-

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 177. Blount's Law Dictionary. Ware's MSS. vol xxxiv.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 177. Auditor General's Office. Ware's Annals. ‡ Ibid.

kene, in the county of Wicklow; the tithes of Kilmarten, Ballisse, Knockanry, Tampleloske and Kilcashel, and the tithes of the canons' lands of Ballikerney and Tecronyn.

1538. On the 4th of February, An. 30th of king Henry the Eighth, all the said rectories, &c. were granted to the mayor, &c. of the city of Dublin, at the annual rent of four pounds three shillings and a halfpenny.*

* Chief Remembrancer's Office, and Archdall's Monasticon, p. 793.

CHAPTER XX.

The Friary of St. Saviour; the Monastery of St. Francis: the Monastery of the Holy Trinity; the Carmelite Monastery of White Friars; the Nunnery of St. Mary de Hogges; with some other less important religious Foundations.

THE friary of St. Saviour, or Friars Preachers, or Black Friars, was situate in Ostmantown, on the north of the river near the old bridge, and is now called the King's Inns; it was founded near the great bridge, on the place where stood the chapel of St. Saviour, between the years 1202 and 1218, by William Mareschall the elder earl of Pembroke, for the health of his soul and that of his wife. Witnesses Albin O'Mulloy, abbot of Baltinglass, and bishop of Ferns, and Hugh Rufus, bishop of Ossory. This house did first belong to the Cistertians, but the Dominicans coming into Ireland in the year 1224, the Cistertians of St. Mary's abbey gave it up to accommodate them, on condition that, on the feast of the Nativity yearly, they should offer a lighted paper at the abbey of St. Mary, as an acknowledgment that this monastery did originally belong to the Cistertian order.*

1238. This church was dedicated to St. Saviour, and was founded on the 1st day of May.

1264. Friar John was appointed master of the order.

1276. September the 28th, Pope John the Twenty-first appointed the prior of this house with some others, to confirm the election of Nicholas Chevers, bishop of Leighlin.

1281. This year two general chapters of the Dominican order were held here.

1296. Another chapter was held here.

1304. June the 26th (the feast of St. Medard) an accidental fire consumed the church, together with Bridge-street, part of the Quay, &c.; but on the next succeeding feast of St. Agatha the Virgin, the lord Eustace le Poer laid the foundation of the new choir.†

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 205. Robert Ware's Collections. Bourke, p. 187.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 206.

1308. Ralph le Porter made a grant to this monastery some time before this year. Witness William de Flamstede, mayor of Dublin.

Richard de Odoch was prior of this house in the same year that Thomas de Winchester was mayor of Dublin, and Richard de St. Martin dean of St. Patrick's.*

1308. John le Decer was this year mayor of Dublin; he was remarkably liberal to this monastery; he erected a large stone pillar in the church, and laid the great stone upon the high altar, with all its ornaments.

In a synod held by John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin, about the year 1136, it was enjoined that in all monasteries, and baptismal churches, the altars should be made of stone; and if one of a sufficient size to cover the whole surface of the altar could not be procured, that in such case, an entire square, polished stone should be fixed in the middle of the altar, where Christ's body is consecrated, of a compass broad enough to contain five crosses, and also to bear the foot of the largest chalice.†

1308. On the sixth day of every week, he entertained the brethren of this house at his own table, and in a time of general scarcity, imported from France three ships laden with corn, one of which he presented to the lord justice and militia, another to the Dominican and Augustinian seminaries, and the third he reserved for the more liberal exercise of his own hospitality and bounty. These beneficent actions moved the Dominicans to insert a particular prayer in their litany for the prosperity of the city of Dublin, viz. "Orate pro salute maioris, ballivorum et communitatis de omni civitate Dublin: optimorum benefactorum huic ordinatus; nunc et in hora mortis."‡

1309. Sir John Cogan, Sir Walter Faunt, and Sir John Fitz-Kery, knights, were interred in the church of this monastery.

The same year, friar Richard Balybyn, who had for some time been minister of this order in Ireland, Philip de Slane, lecturer of the same order, and friar Hugh de St. Leger, were appointed commissioners on the trial of the knights templars.§

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 206.

† Ibid

‡ Ibid.

§ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 207. Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. ii.

1312. December the 12th, John de Slane was vicar general of the Dominicans in Ireland.

1313. A general chapter of the order was this year held in this monastery.

1316. On the approach of Edward Bruce with his army of Scots, the citizens of Dublin destroyed the church belonging to this friary, converting the materials thereof to the building of the city walls towards the Quay. King Edward the Second afterwards commanded the mayor and citizens to restore the church to its pristine state.

1328. The lord Arnold Poer, who was accused of heresy, died this year in the castle of Dublin, and lay a long time unburied in this monastery.

1329. The body of the lord Thomas Bottiller, who was killed by M'Geoghagan, was honourably interred in the church of St. Saviour by the citizens of Dublin.

1332. The lord William Bermingham, who was publicly executed by the orders of sir Anthony Lucy, the lord lieutenant, was interred in this church, the 11th of July.*

1334. January the 13th, a liberate issued for the payment of thirty-five marcs to the friars preachers of Dublin, Drogheda, Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, for one year's pension, which the king had granted to them.

1343. Another liberate was issued April 25th, for the payment of six months pension, due the 12th of this month.†

1347. Adam Pedlow was prior.

1351. Kenelbreck Sherman, who had been mayor of Dublin in 1348, died in this friary the 16th of March. He glazed the great east window, and roofed the church, and did many other pious and exemplary works; bequeathed numerous legacies to the clergy, both regular and secular, within twenty miles of Dublin; and notwithstanding these munificent acts, died very rich; it is said that at the time of his decease he was possessed of no less a sum than three thousand marcs. Sherman was interred in this friary, under the belfry, which had been built by himself.

1355. Maurice Fitz Thomas, earl of Desmond, lord justice, was buried in this monastery; his corps was afterwards removed to the Dominican friary at Tralee, in the county of Kerry.‡

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 207. Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. ii.

† Ibid,

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 208. Harris's Collections in MSS. vol. ii.

Same year, May the 4th, the same liberate issued as in 1343.*

1359. The royal pension to the Dominicans of Dublin, &c. being many years in arrear, a liberate issued to pay them the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven pounds five shillings and five-pence.†

1361. January the 6th, Moris Doncref, citizen of Dublin, was buried in the church-yard of this friary. We are informed that he gave forty pounds sterling to the friars, for the purpose of glazing their church. On St. Mary's day this year, the steeple was destroyed by a violent tempest.

1381. William Roche was prior; the pope and the general master of the Dominican order, appointed friar John of Leicester provincial of the said order in Ireland; at the same time, Roche the prior and several of his brethren made an agreement, that whenever the said provincial should attempt to visit this house, the prior and his brethren should be ready with force of arms to oppose him. On the Saturday after the feast of St. Bartholomew, they rung their bell to give notice to the people of the approach of the provincial, and that they should prepare to assist the prior against him; the said brethren, in coats of mail, with swords, clubs, and other weapons, met the provincial at the door of the monastery, and there the prior assaulted him, and rang the bell, on which the people armed rushed in, and seizing the provincial, and all those friars who would have assisted him, did drag them like common malefactors through the city to the Castle, where they for some time imprisoned them. Roche and his brethren were indicted for this atrocious action, but on September the 4th, they received the king's pardon for the same.‡

1400. September the 18th, king Henry the Fourth granted in perpetuity an annual pension to the several Dominicans in Dublin, Drogheda, Cork, Waterford, and Limerick.

1402. The church of this friary was consecrated July the 11th, by Thomas Cranley, archbishop of Dublin.§

1416. Thomas, lord Talbot, son of Thomas, lord Furnival, lord lieutenant of Ireland, was born at Finglass on the feast of St. Gervaise, and dying on the ensuing feast of St. Laurence, was interred in the choir of this church.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 208. Harris's Collections in MS. vol. ii.

† Ibid.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 208, 209. Henry of Marlborough's Chron.

§ Ibid.

1419. Edmond Birle, who in 1384 was mayor of this city, died May the 11th, and was interred here.

1421. Sir John Bodley, knight, who died May the 15th, and Geoffry Galon, who was mayor of Dublin in 1369, were interred here.

The friars of this house had a school for philosophy and divinity, on Usher's Island, and finding great inconveniencies from the want of a bridge across the river, they, with the assistance of their generous benefactors, built that which is now called the Old Bridge, and completed it in the year 1428. A lay brother of the order constantly attended to receive a toll for every carriage or beast passing the same. Doctor Burke, in his *Historia Dominicana*, says, that he remembers to have seen, when a boy (probably about the time of the Revolution) the vessel which held the holy water with which every passenger was sprinkled.*

1459. It was enacted by Parliament that this monastery should in future have ten pounds annually in frank almoin, for the repairs of their house; and this statute was confirmed in perpetuity, by an act of the 4th and 5th of King Edward the Fourth.

1467. An act passed this year, the 7th of the same king, declaring all the grants passed by the king, or by king Henry the Sixth, to be null and void; but not to be prejudicial to the friars of this house, respecting a grant of ten marcs annually, passed to them out of the fee farm of the city of Dublin.†

1474. Thomas Kelly was prior; ten marcs yearly were granted him during his life, out of the farm of the city of Dublin, as appears by an act of the fourteenth of king Edward the Fourth, relating to certain grants made to the city of Dublin, out of the said fee farm.

1480. John Frixery, D. D. was this year vicar general of the Dominican order in Ireland.

1505. Simon Lacy, D. D. was vicar general in this year.

1506. John Pain, bishop of Meath, was buried here.

The same year Robert Evers, prior of Kilmainham, attempted to take by force, some loads of hay from the friars of this house, but the mayor and commons of the city assembling themselves in favour of the friars, rescued the hay, and drove the prior into Kilmainham.

Patrick Hay was the last prior.

* Burke, p. 192. Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. 209.

† Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. 209.

1541. By an inquisition taken on Tuesday next after Whitsunday, in the thirty-third year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, it was found, that Patrick Hay, the last prior, on the 8th of July, 1539, in the thirty-first year of his said Majesty's reign, did surrender and quit this monastery, being then seized of two messuages, three cottages, with two parks, containing six acres of land, eighty of arable, four of meadow, eight of pasture, in the wood commonly called the Holy Stide, and one of moor in Londryston, in the county of Meath; the whole of the yearly value of four pounds, besides* reprises, all of which, together with the Dominican abbey of Trim, were granted the 24th of May, in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, to Sir Thomas Cusake, at the yearly rent of eight shillings and four-pence, Irish money.

Feb. 14th, in the twentieth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, this monastery, with the church and divers gardens, and an orchard within the walls of the same, containing three acres, was granted to Gerald, earl of Ormond, for ever in free soccage, and not in capite, at the yearly rent of one pound, Irish money.†

January 24th, An. twenty-seventh of queen Elizabeth, one messuage with the appurtenances, lying about the church-yard of the church of St. Michan, on the east part, and the moiety of a meadow in the county of the city of Dublin, now called Ellen Hoare's meadow, part of the possessions of this friary, were granted at the annual rent of four shillings Irish money to Anthony Deering, and his heirs, for ever, as of the manor of Kells, and not in capite.‡

The whole scite was afterwards appropriated to the use of the lawyers, and is called the King's Inns, where the present courts of law and other public offices have been erected.

Monastery of St. Francis.

THE monastery of St. Francis was built on a piece of ground given for that purpose by Ralph le Porter in the year 1235, in the twentieth year of the reign of king Henry the Third, and was situated in that part of the suburbs of the city, which is now called Francis-street.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 210. Chief Remembrancer's Office. Auditor General's Office.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 211.

‡ Auditor General's Office.

1236. A liberate issued for the payment of the sum of ten marcs to forward this building.*

1244. On the 15th of October, in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of king Henry the Third, he ordered a grant for the payment of the sum of twenty pounds, on the feast of All-Saints annually; the said sum to be expended in purchasing an hundred tunicks for the use of the Franciscan friars of Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Athlone, and Kilkenny.†

1293. King Edward the First granted a pension of thirty-five marcs yearly, to the Franciscans of Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Drogheda.

1305. Michael le Browne, knight, secretary to the king, dying in Dublin, he was buried in this church with more solemnity, and a greater number of wax lights, than was ever seen on a like occasion in this kingdom.‡

1308. John le Decer, mayor of Dublin, built a chapel in this monastery, in honour of the Virgin Mary.

1309. Roger de Heton, guardian of the Franciscan order in Dublin, was a witness against the unfortunate knights templars; as was Walter de Prendergast, who was a lecturer of the same order. A provincial chapter of the order was held here the same year. Idem.

1210. Neile Bruin, knight, escheator to the king, died in the abbey of St. Thomas, and was interred with much funeral honour in this friary.

1332. John le Decer, formerly mayor of Dublin, died this year, and was buried in St. Mary's chapel in this monastery. Le Decer was a munificent benefactor to the commonwealth, and to many of the religious communities; and, as father Wadding observes, was so great a friend to the friars of this house, that on every Friday in the year, he gave all that was necessary for the maintenance of that day.

1334. A liberate issued August the 1st, for the payment of a quarter's pension due to the friars. In the records we meet with several other liberates for the payment of that pension.

1342. Bartholomew Creek, citizen of Dublin, did, by his last will and testament, bequeath to this monastery the sum of twenty marcs, the product

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 211.

† Ibid.

‡ Harris's MS. Collections, vol. ii, p. 311. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 211.

or interest of which, was to find bread, wine, and wax, for the celebration of mass for ever.

1349. William Barby was guardian of this house, as he was also in the year 1354.*

July the 10th, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, this friary, with four messuages, and three gardens in Francis-street, and six acres of meadow, near Clandolkan; all messuages, &c. in Brune, alias Borbrune, near Glassnimicky excepted, were granted for ever to Thomas Stephens, to be held in capite, at the annual rent of two shillings, Irish money.†

1539. Dionisius Morgho was the last warden of this monastery, and on the 20th of April, in the thirty-first year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, he was seized of a church and belfry, dormitory, hall, three chambers, a cemetery and garden within the precincts, of no value, besides the reprises; also of four messuages, and three gardens, with the appurtenances, in St. Francis-street, annual value, besides reprises, one pound seven shillings; six acres of meadow, near Clondalkan, subject to an annual rent of two shillings and sixpence Irish money, (payable to the archbishop of Dublin,) annual value, besides reprises, six shillings and eight-pence; and sixty acres of land in Brin, alias Borebrine, near Glasnymicky, annual value, besides reprises, twenty shillings.‡

Monastery of the Holy Trinity.

THIS friary was founded about the year 1259, for friars of the order of St. Augustin, by one of the family of Talbot. It was a very considerable foundation, and was the general college for all the friars of that order in Ireland.§

1309. Roger was prior. He was one of the witnesses against the knights templars.

1328. Thomas de Carlow was prior.

1357. John Babe was prior; he was vicar general of his order, in the forty-third year of the reign of king Edward the Third.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 211. Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. ii.

† Auditor General's Office. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 212. Chief Remembrancer's Office.

‡ Ibid. § Archdall's Monasticon, p. 212. King, p. 115.

1362. The custody of the place called the Old Treasury having been granted to the prior and his brethren, at the yearly rent of thirteen shillings and four-pence, they passed their accounts the 28th of July this year.

The following transaction is well authenticated, but the date cannot be ascertained. Richard Routh, John Forster, John Clement, Roger Newton, Nicholas Holm, William Ossory, John Holywood, and Nicholas Bodenhams, friars of this house, were indicted for having killed in the said friary, Richard Dermot, a friar of their order, whose mangled corpse they carried at midnight into the garden of Adam Bron, and did there cast it into a well; here it had not lain long when they took it up by night, and conveyed it secretly to their own monastery, where they buried it in their cemetery. They were quitted of the murder, but Forster and Newton were found guilty of burying the corpse, without having the inquest held by the coroner, and were sentenced to be confined in gaol. The court, through special favour, for the fine of forty-pence, remitted the imprisonment.*

July the 10th, in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, this monastery, with its appurtenances, and one messuage, three orchards, ten gardens in the parish of St. Andrew, and four acres of meadow, and a park containing four acres near Hoggin-green; one messuage and a garden in St. Patrick's-street, two messuages and three gardens in the parish of St. Michan; and sixty acres of arable, three of meadow, and twenty of pasture in Tobberboyne, and all other the possessions of the said monastery, the lands of Rathnecloyge excepted, were granted for ever to Walter Tyrrell, at the yearly rent of six shillings and one-penny, Irish money.†

Richard Nangill, the last prior of the monastery of the Holy Trinity, was seized of a church and belfry, hall, dormitory, cemetery, garden, &c. within the precincts, annual value, besides reprises, two shillings; one park containing six acres, and another of three acres, annual value, besides reprises, one pound four shillings; sixty acres of land in Topperboine, annual value, besides reprises, two pounds; thirty acres of arable in Raynecloe, annual value, besides reprises, thirteen shillings and four-pence; four gardens and three orchards within the parish of St. Andrew, Dublin, annual

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 212.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 213. Auditor General's Office.

value, besides reprises, twenty-pence; a messuage and two gardens in the parish of St. Michael Dublin, annual value, besides reprises, five shillings and eight-pence; the aforesaid tenements and parks in Dublin were then held from the mayor and bailiffs of the city by service, and the annual rent of six shillings and eight-pence; and the vicars choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, had an annual rent of two-shillings and sixpence payable out of the cemetery of this monastery.

This monastery was situated on the ground whereon Crow-street, with a theatre and other buildings, have been since erected.*

The Carmelite Monastery of White Friars.

1278. This year the Carmelite friars represented to the king, Edward the First, that by several grants of Roger Oweyne, James de Bermingham, and Nicholas Bacuir, they had procured for themselves an habitation, with certain tenements and other possessions, within the city of Dublin, and that they proposed to erect a church thereon. The king, therefore, by his writ, dated November the 6th, commands the bailiffs and citizens of Dublin to permit the friars to inhabit the said place, and to build their church without let or impediment.

The citizens obstinately opposed the friars, and shewed the many inconveniences that would accrue from allowing their petition.

The Carmelites being thus foiled, applied themselves with more success to Sir Robert Bagot, knight, chief justice of the King's Bench, who built a monastery for them in the parish of St. Peter, in the south suburbs of the city, on a lot of ground which he purchased from the abbey of Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow.†

1333. The Parliament sat in the hall of this monastery the 11th of June this year, and on one of their adjournments, as they were going out of the court-yard of the house, Murchard, the son of Nicholas O'Tothill, was suddenly stabbed in the crowd, and the murderer escaped unknown.

1320. This year, John Sugdaeus, provincial of the Carmelite friars in Ireland, held a chapter of the order here; as did David O'Buge in a short time after.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 176. Chief Remembrancer's Office.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 213.

1335. King Edward the Third granted on the 10th of June, a yearly pension of one hundred shillings for the support of a chantry, on the treasury, Dublin.

1351. Robert Serle was provincial of the order.

1381. John Beck, citizen of Dublin, bequeathed to the friars three pounds in money, and twenty-one pounds in wax.*

1394. King Richard the Second granted to the prior of the Carmelites, a second pension of one hundred shillings, for the better support of said chantry, on the treasury, Dublin.

1400. King Henry the Fourth confirmed the aforesaid grants, on the 2d of August; and for the better support of the said chantry, he further ordered an additional annual payment of one hundred shillings.

1464. Redmund was prior.

1467. An act passed, declaring void all grants, &c. made by king Edward the Fourth, but not to be prejudicial to the brethren of this house, in a grant made to them and their successors, of an annual pension of one hundred shillings, dated November the 16th, in the 25th year of the reign of king Henry the Sixth.

By an inquisition taken on Friday next, before the feast of St. Philip and Jacob, in the twenty-third year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, it was found, that this monastery contained a church, steeple, chapter-house, dormitory, two chambers, one hall, a small parcel of land, and an orchard, being half an acre of land, nine messuages, seven gardens, with two meadows, containing in the whole five acres, lying in Dublin and the suburbs thereof; that William Kelly was the last prior, and was seized of the said monastery and its possessions, on the 3d of August, 1539, in the thirty-first year of the reign of his said majesty, when the said monastery was dissolved and surrendered. Part of the said land was held from Sir John Rawson, knight, prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, by service, at the annual rent of six shillings and eight-pence.†

By another inquisition taken the 18th day of May, in the forty-third year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, it is found that this friary con-

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 213, probate of his Will.

† Chief Remembrancer's Office. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 214.

tained three castles, an hall, divers chambers, and other necessary buildings, within the site, with sundry appurtenances, three gardens and an orchard in Sheep-street, and St. Stephen's-street, and three parks, containing four acres of meadow near the friary; also that Walter Ball, late an alderman of the city of Dublin, had been seized of the said premises, which were of the annual value, besides reprises, of four pounds.*

This monastery, with eight messuages, four gardens, two orchards, and two parks, containing three acres of pasture, was granted for ever, on the 10th of July, in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, to Nicholas Stanyhurst, in capite, at the yearly rent of two shillings and six-pence, Irish money.† It was afterwards granted by queen Elizabeth to Francis Aungier, who was created baron of Longford 29th of June, 1621.

Aungier-street, Whitefriars, Longford-street, &c. have been since erected on the site of it.

The Nunnery of St. Mary de Hogges.

IN the year 1146, Dermot the son of Murchard, king of Leinster, founded an abbey for nuns following the rule of St. Augustin, in a village called Hogges, and it is not improbable, that this village took its rise, as well as name, from the nunnery, for Ogh in Irish, says Edward Lhuyd, signifies a virgin; and removing the aspirate h, the word by an easy corruption may pass into Hogges, i. e. place of the virgins. This village of Hogges, was adjoining the east end of the city of Dublin, and near the present church of St. Andrew, commonly called the Round Church.

Gregory the archbishop, and Malachy, primate of Armagh, were directors of this building, and generous benefactors to it.

In the year 1151, king Dermot, the founder, subjected the cell of Kilclehin, in the county of Kilkenny, and that of Uthaddy, in the county of Carlow, to this house.‡

Sometime after the arrival of the English in this kingdom, a plot was formed against them by the natives; on this occasion the nuns preserved many of the English by secreting them in this abbey; which exemplary act of

* Chief Remembrancer's Office. Archdall's Monasticon, p. 796. Auditor General's. Lodge's Peerage, vol. iv. † Ibid. ‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 172, Robert Ware. Ware's Monasticon.

humanity gained them such estimation in the eyes of king John, that on his coming to Ireland, he rebuilt this nunnery, and annexed many chapels and livings to it.

The lady abbess Matilda died the 20th of March, but the year is uncertain.*

Rossia was abbess; on her death a license was granted to them dated the 9th of April, 1277, to proceed to an election.†

Sir Robert Baggot, who founded an house for White friars, in the south suburbs of the city, granted to this nunnery three acres of land in the tene-ment of Baggotrath, near the town, in exchange for a messuage and a curtilage, in the suburbs of Dublin, which did belong to the said nunnery, yielding to him and his heirs, a pair of gloves, or three-pence in lieu of all services, which manor of Rath, now Baggotrath, was granted in the year 1280, viz. the 10th of September, in the eighth year of the reign of king Edward the First, together with certain houses in the city of Dublin, which Nicholas de Hinterbeg also granted to Robert le Baggot, knight.‡

In 1531, this abbey paid one pound proxies to the archbishop.§

Margaret Guidon was the last abbess.—Jones's Life of St. Patrick.

The 1st of December, 1552, An. sixth of Edward the Sixth, this monastery, with its appurtenances, in the town of Ragarth, alias Regarthe, in the county of Dublin, was granted to James Sedgrave, his heirs, and assigns, for ever, at the annual rent of eleven shillings and eight-pence. Auditor General's Office.

It should have been observed before, that no women were admitted into this house, till they were past the age of thirty years.||

By an inquisition taken in 1568, in the third year of the reign of king Edward the Sixth, it is found that Margaret Guidon, the last abbess, was seized of four acres of land of the great measure, in Ardrisin, annual value one pound six shillings and eight-pence; and also of the rectory of Athaddy, in the county of Carlow, and province of Leinster, which was appropriated to the said abbey, and extended into the towns of Ardrisin, and Carrick de Slane.¶

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 172. Obituary of Christ-church. Pryn, vol. iii. p. 194.

† Ibid.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 172. Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. i.

§ Robert Ware.

|| Ibid.

¶ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 793. Chief Remembrancer's Office.

About the year 1151, an abbey was founded at Athaddy, by Dermot the son of Murchard, king of Leinster, for nuns of the order of St. Augustin.

The Abbey of St. Olave.

KING Henry the Second, having granted the city of Dublin to a colony from Bristol, they built this monastery, for such of their countrymen as should be inclined to embrace the order of St. Augustin, and called it from the abbey of the same order and name in their native town. It stood in Castle-street, on the ground whereon Sir James Ware's house was afterwards erected; and where the buildings called Cole's-alley, but now demolished, lately stood; the passage to it was from Ship-street, where a few years since was to be seen in the town-wall, the mark of the gate called St. Augustin's gate.*

We must however observe, that Harris, in his History of Dublin, controverts this whole account.

An inquisition taken the 28th of October, 1605, An. third James the First, finds, that on the 1st of September, An. sixteenth of queen Elizabeth, that a grant was made to Edmond Darcey of Jordanstown, of two messuages with a small garden in Castle-street, Dublin, part of the possessions of the church of St. Olave, and belonging to the monastery of St. Augustin, of Bristol, to hold the same for the term of thirty years, at the annual rent of one pound five shillings, Irish money.†

St. Sepulchre.

It is supposed that the knights templars had a priory in a place called Casgot, in the south suburbs of the city, and that Walter de Fernsfield was a great benefactor to it.‡

Probably this is the place where now stands the palace of the archbishop, in Kevin's-street.

The Monastery of Witeschan.

IN an inquisition taken concerning the bounds of the franchises of the city, taken in the reign of king Richard the Second, we meet the following slight mention of this monastery, "In the west part of Dublin, passing from the cathedral of St. Patrick's through the Coombe, to the pool of the

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 174. Harris's Dublin, p. 121, 124, 125. King, p. 140.

† Chief Remembrancer's Office.

‡ Archdall's Monasticon, p. 173. Life of St. Patrick, p. 74.

house of St. Thomas the Martyr, leaving the south gate of the monastery of Witeschan, and the Conelan towards the north on the left hand." We can find no other account of this monastery.

But among the pleas of the crown in Birmingham Tower, An. third of king Edward the Second, we find on record that Thomas Thonnyr was indicted for harbouring Adam, the son of Robert Cauntelon, who, with other malefactors, burglariously entered the church of the friars de penitentia Jesu Christi, and robbed them of the sum of forty shillings: probably this house de penitentia may be that of Witeschan. The friars de penitentia had also the name of Sac friars; their commencement was in the year 1245, their appearance in England was first at Cambridge 1258, and their arrival in Ireland was in 1268. This order was not however of long duration, it was condemned in England in 1307, and the houses belonging to it passed into other fraternities, or private hands; we also find that the council of Vienne, in 1311, condemned the order every where. This may well account for all memorials of the monastery of Witeschan being lost. See Pegge's account of the Sac friars, in the *Archæologia*, vol. iii. p. 125.

The Hospital of St. Stephen.

1344. On the 30th January, a license was granted to Geoffry de St. Michael, clerk, guardian of the hospital of St. Stephen, permitting him to go abroad to foreign countries for the space of two years. We cannot find any other mention of this hospital, but it was situated in the south suburbs of the city, and Mercer's hospital has been erected on the site of it.*

The Steyne Hospital.

1220. Henry Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, founded an hospital in honour of God and St. James, in a place called the Steyne, near the city of Dublin. He endowed it with the lands of Kilmachury, Kilmalmock, Sewardach, and the church of Delgeny.†

* Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. 214. King, p. 142.

† Harris's Collection. Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. 215. Alleyn's Register.

Allen's Hospital.

WALTER FITZ SIMONS, archbishop of Dublin, about the year 1500, granted a void space of ground (lying between the bounds of the palace of St. Sepulchre, and St. Kevin-street, and extending from the wall of the prison belonging to the palace, to the wall of the deanery-house) to build thereon a stone house for ten poor men.

1504. On the 8th of June, John Allen, then dean of the cathedral of St. Patrick, founded the said hospital, for six poor men, to be chosen principally out of the families of Allen, Barret, Begge, Hill, Dillon, and Rodier, in the dioceses of Meath and Dublin; and to be faithful Catholics, of good fame, and honest conversation; he assigned lands for their support and maintenance, and further endowed the hospital with a messuage in the town of Duleek, in the county of Meath. The founder died the 2d of January, 1505.*

The above very concise accounts are all that we can learn respecting these three hospitals.

* Archdall's Monasticon, p. 215.

A SYNOPTICAL TABLE

OF THE

SEVERAL CHARTERS GRANTED TO THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

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ORIGINAL CHARTER OF DUBLIN.

Charta Regis Henrici Secundi
Ex Archivis Civitat: Dub:

H Rex Angl. Dux Norm. Aquit. Com. And. Archiepis. Epis. Abbatib.
Comitib. Baron. Justic. Vicecom. Ministris. & Omib. fidelib. suis. francis. &
Anglis. & Hibniensib. toti. tre sue. salt. Sciatis me dedisse & concessisse. &
psenti Carta confirmasse hoib. meis de Bristowa Civitate mea de Duvelina.
ad inhabitanda. Quare volo & firmit. pcipio ut ipsi eam inhabitent. & teneant
illa de me & de hedib. meis. bn. & in pace. libe. & q'ete. Integre. & plenarie. & honorifice.
cu oib. libatib. & libis consuetudinib. q's hoies de Bristowa hnt apd Bristowa.
& p tota tra mea. Teste Willo de Braosa. Regin de Curtenai. Hugone de
Gundvilla. Willo filio Aldel. Rand de Glanvilla. Hug de Creissi. Regin
de Pavilli. Apd Duvelina.

CHARTER OF HENRY II.

Charta Regis Hen. II.

H. Rex Angl. & Dux Norm. & Aquit. & Com. And. Archiepis. Epis. Abbatib. Comitib.
Baron. Justic. Vicecom. Ministris. & Omib. fidelib. suis. francis. & Anglis. &
Hibniensib. toti. tre sue. salt. Sciatis me dedisse & concessisse & psenti Carta con-
firmasse hoib. meis de Bristowa Civitate mea de Duvelina ad inhabitanda. Quare
volo & firmit. pcipio ut ipsi eam inhabitent. & teneant illa de me & de hedib. meis.
bn. et in pace. libe. & q'ete. Integre. & plenarie. & honorifice. cu oib. libatib. &
libis consuetudinib. q's hoies de Bristowa hnt apd Bristowa; & p tota tra mea.
Teste Willo de Braosa. Regin de Curtenai. Hugone de Gundvilla. Willo filio
Aldel. Rand de Glanvilla. Hug. de Creissi. Regin de Pavilli; Apd Duvelina.

in dorso. CHARTA REGIS HENRICI.

A SYNOPTICAL TABLE

OF

THE SEVERAL CHARTERS GRANTED TO THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

*This Table has been carefully extracted from original Patents now remaining in the Town Clerk's Office; the Old and New Books of Charters; as also from the Manuscripts and Muniments of the late Edward Scriven, Esq. their Law-agent. From the Rolls, Chief Remembrancer's, Auditor-General's, and all other Offices, as well as Collections both public and private, to which the Author could obtain access.**

N. B. folio.	HENRY II.	O. B. folio.
1.	<i>Began his reign 11th of October, 1154.</i>	
293.	1173. Granted the first charter of the city of Dublin to the men of Bristol, with liberty to live and reside in Dublin, and to enjoy and have all the customs, liberties, and privileges of Bristol; without date, but tested in Dublin. Original Patent remaining in the Town Clerk's Office, in 1798.	172, 9.
	1173. A confirmation grant of former charter, and freeing A. R. his burgesses of Dublin from the tolls of passage and pontage, and all other customs, dated at London.†	
	RICHARD I.	
	<i>Began his reign 6th July, 1189.</i>	
12.	Prince John, earl of Morton, second son of king Henry the Second, and younger brother to king Richard the First, while lord of Ireland, granted	172, 9.

* There are also preserved in the Town Clerk's Office, the Acts and Rolls of Assembly of a very early period, long previous to the reign of queen Elizabeth, which would be of very singular use, if more generally known by the citizens, as herein all city leases, and other acts of assembly are entered and recorded; which acts of assembly are always made, at Easter, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas.

† Bishop Sterne's Library. Leland, vol. i. p. 81.

N. B.
folio.

5,

and confirmed all the liberties and privileges as given by his father.*

O. B.
folio.

157, 2.

1193. Prince John, earl of Morton, on the 15th of May A. R. this year, and in the third year of the reign of his said brother, king Richard, confirmed his former charter, and that of his father, and pointed out and stated the bounds, meares, and privileges of the city; to wit, that citizens should be free from all tolls, customs, &c. and hospitallers to pay customs.† The original patent, and a duplicate thereof, remained in good preservation in the Town Clerk's Office, in 1798.

JOHN

Began his reign 6th of April, 1199.

1, 5.

1200. A charter dated 7th November, in the second year A. R. of his reign, ascertaining the meares and bounds of the city franchises, with a grant of the tenures within and without the city to be disposed of by the consent of the citizens, by service of langable in free burgage, being a particular of the meares and bounds of the city of Dublin, and the liberties thereof.—Perambulation.—No citizen to be impleaded without the walls of the town, except of pleas of extern holdings, to be acquitted of murder within the liberties.—No duels on appeals.—No hostery to be taken within the walls.—Citizens free from tolls, lastage, passage and pontage.—Citizens how to be amerced, the hundred to be held once a week—No man to be accused by *Miskenningham*.—To hold their lands, &c. justly.—May distrain debtors chattels—may hold their right as to lands, &c. in the city according to the custom thereof—Pleas for debts contracted in the city to be held therein.—Citizens to have restitution of tolls taken, or provost to distrain for the same.—No foreign merchant to buy of a foreigner within the city, nor keep a wine-tavern, but on board a ship.—Reservation of liberty to take two hogsheads of wine, one before and one behind the mast, for forty shillings for his majesty's use.—Foreigners not to sell cloth by retail, nor stay in the city to sell goods above forty days.—Citizens not to be distrained for debt, unless debtors or securities.—Citizens may marry themselves, sons, daugh-

41, 11.

* Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. 1.

† Ibid.

folio.

1200. ters, &c. without license from their lords.—Lords
A. R. on account of extern lands to have no custody of
2. their sons or daughters, but only of their tenements
in fee.—No recognitions in the city.—To have guilds
as in Bristol.—Not compellable to bail any one
though on their land.—May dispose of their tenures
at their will, but with consent of the city.—Grant
of all within and without the walls, to hold in free
burgage, by service of Langable. May build a wall
on the shore without damaging the city,—and hold
waste grounds to build on.

Templars and *Hospitallers*, to hold neither person
nor house exempt from common customs, but one
only.—City not to dispose of these lands, but do
according to the customs of the city.—Who and what
lands are here meant.—Quiet enjoyment.—Grant of
a moiety of the river *Avenaliffe* to fish on.—Confirma-
tion of all liberties, &c. granted by him, when earl
of Moreton. Original remaining in Town Clerk's
Office, 1798.* Also another dated the 11th of May
1201, of confirmation of the aforesaid grant. Ori-
ginal in Tholsel, 1798. And a third dated at
London †

About 1210, An. 12th, a grant was made by Al-
maricus de Hossa, (Hussey,) to the prior and canons
of All Saints, of the lands of Baledubgall and other
lands, for them to pray for the good of his soul, and
that of Jane his wife, same date. Original in Town
Clerk's Office, 1798.

1215. Another grant of confirmation made to the citizens
A. R. of Dublin, dated at ——— the 3d of July in the
17. seventeenth year of his reign.†

HENRY III.

Began his reign 19th October, 1216.

1216. The first charter, called *Magna Charta, Hiberniæ*,
dated 12th of November, 1216, was granted by
Henry the Third, in the first year of his reign. Red
Book of the Exchequer, Dublin.

O. B.
folio.

* Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. i. Original in Town Clerk's Office, 9th of May, 1798.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

N. B.
folio.
10.

1228. Granted a charter of confirmation of all the foregoing ones, dated at ——— the 13th of June, in the thirteenth year of his reign, word for word with the former ones; but changing the government of the city from portrieve to that of mayor.*
1241. A mandate was issued by Maurice Fitzgerald, lord justice of Ireland, directed to the good men of Dublin, to send over gallies and ships to the king, dated 7th July, 1242.†
1246. A grant passed for using the English laws in Ireland.
1265. A prohibition was issued by Edward, the king's son, to the citizens of Dublin, not to hold pleas against themselves in the Court Christian, concerning matters matrimonial or testamentary.‡ Dated at ——— 27th of June, in the fiftieth year of the reign of king Henry the Third.§
1267. A writ issued for confirming the excommunication brought against the mayor and citizens of Dublin, dated at ——— the 19th of February, in the fifty-second year of the reign of Henry the Third.||
1268. A statute was enacted concerning the measures and weights to be observed and used in Ireland, in the fifty-third year of the reign of king Henry the Third.¶

N. B.
folio.

EDWARD I.

Began his reign 16th of November, 1272.

322.

1272. A mandate from the crown issued for the delivering into the Court of Exchequer, an account of weights and measures to be used in Dublin, and throughout all Ireland. Dated the 14th of September, 1272, An. 1st. of Edward the First.**
1279. A release of a garden from the fraternity of St. George, to John West and John Fyan. Dated at Dublin, on or about the feast of St. John the Baptist, in the eighth year of king Edward the First, after the conquest.

189.

* Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. i.
|| Ibid.

¶ Ibid.

** Ibid.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid.

N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
20, 6.	1281. Confirmation grant (dated 11th July, An. 10th of A. R. his reign) of king John's charter, written at 10. length.	137, 7.
21, 7.	1282. His grant dated 8th of September, in the eleventh A. R. year of his reign, discharging the city from six 11. hundred pounds due to the crown.	115, 5.
21, 8.	1282. His discharge (of same date) to the city of their A. R. transgressions, in taking four-pence for every cart 11. load of grain coming to the city. Dated 8th September, An. 11th Edward the First.	312, 5.
24, 10.	1284. A charter of king Edward the First, dated the 15th A. R. of October, An. 13th year of his reign, being an 13. inspeximus of several grants of Henry the Third, viz. a grant of the city and river Annaliffy at two hundred marcs a year, with a grant to build a bridge and elect a mayor. The grant of the city and one half of the river which belonged to the king, one half being before granted by king John, except boat fishing, by former grants to others, and mill places reserved, rendering two hundred marcs per annum. Grant of building a bridge,—grant of all the lands contained in king John's charter.	2
24, 10.	1284. A fair at Dublin once a year, for fifteen days, to A. R. begin at the vigil of the invention of the holy 13. cross. Inspeximus of inrollment of the charter of Henry the Third, for election of mayor, yearly. Original patent found in the Town Clerk's office in 1798, by the Editor.	2, 2.
26, 11.	1284. An inspeximus of king Edward the First, (of same date) of king Henry's charter, that the citizens of Dublin be free from murage, pavage, and pontage, &c.; that the burgesses of Dublin be free from toll, passage, pontage and custom, through England, Wales, and Ireland. Original patent found by the Editor in the Town Clerk's, in 1798.	140, 11.

EDWARD II.

Began his reign 7th of July, 1307.

28, 12.	1308. An inspeximus (dated 30th June, An. 1st of his A. R. reign) of king John's charter of the mears and 1. bounds, &c. with a grant of a moiety of the river Annaliffe.	331, 9
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N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
34, 13.	1312. An order of king Edward the Second, dated 18th A. R. of June, fifth year of his reign, to the mayor and 5. bailiffs of Dublin, to regulate the taking of customs from merchants from Bristol, according to the statute, formerly made for that purpose.*	122, 30.
34, 14.	1312. Confirmation by same king (of same date) of king John's charter.	137, 7.
35, 15.	1313. A charter of the same, dated seventh year of his 7. reign, in Norman french.	225, 36.
36, 16.	1314. A charter by the same, dated 13th October, in the A. R. eighth year of his reign, that citizens be not put 8. with foreigners in assize, or charged on false accusation. Exempt from all public offices. Mayor, &c. to have the regulation of bread, beer, weights, and measures, and to punish offenders; but the clerk of the market to have the examination and adjustment of the standard.	169, 8.
39, 17. 400.	1315. A release by same to the city of two hundred and A. R. forty pounds for four years, dated the 6th of June, 9. in the ninth year of his reign.	224, 33.
39, 18.	1316. An exemplification and confirmation of the same A. R. king, (dated at Westminster the 11th of July, in 10. the tenth year of his reign) of king John's charter, of the meares and bounds, with several privileges, viz.; to distrain debtors, and that pleas should be holden in the city according to the custom thereof, with a grant of all tenures, within and without the walls, to be disposed of at pleasure in messuages to be held in free burgage, and tenure of <i>langable</i> ; grant of all lands and waste places in the aforesaid bounds; grant of confirmation of half of the <i>fishery</i> of the river <i>Liffey</i> .†	5, 5.
47, 19.	1316. A release, dated in November, An. 10th Edward A. R. the Second, of a messuage with the appurtenances 10. in the suburbs of Dublin, in the parish of St. Stephen, from Walter de Nalle to Philip Wythyr. Dated at Dublin, on Friday next after the morrow of St. Katherine.‡	201, 11.
48, 20.	1317. A grant of king Edward the Second, dated the 8th of September in the eleventh year of his reign, that the city might take four-pence for every cart-load of grain coming to the city.§	186, 18.

* Recorder's Book, folio 122.

‡ Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. i.

† Original remaining in Tholsel Office, 1798.

§ Recorder's Book.

N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
	1317. December 10th, An. 11th. A grant of indemnity was made to the mayor and citizens of Dublin for so doing.*	
48, 21. 401.	1318. A pardon from said king to the said city for forcibly taking corn and other provisions from several neighbouring persons and parts adjacent, for the use and support of the city, being apprehensive of a Scotch invasion, or being besieged by those rebels, and for taking arms to enable them to resist the Scots. Dated 20th of July, in the twelfth year of the reign of king Edward the Second.	224, 34.
27, 22.	1322. A charter by said king, dated 12th of March, in the sixteenth year of his reign, describing the particular customs to be taken of goods coming to be sold in the city, from the citizens of Bristol, for four years.†	366, 22.
EDWARD III.		
<i>Began his reign 25th January, 1327.</i>		
55, 23.	1327. A protection was granted from king Edward the Third, to Thomas Eves, dated 1st July, An. 1st.	387, 35.
102, 24.	1. 1327. Release from Tromon le Bron to the city, of the castle of Buttavant, and the ground adjoining thereto.	189, 2.
	1328. A grant to the citizens of Dublin of certain lands dated the 15th of October, 1328, and tested by James earl of Ormond, L. L. Original in Town Clerk's Office, 1798.	
	1332. On the 10th of June, 1332, a writ issued directed to the sheriffs of Dublin, for holding of the court of Common Pleas in a certain place.†	
12, 25.	1332. A pardon from king Edward the Third, to the mayor and bailiffs of Dublin, of all suits of the peace belonging to the crown, for robberies, felonies, &c. dated the 1st of November in the sixth year of his reign.	365, 21.
117, 26.	1333. A release, dated on the feast of St. Barnaby, An. 7th Edward the Third, from the fraternity of the house of St. Stephen, to the lord Nigell, of ten marcs, issuing yearly out of the lands of Rath, and Clonsketh, near Rabo.	77, 21.

* Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. i.

† Recorder's Book.

‡ Harris's MS. Collections, vol. ii.

N. B. folio. 119, 27.	1333. A grant of the church of Rathmacknee from the bishop of Ferns, to the prior and fraternity of All-hallows. Dated on Thursday next after the feast of St. Lawrence the Martyr. Original in the Town Clerk's Office, 1798.	O. B. folio. 223, 31.
345.	1336. A grant of a piece of ground from the mayor and A. R. commonality of Dublin, to John Gregory. Dated 10. on Friday next after the feast of the blessed virgin St. Katherine, in the tenth year of the reign of king Edward, after the conquest.	200.
122, 28.	1336. A charter of king Edward the Third, dated at A. R. ——— 21st of October, in the tenth year of his 10. reign, describing the customs to be taken of goods coming to be sold in Dublin, to hold for ten years and no more, towards the building of the Tholsel, and repairing the walls and towers of the city of Dublin.	373, 27.
43, 29.	A charter of the same king, and same date, for limiting the city customs to be taken of several kinds of commodities, coming to be sold within the city of Dublin, for a horse load of corn, an ox, cow, &c. city customs; for every horse load of corn, one farthing; for every ox, cow, or calf, one halfpenny; together with many other commodities which ought to pay customs. Granted for paving of the streets of Dublin.	56, 15.
25, 30.	1338. A recital and confirmation charter of Edward the A. R. Third, dated at Nottingham the 14th of August in 12. the twelfth year of his reign, of king John's charter, against <i>hostery</i> to be taken in the city of Dublin. Tested by the king himself.	
150, 31.	1338. A grant and consolidation, by John bishop of Cloyne, of the church of <i>Rath in Imochilly</i> , in his diocess, to the prior and canons of the church of <i>All-Saints</i> , near Dublin, and to their priory for ever. Dated at Ballykelin on the feast of St. John the Baptist.	236, 41.
126, 32.	1339. A fine of twenty pounds on transgressors of the liber- A. R. ties of the cities of Dublin, Waterford, &c. by their 13. unanimous agreement. Dated on Friday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the thirteenth year of the same king. A consent and agreement between the cities of Cork and Dublin, Waterford and Kilkenny, &c. for a fine of twenty pounds to be laid on any of	187, 19.

N. B. folio.	them, who should infringe any order to be made at their appointed meetings.	O. B. folio.
119, 33.	1343. A grant of king Edward the Third, dated 25th of A. R. April, in the seventeenth year of his reign, of particular customs to be taken of several certain commodities coming to the city to be sold. 1343. Two grants dated the 25th of April, 1343, in the seventeenth year of the reign of Edward the Third, of the petty customs for repairing the walls, and paving the streets of Dublin, for ten years in reversion.*	383, 32.
128, 33.	1344. A grant by the same king, dated 12th of July, in A. R. the eighteenth year of his reign, for enjoyment of all privileges as given to them, in and by all former charters. 1345. A grant was made to the citizens of Dublin of A. R. divers customs for five years, dated the 12th of 19. February, 1345.†	383, 32.
132, 35.	1346. A charter of the same king, dated the 12th of February, 1346, in the twentieth year, which ascertains A. R. customs to be taken of goods coming to Dublin to be sold, which is limited to five years.	
133, 36.	1348. A grant made by the same king, dated the 27th of August, in the twenty-second year of his reign, for confirming the letters patent made by king Henry the Second, whereby he granted the lands of Ballycoolen, Clonturk, alias Kanturk, Donakarnee, Buldoyle, &c. to the church of All-Saints. By writ of privy seal, and in consideration of a fine of twenty pounds sterling. Original Patent found in the Town Clerk's Office in 1798, by the Editor. 1354. A grant was made to the citizens and mayor of Dublin, of one hundred marcs in fee farm, in consideration of the expenses they sustained in aiding of Maurice Fitz Thomas Fitzgerald, earl of Desmond, with their whole posse comitatus, against the O'Bryns. Dated the 2d of February, 1354.‡ 1355. A writ issued by direction of Edward the Third, A. R. to the mayor and bailiffs of Dublin, to attach and 29. punish by fine, forfeiture, imprisonment, or otherwise, all forestallers, cadgers, brokers, and private venders, of fish of all kinds, whether men or	

* Recorder's Book.

† Ibid.

‡ Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. ii.

N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
	women, secretly by night or day, or in any place but in open market, where fish are usually bought and sold, as well within the liberties as without, in the several ports of Dublin, Howthe, Baldoyle, Malahide, Rogerstown, Portraghly, Rushe, Holmpatrick, Dalkey, and all other maritime places, in the counties of Dublin and Lowthe. Dated at Dublin the 2d of June, 1355, 29th of Edward the Third, by the lord justice and council.*	
135, 37.	1356. A grant from the mayor and commonalty of Dublin, to Richard Heygrave, dated on Monday next after the feast of St. Nicholas the bishop, An. 30th of Edward, of a piece of land without St. Patrick's gate, to hold to said Heygrave, and his heirs for ever, at the rent of twelve-pence per annum.	130, 37.
136, 38.	1356. A charter of king Edward the Third, dated the A. R. 10th of July in the thirtieth year of his reign, importing that merchants be free from custom of prize wines, and that merchants who had paid for wines in Wales or Cornwall, should not pay again in Ireland.	
	1357. A writ issued for creating several new vicarages within the city of Dublin. Dated the 15th of October, in the thirty-first year of his reign.	175, 11.
137, 39.	1357. A gift of the church of <i>Rathmacknee</i> , from the bishop of Ferns, to the prior of All-Saints. Dated at ——— the 7th of December, thirty-first of Edward the Third. Original Deed remaining in the Town Clerk's Office, in 1798.	
144, 40.	1358. A charter of same king, dated at ——— 16th of A. R. June, in the thirty-second year of his reign, giving 32. liberty to foreigners and other merchants to make sale of their merchandize without the port of Dublin, the water not being navigable to that port.	359, 16.
	1358. A mandate issued to the mayor, bailiffs, and citizens of Dublin, giving them power to attach private merchants, forestallers, and badgers of fish.†	
	1358. A grant was made by Edward the Third, the 26th of November, 1358, to the mayor and citizens of Dublin, of divers customs for fifteen years.‡	
146, 41.	1358. A license from the same king, dated at ——— 5th of July, in the thirty-second year of his reign, im-	359, 16.

* Roll Chan. in Bermingham Tower, 29th Edward III. f. and dors.

† Harris's MSS. Collections,

‡ Recorder's Book.

N. B. folio.	powering foreign merchants coming with their ships into the port of Dalkey, there to sell, and merchants of Dublin there to buy the merchandize of such ships, (such ships having no depth of water to carry them to the port of Dublin) notwithstanding the staple, and grants pardon to all magistrates, mariners, and merchants, &c. for buying or selling such goods, contrary to the aforesaid order.	O. B. folio.
146, 42.	1358. A charter of same king, dated at ——— the 6th A. R. of November, in the thirty-second year of his reign, 32. of custom to be taken of goods coming to the city to be sold. Enlarged to a further time.	375, 27.
147, 43.	1358. A grant of the petty customs was made to the citizens of Dublin for paving the streets, 26th of November, 1358. 1360. A mandate from the same king to the mayor, &c. of Dublin, and his officers, of all his ports of Ireland, to permit Thomas de Wakefield, merchant, to export twenty hogsheads of wine, which he then had, to his own use. Dated at ——— 28th July, in the thirty-fourth year of his reign.	370, 24.
148, 44.	1360. On the 12th of March, a prohibition issued forbidding the mayor and bailiffs to injure the abbey and convent of St. Thomas the Martyr, near Dublin.* 1360. An answer from the mayor and commonalty of Bristol, to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Dublin, dated Friday next after the feast of St. Laurence the martyr, an. 34th Edward the Third, touching and explaining the custom of pot-walloping,—why so called, and describing persons under such circumstances, to be treated as foreigners.	129, 35.
149, 45.	1361. An inspeximus of the same king, dated at ——— A. R. the 5th of July in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Edward the Third, in Norman French, and an inspeximus of a petition of Parliament, also in French. 1362. A grant to the prior and brethren of St. John the Baptist, without Newgate. Dated the 7th of September, 1362, of all deodands throughout Ireland for twenty-one years, and confirmed by king Richard the Second, 18th of October, 1377. Bermingham Tower, No. 2. f.	74, 18.

* Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. ii.

N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
150, 46.	1363. A special order from same king, dated at ———— A. R. the 6th of November, in the 37th year of his reign, 37. for observing statutes made at Westminster; and a special mandate for observing the statute of West- minster, in the thirty-third year of his reign, as to buyers and sellers of victuals in Ireland.	205, 17.
151, 47.	1363. A confirmation charter by the same king, of Edward the Second's grant against hostery.	141, 12.
152, 48.	1363. An inspeximus of king Edward the Third, dated at Westminster, the 22d of November, in the thirty- seventh year of his reign, of king John's charter, of the mears, bounds, and privileges of the city, &c. with a grant of the river. The privileges of Water- ford and Cork, granted to the city of Dublin. The said city to have the return of writs and cognizance of pleas, and a new mayor to be sworn before the pre- ceding or old mayor, in case of the chief governor or barons of the Exchequer being absent.	190, 5.
152, 48.	1363. Brief extract from the before-mentioned charter, A. R. citizens not to be put in assize, juries, &c. on ac- 37. count of extern holdings, &c. Nor foreigners to be put with them in assize with respect to lands, &c. in the city. Not to be compelled to serve the offices of she- riffs, &c. against their will. No goods of theirs to be seized coming to the city. Mayor, &c. to have the assize of bread and beer, and regulation of the measures and weights. Exclusive of the clerk of the market.—Except he have the care of the city standard. Mayor remiss herein. The King's justice to correct the fault, &c. and fine the offender. Such fine reserved to the king. Mayor and citizens exempt from murage, pavage, pontage, portage, passage, carriage, and all other customs. Exemption of this patent.—Ratification. Non usuage to be no waiver of liberties, &c. Citizens of Dublin to have the same liberties as those of Waterford, and Drogheda, viz. Mayor how to be chosen, and sworn yearly.	190, 5.

N. B.
folio.

O. B.
folio.

Citizens to have return of writs.

Exclusive of other officers.

Exception.

Not to be put in assize or juries out of the city, during *commorancy*.

Not to be pleaded out of the city.

Mayor and bailiffs to have cognizance of pleas within the city.

And to award execution of judgment therein.

Citizens not to plead or be impleaded out of the city, touching lands within the same.

Mayor and bailiffs to account in the Exchequer, by their attorney.

Citizens not to be imprisoned, who can find bail, except for felony or such other crimes.

No officer to execute attachments in the city, but the mayor, bailiffs, and coroners.

Or mayor to have his court.

All merchants who buy or sell in the city, to contribute to the tallage and charges of the city, in proportion to the goods, bought or sold with other citizens.

Citizens at liberty to export their merchandize to any foreign parts they may please.

Granted in consideration of one pound ten shillings paid into the Hanaper. Original found in the Town Clerk's Office by the Editor, in 1798.

247.

1363. King Edward the Third's charter, confirming that of A. R. Edward his predecessor's charter, stating, that no persons shall take lodgings within the city, or take of the citizens, their goods against their will. Dated at ——— the 17th of November, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign.

1363. An exemplification of several grants of the customs of Dublin, dated the 22d of November, 1363.

164, 49.

1364. A charter of king Edward the Third, dated at ——— A. R. the 13th day of May, in the thirty-eighth year of his reign, for indemnifying the city of an act made at Westminster, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign, and proclaimed in Dublin the year following.

200, 9.

165, 50.

1365. A fee farm lease, from the mayor and commonalty A. R. of the city of Dublin, to David Tyrrol, of a tower without *St. Patrick's Gate, Dublin*, at the yearly

201, 10.

N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
167, 51. 166, 52.	rent of six shillings and eight-pence. Dated the 5th of July, An. 39th Edward the Third, to hold to him, his heirs, and assigns. 1367. Two releases from John Abbot the son, and from Margaret Roche, the widow of Nicholas Abbot, deceased, to Peter de Howth, clerk, his heirs and assigns for ever, of all their right and interest, in and to twenty acres of land, with the appurtenances, in a field called the Sperhawke. Dated respectively, Monday and Thursday next, after the feast of the Epiphany, 1367.	183, } 184, } 12.
167, 53.	1367. A fee farm lease from the above Peter de Howth, to Richard Begg and John Gorman, their heirs and assigns, for ever, of the above twenty acres of land in Sperhawke, by Abbotstown, near Castleknock, at the rent of forty shillings per annum. Dated on Monday next after the feast of the Epiphany, 1367.	303. 310.
168, 54.	1370. A release from John North to Stephen Sparks, dated Wednesday next, after the feast of St. Gregory, in the forty-fourth year of the reign of king Edward the Third, of a piece of ground in Bothstreet. 1372. A mandate issued, dated at Westminster the 21st A. R. of March, 1372, in the forty-sixth year of the reign of king Edward the Third, directed to Robert Ashton, justice of Ireland, to take an inquisition on Saturday next, after the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, in the forty-seventh year of the reign of king Edward the Third of England, and of France the thirty-fourth. When a jury found on oath, that it would be no damage to the king or others, nor to the injury of any other cities, boroughs, or towns in Ireland, for the king to grant to the mayor, citizens, and commons of Dublin, the customs and duties of all kinds of merchandize brought for sale, as well coming as going by land or sea, between Skeries and Alercomshed, otherwise Arcklow, as of all other merchandize within the said city, and that the mayor, citizens and commons, may have the custom of murage and pavage to them and their successors for ever, according to letters patent of the king, granted by Lionel, duke of Clarence, lord lieutenant of Ireland. Sealed, attested, and dated as above by the said jury.	1803, 1. 305.

N. B. folio. 169, 55.	1374. An inspeximus by Edward the Third, dated 24th A. R. of January, in the forty-eighth year of his reign, of 48. two several charters of king Henry the Second, one granting liberty to the inhabitants of Bristol to live in Dublin, and the other, that the citizens of Dublin be free from murage, &c. and from all other customs through the whole kingdom.	O. B. folio. 173, 9.
	1374. A grant was made by king Edward the Third, for A. R. confirming the charters of Henry the Second, and 48. further giving them the tolls and customs of passage, pontage, lastage, panage, murage, cayage, carriage, and all other customs, throughout all his land of England, Normandy, Wales, Ireland, and elsewhere, throughout his dominions. Dated at Dublin, the 24th of January, in his reign of England the forty-eighth, and of France the thirty-fifth. Original found by the Editor in the Town Clerk's Office, in 1798.	
	1375. On the 6th of June, a license was given to the A. R. Prince of Wales, by a mandate directed to the 49. mayor, &c. of Dublin, of liberty to export fruit, and other matters from hence into Wales.*	
	1375. A grant dated at Westminster, 15th day of May, in A. R. the forty-ninth year of the reign of Edward the 49. Third, was made to the mayor and commons of Dublin, their heirs and successors, of the customs of Dublin and the port thereof, and other ports between Skerries and Alercomshed, alias Arcklow, called the new great customs and petty customs, together with a seal, and power of appointing a collector.	
171, 56.	1376. A charter of same king dated 27th of June, in the fiftieth year of his reign, prohibiting the court christian from having cognizance of any pleas in the city of Dublin, except what belong to wills or matrimony.	167, 6.
171, 57.	1376. Grant from the same king, dated 8th of August, in the fiftieth year of his reign, to the city of Dublin, of liberty to export all manner of corn, fish, and other victuals from Ireland to England.	382, 31.
172, 58.	No date. A gift from Ellena Mutton, to God and the blessed Virgin, and St. Stephen the Protomartyr, and to the poor lepers of the city of Dublin resident therein, of two acres of ground whereon stood the	129, 36.

N. B. folio.	chapel of St. Stephen, near Dublin, with a small meadow called ——— Mary's, to the east of the said chapel. To hold in perpetual charity, for the support of the said poor for ever.	O. B. folio.
173, 59.	No date. A release from William Fowler to Agnes North, of a messuage with the appurtenances in Both-street, in the parish of St. Werburgh, Dublin.	207, 19.
173, 60.	No date. A grant and confirmation of the church of <i>Techto</i> to the church of <i>All-hallows</i> by the archbishop of Dublin.	181, 1.
	1367. A writ issued, dated the 1st of March, An. 51 of A. R. king Edward the Third, to the mayor and commons 51. of the city of Dublin, as a reward for the innumerable services performed against the rebels of the province of Leinster.*	
RICHARD II. <i>Began his reign 21st of June, 1377.</i>		
174, 61.	1378. An exemplification tested 8th of April, An. 1st of Richard the Second, of an article in a charter of his grandfather king Edward the Second, ordering that foreign merchants, buying or selling merchandize, within the city, be liable with the citizens to the taxes and duties incumbent on the city, according to the quantity of things bought and sold, and that the citizen may freely export their merchandize, except grain for the time prohibited, wherever they please, with a confirmation of the said liberties, and their free enjoyment of the same for ever.	135, 4.
175, 62.	1378. A confirmation by king Richard the Second, dated the 29th of January, in the second year of his reign, of king Edward the Third's charter, that the city of Dublin should receive custom of all venable things, coming to the city for twenty-four years, as they formerly held the same.†	226, 37.
103, 03.	1378. A confirmation by king Richard the Second, dated A. R. the 8th of March, in the second year of his reign, of 2. king John's charter of the mears, bounds, franchises and privileges of the city, with an inspeximus of other charters relating thereto. Dated at West-	300, 4.

* Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. iii.

† Recorder's Book.

N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
	minster, in consideration of ten pounds paid into the Hanaper.*	
178, 64.	1379. An exemplification, dated the 14th of December, An. 3d Richard the Second, of a record in Edward the Third's time, proving Thomas-court and Mary's abbey, to be within the liberties of the city, and the bailiffs of the city to be time out of mind coroners of the city.†	310.
180, 65.	1381. An exemplification tested the 18th of March, in the fourth year of the reign of king Richard the Second, of a record in the King's Bench, upon a trial of land between Walter, plaintiff, and Robert Bagod, defendant.	227, 38.
180, 65.	1381. And also an exemplification of a record in the King's Bench, on a trial of land on an action brought thereon, for the recovery of a house and lands in <i>le Rath</i> , (<i>now Baggott's Rath</i> ,) which being within the liberties of the city, the mayor and commonalty of the city prayed their court. Judgment <i>per curiam</i> , that they have their court accordingly.	227, 38.
188, 66.	1381. An inspeximus of a commission of perambulation, and execution thereof, for ascertaining the mears and bounds of the city liberties, and what part of St. Thomas-court, was within the same. Dated the 19th day of March, in the fourth year of the reign of king Richard the Second. A mandate or writ of inquiry of incroachments, on the liberties of the city. A return of incroachments by the abbot of St. Thomas. Commission of perambulation. Return. What part of St. Thomas-court is within the liberties. Tyrrel's Ford at Bow Bridge. Incroachment and usurpation. Thirty perches in Oxmantown. 23d of March. A grant from king Richard the Second, in	112, 31.

* Original found in the Town Clerk's Office, 1798, by the Editor.—Inrolled in the King's Bench, Michaelmas Term, 1587, An. 29th Elizabeth.

† Ibid.

N. B.
folio.O. B.
folio.

192, 67.

the fourth year of his reign, 1380, whereby he grants, cognizance of pleas, to the mayor and bailiffs of Dublin, to hold their courts within the city walls. Original patent remaining in Town Clerk's Office, 20th of July, 1798.

1381. An exemplification tested the 11th of August, in the fifth year of the reign of Richard the Second, of a record between Thomas Tanner, chaplain, and Robert Butvillin, sheerman, defendant, reciting several of the city privileges, and among others, that citizens do sue, and be sued in the city court.

390, 39.

An exemplification also of a record, proving that the city magistrates, from the conquest, had cognizance of all pleas, arising within the liberties of the same, and citizens to sue and be sued in the city court. A recital of king Henry the Second's charter, and a confirmation thereof by his son John; another of the said John, when lord of Ireland, &c. and of several others with a confirmation thereof by parliament.

A judgment of the city to have their court. A plaintiff to sue before the mayor, recorder, &c. the foregoing grant and exemplification, recites an inspeximus of a very long and curious record out of chancery, of a plea held at Dublin, before Edmund Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster.

15th of October, 1385. A grant was made by king Richard the Second, for confirming all charters of the city of Dublin, wherein the manor of riding the franchises of the city is said to be particularly described.*

1388. The ancient oath taken by the provost of Dublin, in the twelfth year of the reign of king Richard the Second.†

First, You acknowledge the holy and blessed trinity in unity, to be three persons and one God.

Secondly, You acknowledge yourself to be of the mother church of Rome, now professed by all Catholics.

Thirdly, You acknowledge our sovereign lord Richard, King of England, to be the true governor of this realm, and to observe all his laws, as he is lord and ruler of the same.

* Roll's Office.

† Ex libro albo Scaccarii. Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. iv.

N. B.
folio.O. B.
folio.

Fourthly, You are to observe the commands of his chief governors, ruling here under him, and to assist him upon all occasions, against his rebels of the kingdom rising against his power.

Fifthly, You are to defend this his Majesty's city of Dublin against all foreigners or Irish rebels, to the best of your power, and your brethren the citizens, whenever required, or occasion serve.

Sixthly, You are to do justice to all that come before you, to assist them, and to do them right according to your conscience, punishing the offender, and doing right to the innocent.

Seventhly, You are to see the market of this city kept decent and in order; that there be no carrion, or stinking meat sold, no false weights or measures kept among the sellers, whereby the buyers may be damaged, but to take all such away, and to be given to the poor of that parish, in which the same be forfeited.

Eighthly, You are to punish all stragglers, idlers, and lazy people, that be able to work; and to banish all country beggars from this city, who come several times only for spies, and not to forget *Rotherick's deceit*, by sending them before hand, when he besieged this city.

Ninthly, You are not to suffer any cattle to be slaughtered within your walls, neither to suffer any swine to run about the streets, and to banish all beggars in the time of any sickness or plague.

Tenthly, You are to deal justly with all corporations, not suffering another to exercise the trade contrary to the corporation of which he is free, unless it be for his own particular use for the present.

Eleventhly, You are to look that all things be sold according to the quality and season of the year, as the increase is, that the inhabitants be not any way prejudiced thereby.

Twelfthly, You are to observe according to your charter, the times to ride your franchises, and not to suffer the liberties to be intruded upon by rebels, or foreigners, but to defend the same with all the might and power, that you and your brethren the rest of the citizens can.

Thirteenthly, You are to observe all the feasts of

N. B.
folio.
192, 67.

the church, and the customs of the same, according to the ceremonies thereunto belonging, to be courteous and civil to all strangers, keeping hospitality, charity, and good works, whereby others following your example, may glorify God, and merit the kingdom of heaven.

N. B. At the reading every one of the foregoing articles, the mayor kissed the book, the chief baron of the Exchequer repeating the words, and the prior of Christ-church administering the oath.

1391. A writ issued to the mayor and bailiffs of Dublin, to A. R. enquire on oath by a jury, the damages and other
14. abuses done by the rebels throughout Ireland, in a commission specified, and to be assistant therein. Dated the 20th of February, in the fourteenth year of the reign of king Richard the Second.*

1391. On the 19th of March, a grant was made by king Richard the Second, for confirming an inspeximus of a commission for perambulating of the city of Dublin; but is not to be found though said to be inrolled in the Rolls Office.

1395. King Richard the Second's grant and confirmation A. R. of all the lands of *All-Saints*, together with a grant
18. in mortmain of twenty pounds a year, out of the lands of Balencogalan, Kanturc, Duncarniac, Baledubgall, Rubanagan, Cnoclissan and Kaldronan for ever. Dated at Kilkenny, 5th of April, in the eighteenth year of his reign. Original in Town Clerk's Office, 1798.

Confirmation by king Richard the Second, of a grant made to the prior and brethren of St. John the Baptist, without Newgate, after the expiration of Edward the Third's, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, of all deodands throughout all Ireland, for a further term of ten years. Dated at Kilmainham, 18th of October, 1377.

201, 68.

1395. An inspeximus of king Richard the Second, dated at Kilkenny, 24th of April, in the eighteenth year of his reign, of king John's charter of the mears and bounds of the city franchises, and of their power, with consent of the citizens to dispose of lands, as far as the city liberties, and also giving power to build on the water and sea side, and including an

O. B.
folio.
390, 39.

29, 10.

* Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. iv.

N. B.
folio.

inspeximus of king Edward the Second's grant, that citizens shall not be put with foreigners in assize.— Citizens to bear no office in any county, other than the county of the city of Dublin. Citizens to have assize of bread, ale, &c. as clerks of the market.— Mayor and citizens to be free from murage, pavage, pontage, &c. throughout the kingdom of Ireland. Tested by the king himself at the instance of the chancellor, and in consideration of forty shillings paid into the Hanaper. Original found in the Town Clerk's Office by the Editor, in 1798.

O. B.
folio.

HENRY IV.

Began his reign 29th of September, 1399.

1400. November 23d, An. 2d Henry the Fourth, a confirmation grant of all former charters, stating the boundaries and mode of riding the franchises of the city of Dublin, in consideration of four marcs paid into the Hanaper, dated at Westminster. Original found in the Town Clerk's Office, 1798.

A further grant to the prior and brethren of St. John without Newgate, of all deodands throughout all Ireland for ten years from the expiration of Richard the Second's. Dated at Kilmaynham the 18th of October, the second year of Henry the Fourth, 1400.*

1402. 1st of November, 1402. A writ issued for constituting and appointing keepers of the peace, within the city and county of Dublin.†

- 215, 69. 1403. A grant of the sword by king Henry the Fourth, A. R. dated at Westminster the 5th day of March, in the 4. fourth year of his reign; by writ of privy seal,‡ and confirmed the 9th of March, 1407, An. 9th.

8, 6.

- 216, 70. 1403. A grant of St. George's chapel by the same king, dated at ——— the 27th of June, in the fourth year of his reign, and also another charter, dated 13th of February, in the same year, empowering John Talbot, Hugh Burgh, and others, to build the said chapel, and constituted it into the fraternity thereof.

45, 12.

802. 1403. On the 8th of November 1403, a commission issued A. R. for the government of the city and county of Dublin.§

462.

* Bermingham Tower, No. 21, face.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

† Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. iv.

N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
220, 71.	1404. A gift of a tenement in Sheep-street, in the suburbs of the city of Dublin, from Margery Gages to Clement Walsh. Dated the 28th of November, An. 6th Henry the Fourth.	204, 14.
	1405. A writ issued to the mayor and constable of the staple of Dublin, dated 28th of June, An. 6th Henry the Fourth.	
220, 72.	1405. A letter of attorney from Roger Bron, chaplain to William David, empowering him to give livery and seizin, to John Holthum, and Henry Witteby, chaplains, of twenty acres of land in a field called Spearhawk-abbot, to hold to them and their heirs for ever. Dated on Thursday next after the feast of St. Simon and Jude, in the seventh year of the reign of Henry the Fourth.	184, 12.
221, 73.	1407. A gift from the mayor and commonalty of the city of Dublin, to the fraternity of the order of St. Austin, Dublin, of a piece of waste ground near the bank of the river Annaliffe. Dated on Friday next after the conversion of St. Paul, An. 9th of Henry the Fourth.	208, 21.
222, 74.	1409. A release of land from John Holthum, and others to William Archdekin. Dated the 20th of July, An. 10th Henry the Fourth, which land lieth in Cook-street.	174, 10.
223, 75.	1410. A release from Walter de la Field to John Holthum, Henry Barber and others, of his the said Walter's interest in the said twenty acres of land, in the said field called Sperhawk-abbot. Dated 18th of June, in the eleventh year of king Henry the Fourth.	182, 12.
	1410. A grant was made to the mayor and constables of the city of Dublin, dated the 30th of June, An. 11th Henry the Fourth.*	
223, 76.	No date. A release from the prior of All-Saints, to Roger Cornubiens of a parcel of ground in the suburbs of Dublin. No date, and imperfect.—But the original remaining in the Town Clerk's Office, 1798.	182, 12. 309.
224, 77	No date. A release from Peter de Howth, clerk, to Richard Wegg, and John Gorman of the said twenty acres of land above mentioned.	183, 12.
168, 78.	No date. A fee farm lease from Walter Wellesleigh to the prior and canons of All-Saints, and their successors	184, 12.

N. B.
folio.O. B.
folio.

for ever, of lands in Crevach and Common of a tur-
bary, &c. at the rent of forty shillings per annum.

1410. February 12th, A grant was made for discharging
the citizens of Dublin of part of a fee farm, on ac-
count of the pestilence, and of its being invaded by
rebels.*

1410. June 30th, A grant passed for appointing a mayor
and constable of the staple, within the city of
Dublin.†

1412. A grant of a parcel of land in Sheep-lane, near the
A. R. Castle of Dublin, was made to John Corrynham,
13. keeper of the works there, dated 8th of February.‡

1413. A grant and confirmation was passed for appointing
a mayor and constable of the staple, within the city
of Dublin.§

HENRY V.

Began his reign 20th of March, 1413.

226, 97.

1414. A confirmation by king Henry the Fifth, in the se-
cond year of his reign, of king John's charter, of the
meares and bounds of the city franchises, with a
grant of all tenures and houses to be held in free
burgage by service and langable, and an inspeximus
of Edward the Second's charter, granting that citi-
zens be not put with foreigners, in assize, &c. Con-
firmation of Edward the Second, his charter of the
liberties of Cork, Waterford, and Drogheda, granted
to the city of Dublin, viz. that the old mayor may
take the oath of the new mayor in the absence of
the chief governor, and barons of the Exchequer.
Citizens to have return of all writs; mayor and bai-
liffs to have cognizance of pleas; no merchant fo-
reigner to sell his merchandize within the city, &c.
Dated at Westminster, 23d of November, 1414.

240, 80.

1416. A release from Thomas Cranley, then archbishop of
Dublin, by the consent of the dean and chapter of
Christ-church of one hundred shillings payable
every year by the prior and convent of All-Saints.
Dated the 18th day of March, 1416.

343, 81.

1416. A grant of king Henry the Fifth to John Passavant,
clerk, of all the lands and tenements, then in the
hands of the crown, in Jordanstown in the county of

367, 17.

* Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. iv.
Henry IV. dorso. Idem, An. 13th, face.

† Rot. Canc. Bermingham Tower, An. 10th Henry IV. dorso,

‡ Rot. Canc. Bermingham Tower, An. 10th

§ Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. iv.

N. B. folio.	Dublin, with a yearly rent of twenty-one shillings payable to his Majesty, by the mayor of the city of Dublin, for certain houses in the said city, in said grant specified, also in the hands of the crown: to hold to the said John Passavant for life. Dated the 28th of March, An. 5th Henry the Fifth.	O. B. folio.
245, 82.	1419. A grant of king Henry the Fifth, dated at — the 6th of February, in the seventh year of his reign, importing that the mayor and bailiffs be justices of peace, and justices of labourers; the mayor to be clerk of the market, and escheator of the city; the mayor and commonalty to have all lands, tenements, rents, services, fines, amerciaments, profits, forfeitures, &c. within the city, also all waifs, estrays, and felons and fugitives goods, &c. and to buy and sell wines and other merchandizes, without hindrance.	115, 26.
244, 83.	1421. A receipt or acquittance from John Probte, keeper, and master of the leprous house of St. Stephen, near Dublin, to Sir John Brine, knight, for ten marks of silver, for lands and tenements, belonging to that house in <i>Rath</i> , and <i>Clonsketh near Raboe</i> , and one <i>Water-mill</i> there. Dated 31st July, An. 9th of Henry the Fifth.	120, 28.
207.	1421. A receipt and release of fifteen marcs of silver, from Philip —, keeper, of the leprous house of St. Stephen, to Sir John Brine, knight, dated the last day of July, An. 9th Henry the Fifth.	120.

HENRY VI.

Began his reign 31st of August, 1422.

226, 79.	1423. A writ issued to the mayor and bailiffs of the city A. R. of Dublin, and divers other mayors and portrieves, 1. for levying a subsidy through their respective counties.* Dated the 24th of July, An. 1st Henry the Sixth.† 1423. A grant by concordatum, was made to the mayor A. R. and citizens of Dublin, for their good services performed against the O'Neals, Mac-Mahons, and other Irish rebels, in the county of Louth. Dated the 25th of October, An. 1st Henry the Sixth.‡ 1423. A proclamation issued to the mayor and sheriffs of 1. Dublin; and also to the sheriffs of the county of
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* Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. iv.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

N. B. folio.	Dublin, prohibiting the exportation of corn, or grain of any kind out of Ireland, but at the desire and by the direction of the lord lieutenant. Dated the 5th of February, 1423.*	O. B. folio.
	1424. A grant by concordatum to the mayor and citizens A. R. of Dublin, as a reward for services performed 2. against their Irish and Scotch enemies. Dated the 9th of June, 1424,† An. 2d Henry the Sixth.	
	1424. A writ issued to the mayor and bailiffs of the city A. R. of Dublin, for the taking up of ships to carry Edmond Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to England. Dated the 16th of July, 1424.‡	
	1423. A charter of king Henry, dated the 6th of November, in the second year of his reign; granting that the city, every second year, should be free from one hundred marcs, which they were yearly to pay to the crown into the court of Exchequer.	
15, 85.	1426. A grant from same king dated at ——— the 27th A. R. of June, in the fourth year of his reign of St. 4. George's chapel.	52, 12.
248, 86.	1427. An inspeximus of king Henry the Sixth, dated at A. R. ——— the 28th of January, in the 5th year of 5. his reign, of king John's charter, of the city meares and bounds, the mayor and bailiffs to have cognizance of the pleas; to be justices of the peace, and to have and take fines and amerciaments, and the mayor to be escheator and clerk of the market, and to be sworn before the bailiffs, and the commonalty to have all fines and amerciaments, and all forfeitures within the city, and to have all waifs, estrays, forfeitures of felons goods, wrecks of the sea, &c. in consideration of twenty shillings paid into the Hanaper. Original in Town Clerk's Office, 1798.	58, 17.
266, 87.	1427. A charter of confirmation granted to the city of Dublin of all their former charters, boundaries, privileges 5. and mode of riding the franchises, by king Henry the Sixth, dated at Wesminster the 14th of July, 1427, in the fifth year of his reign. This is a confirmation of the charter of king Henry the Fifth, dated the 23d of November, in the second year of	48, 26.

* Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. iv.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

N. B. folio.	his reign. The Original found in the Town Clerk's Office in 1798.	O. B. folio.
	1427. Another charter of confirmation, setting forth the A. R. meares and bounds of the city of Dublin and their 5. liberties and privileges. Dated at the Naas the 28th of January, 1427, An. 5th Henry the Sixth. The Original in the Town Clerk's Office in June 1798.	
	1429. A confirmation of Henry the Sixth's charter of 28th of January, 1426, dated at ——— the 6th of February, in the seventh year of his reign, giving power to buy and sell wines and other merchandize without hindrance.	
	1431. On the 5th of August a writ issued for seizing the castle of Dublin into the king's hands, on account of the ill government of it.*	
267, 88.	1433. An exemplification of an inrollment in the common pleas, of an indenture made between the masters of the fraternity, or guild of St. George, Dublin, of the one part, and Thomas Lawless, chap. of the other part, purporting to be an agreement that the said fraternity should pay six marcs a year to the said Lawless for his life, for officiating for them for his life; and the said Lawless should at his own expense build two shops for the use of the fraternity. The said indenture bearing date at the feast of St. Germain the bishop and confessor, in the seventh year of the reign of king Henry the Sixth, and the said exemplification being tested at ——— the 6th of June, in the eleventh year of the reign of the said king.	330, 8.
268, 89.	1435. A release from Henry Witteby to Thomas Squire, of his interest in the aforesaid twenty acres of land in Sperhawk Abbot. Dated Thursday next after the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, in the fourteenth year of the reign of king Henry the Sixth.	181, 12.
	1438. A grant from Henry the Sixth, dated at Dublin, the A. R. 6th day of March, 1438, in the sixteenth year of his 16. reign, to the mayor, bailiffs, and commons of Dublin, in aid of, and for fortifying the walls, and paving the streets of the said city; the usual customs and duties on merchandize, and all other wares exported from, and imported into said city by sea or	

* Harris's MSS. Collections, vol. iv.

N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
	land, and also into the ports of Howth, Baldoyle, Malahide, Portrane, Rogerstown, Rush and Skeries, for the term of forty years. Confirmed by king Edward the Fourth.	
269, 90.	1442. An inspeximus of king Henry the Sixth, dated at Westminster the 20th of May, in the twentieth year of his reign of king John's charter, and several other charters of the meares and bounds of the city franchises, and privileges; foreign merchants not to buy within the city, &c. Mayor and bailiffs to be justices of the peace, and justices of labourers. The city customs, &c. granted in consideration of twenty shillings paid into the Hanaper. Original remaining in Town Clerk's Office in 1798.	79, 22.
289, 91.	1455. A grant from the same king to the city of six pound a year for the repairing of the walls. Dated at ——— the 13th of February, in the thirty-third year of his reign.	199, 7.
290, 92.	1455. An order from same king, dated at ——— the 17th of May, in the 33d year of his reign, reciting, that by several charters the citizens of Dublin, resident therein, were exempt from being compelled to bear any office out of the city against their will, and commanding the freeholders of Esker to discharge Richard Keynot from the office of receiver.	185, 15.
344.	1459. A grant of six pounds a year out of fee farm rents A. R. of the city for forty years, towards repairs of the walls. Dated the 13th of February, in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of king Henry the Sixth.	

EDWARD IV.

Began his reign 4th of March, 1461.

56. 291, 93.	1461. A charter of king Edward the Fourth, dated at ——— the 13th of October in the first year of his reign, granting ten marcs yearly, to be paid to the prior and fraternity of preachers of the city of Dublin, now the Kings Inns.	384, 33.
57. 294, 94.	1461. An inspeximus of the same king dated at ——— the 20th of November, in the first year of his reign, of a former charter to the city of Waterford, granting that the citizens be free from toll, pontage, murage, &c.	256, 1.

An inspeximus of king Henry the Third's charter

N. B.
folio.O. B.
folio.

to Waterford, granting them the same liberties, and that Templars and Hospitallers pay customs; citizens to have the assize of bread and other matters. The custom called cocket to be taken by the mayor and bailiffs of Waterford. The admiralty granted to them, the mayor and constables of the stable, to take the oath of the new mayor and constables. An inspeximus of king Edward's charter of Waterford, and an inspeximus of king Henry the Sixth's charter of Waterford, of the custom of murage, &c.

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|-----------------|-------|--|----------|
| 53.
292, 95. | 1462. | An exemplification of an indictment against John Fox, tested the 24th of February, in the first year of the reign of Edward the Fourth. | 387, 36. |
| 292, 96. | 1462. | An inspeximus of same king, dated 5th of May, in the second year of his reign of king ——— charter, of the meares and bounds, and several city privileges before written, viz. Citizens not to be put with foreigners in assize.—Mayor and citizens to have assize of bread, weights, &c. and to have return of writs, &c. An inspeximus of king Henry the Fifth's charter, that mayor and bailiffs be justices of the peace, and mayor, clerk of the market, and to have all fines and amerciaments, waifs, estrays, goods of felons and fugitives, &c. as before written. | 341, 13. |
| | 1462. | An act of parliament was passed, written in Norman French, relative to the city of Dublin.* | |
| 33.
312, 97. | 1462. | Grant from king Edward the Fourth, to John Higham of the Remembrancer's Office, dated the 12th of June, in the second year of his reign. | 208, 20. |
| | 1462. | A record concerning Skinner-row, dated 4th of March, An. 2d Edward the Fourth.† | |
| 312, 98. | 1464. | A grant of the same king, dated 26th of August, in the fourth year of his reign to the city, of thirty pounds a year, out of the fee farm rent of the city, for repair of the walls, gates, trenches, &c. thereof. | 187, 17. |
| 313, 99. | 1470. | A gift from the mayor and commonalty of Dublin, to the prior and convent of St. Mary's Dublin, of a | |

* Rolls Office.

† De Vico pelipario, i. e. Skinner-row. Juliana Loghly, uxor nuper Johannis Bicoll, conduxit ad firmam a monasterialibus de Hogges, unam vacuum placeam terræ, quæ jacet inter terram dictæ Julianæ versus occidentem et terram domus Sanctæ Trinitatis, versus orientem et regiam stratam versus austrum, et murum dictæ domus versus aquilonem in vico sc. Pelipariorum civitatis Dublinii. An. Christi, 1462, qui fuit Anno regis Edwardi quarti Secundus, E. Lib. nig. Archiepiscopi Dublin. fol. 11.

N. B. folio.			O. B. folio.
		piece of ground called Le Dames Middling. Dated 9th of May, in the tenth year of his reign.	
22. 314, 100.	1472.	A confirmation of a charter of king Edward the Fourth, dated at ——— 23d of June, in the twelfth year of his reign, granting that no person buy any merchandize or goods as they come to the city, with intent to sell the same again.	364, 20.
314, 101.	1473.	A grant from the city of Dublin, to William Tyne of a piece of waste ground in Oxmantown, in the city of Dublin, to hold to him, his heirs, and assigns for ever, at the rent of four-pence in silver per annum. Dated the fourth Friday after the feast of St. John the Baptist, An. 13th Edward the Fourth.	203, 13.
49. 315, 102.	1476.	An exemplification dated at ——— the 25th of October, in the sixteenth year of the reign of king Edward the Fourth, of a statute made in the fifteenth year of his reign, written in Norman French.	210, 23.
50. 315, 103.	1476.	The like tested the 5th of November, in the sixteenth year of the reign of the said king, made in the fifteenth year of his reign, also in Norman French.	339, 12.
128. 315, 104.	1478.	The like tested the 15th of September, the eighteenth year of the said king.	125, 32.
315, 105.	1479.	A lease from the master, wardens, and fraternity of the guild of St. George the Martyr, in the suburbs of the city, to John West and John Fyan, citizens and merchants, of a garden in the parish of St. Mary de la Dames, therein described, for twelve years, at six shillings and eight-pence rent. Dated the 24th of June, in the nineteenth year of the reign of Edward the Fourth.	189, 3.
323.	1479.	A Grant of an annual rent of six shillings and eight-pence, from the mayor, &c. of Dublin, to the fraternity of St. George. Dated on the feast of St. John the Baptist, An. 19th Edward the Fourth.	190.
323.	1480.	A grant of an annual rent of twenty-pence to the same. Dated on Friday the 4th day of ——— after the feast of Easter, in the twentieth year of the reign of king Edward the Fourth.	
316, 106.	1480.	A grant from the mayor and commons of Dublin, to the said master and wardens of St. George the Martyr, of twenty-pence to be deducted yearly, out of a	190, 4.

N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
106. 130, 317.	1480. An exemplification tested the 5th of November, An. 20th of Edward the Fourth, of an act of Parliament in French.	75, 19.

RICHARD III.

Began his Reign 22d of June, 1483.

317, 107.	1485. An exemplification tested 19th of February, An. 2d Richard the Third, of an Act of Parliament made in the eleventh year of Edward the Fourth, in French.	14, 83.
318, 108.	1485. A grant from the said king Richard, dated at Westminster, 14th of June in the second year of his reign; making the mayor and recorder justices of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery; and also that the mayor and sheriffs may have and keep a gaol in any part of the city, for the safe keeping of malefactors and felons, and the mayor and recorder may make a gaol delivery with a release of forty-nine pounds six shillings and eight-pence yearly, part of two hundred marcs yearly, crown rent for sixty years, towards walling and paving the city.*	3, 3.

HENRY VII.

Began his Reign 22d of August, 1485.

321, 109.	1486. An inspeximus of king Henry the Seventh, dated at Westminster, the 20th of April, in the first year of his reign, of king John's charter, of the meares, bounds and privileges of the city before mentioned; and also an inspeximus of king Edward the—dated at——day of——in the——year of his reign. In consideration of twenty shillings paid into the Hanaper. Original remaining in Town Clerk's Office, 1798.	96, 23.
12, 110.	1487. An exemplification dated at —— the 15th day	133, 3.

* Inrolled in the Rolls Chapel, London, among the Patent Rolls of the 2d year of Richard the Third, third part, Roll. 7. In the Chief Remembrancer's Office, Dublin, An. 13 Henry 7th. In King's Bench in Hillary Term, An. 10 Henry 7th, and in Easter Term, An. 3d Henry 8th.

N. B. folio.	of January, in the 2d year of Henry the Seventh, of an Act of Parliament made the November before, relating to spoil committed by several persons therein named, on the goods of Robert Lawless and others, but noted in the margins of the Old Book (<i>Vacatur.</i>)	O. B. folio.
338, 111.	1488. A grant from the same king to the city of Dublin, dated at ——— the 5th day of May in the third year of his reign, of all manner of forfeitures.	362, 18.
339, 112.	1488. An order of same king for administering an oath of homage and allegiance. Dated the 28th of May, in the third year of his reign.	362, 19.
340, 113.	1491. An inspeximus and exemplification by the said king, dated at ——— the 20th of May, in the sixth year of his reign, of several Acts of Parliament, made in the reign of Edward the Fourth, and written in French.	378, 28.
344, 114.	1491. A general pardon and release from same king, to the city of Dublin, of all escapes of felons, and fines and penalties theretofore, and of all accounts, amer-ciements, debts, and fines due to the crown; any suits still depending and undetermined, notwithstanding, dated at ——— 5th of November in the seventh year of his reign.	382, 30.
345, 115.	1493. A grant from same king, dated at ——— the 3d day of September in the ninth year of his reign, to the fraternity or guild of St. George the Martyr, Dublin, of eight marcs yearly, to buy bows and arrows, and to the petty canons of the cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, of five marks yearly for the performing of divine service therein.	193, 9.
346, 116.	1506. An indenture, purporting to be an indenture of agreement made by the master and wardens of the guild of St. George the Martyr, of four marcs yearly as a salary to a priest, to say mass in the chapel of the said guild, in manner therein mentioned. Dated at ——— the 10th of September, in the twenty-second year of the reign of Henry the Seventh.	132, 2.
347, 117.	1507. A warrant of attorney from Margaret White to John Finglass, empowering him to give livery, and seizin to the prior and convent of All-Saints, Dublin, of all her lands, &c. in Colganstown, in the county of Dublin. Dated the 12th of November, An. 23d of Henry the Seventh.	

N. B. folio. 348, 118.	1507. The like from Margaret White to Matthew Blake and others, for the same purpose. Dated at — the 20th of September, in the twenty-third year of the reign of the said king.	O. B. folio. 202.
349. 119, 120.	Form of an homage to the said king, and of an oath of allegiance.	364.
HENRY VIII.		
<i>Began his reign the 22d of April, 1509.</i>		
349, 121.	1510. An award of arbitrators, between the prior and convent of All-Saints, and Pierce Walsh, that Walsh should have a lease of the town of <i>Bally Offryn</i> , alias <i>Ballalice</i> , from the convent for thirty-one years, at the rent of ten pounds, or a good fat <i>marte</i> , and a <i>swine</i> per annum. Dated the 9th of February, An. 1st Henry the Eighth, which arbitrators were Richard Skerrett, and John Waters, or Waterhouse.	198, 6. 190.
350, 122.	1510. A general pardon and release from the king, to the mayor, jurors, bailiffs and commonalty of the city of Dublin, of all treasons, felonies, &c. before the 23d of April, in the first year of his reign, and of all escapes of traitors, felons, murderers, &c. and of all indictments, convictions and attainders for the same, and all other offences against the crown, to that day. Dated at — the 4th day of November, in the second year of his reign.	313, 6.
	1510. A grant from king Henry the Eighth, dated the 20th of April, confirming all former charters, with many additional privileges.*	
369, 123.	1512. A charter from the same king, empowering his treasurers of Ireland, and his mayor and citizens of Dublin therein named, to new build St. George's chapel, and constitute a fraternity thereof.	462.
272, 124.	1515. An inspeximus and exemplification of the same king, dated at — the 20th day of May, in the seventh year of his reign; of an Act of Parliament made in the fourteenth year of Henry the Seventh, enacting, that the said king and his heirs shall receive, and take of every twenty shillings worth of wares and merchandizes, imported, or exported into, or out of this kingdom for sale, twelve-pence, (wine and oil	180, 14.

* Rolls Office, Pat. Roll, An. 38 Henry 8th, First part, Dors. 2.

N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
	excepted); and that no bulk be broke, or goods brought out of any ship, or put into any ship to be exported, until first entered; the said act not to extend to freemen of Dublin, Drogheda, or Waterford.	
374, 125.	1516. A submission to an award between the mayor and commonalty of the city of Dublin, and the abbot and convent of St. Mary's abbey. Dated at——, 10th of January, An. 8th Henry the Eighth, touching the rent of one hundred shillings a year, claimed by the city for certain <i>lands</i> called Crenaghs, in possession of the convent, and the privilege of having a boat for fishing on the river Liffey, and some customs of fish, and liberty of laying hake nets on the strand claimed by the convent.	144.
375, 126.	1516. The award on the last mentioned dispute. The said claim of one hundred shillings a year rent, to be extinguished and released by the mayor, &c. of Dublin; and in lieu thereof the convent to pay the mayor and his successors forty shillings yearly rent, and the convent to have such boat and customs of fish, (called presmeys), at the time of herring fishing, and such liberty of laying hake nets (on the North Strand) as aforesaid. And the mayor, &c. to levy and receive out of the lands belonging to the convent within the city, forty-four shillings then received by them for the landgable of the said city, over and above the said forty shillings, in lieu of the said one hundred shillings rent so extinguished as aforesaid, amounting together to the sum of six marcs four shillings. Dated at ——, the 4th of March, An. 8th Henry the Eighth.	131, 1.
377, 127.	1517. A grant by said convent to the mayor and bailiffs of Dublin of said yearly rent of six marcs and four shillings, agreeable to the above award. Dated the 12th of May, An. 9th Henry the Eighth. 1524. A grant made by king Henry the Eighth, dated the A. R. 12th of August in the sixteenth year of his reign, to 16. the mayor, citizens, and commons, to have custom from all boats plying between the Nanny-water and Arcklow-head.	370.
378, 128.	1524. An award made the 17th of December in the 16th year of Henry the Eighth, concerning the custom called Toll-boll.	142.
381, 129.	1527. An act of council made at Westminster, 1st of June	121.

N. B.
folio.

in the nineteenth year of Henry the Eighth, forbidding the custom of wines and other merchandize to be let to farm; but an overseer to be appointed of king's customs, of all merchandize brought to the city of Dublin, and that such equality be administered to strangers as should be to the king's honour, and the comfort of strange merchants.

O. B.
folio.

A Decree concerning prize Wines.

1527. The 1st day of June, in the 19th year of the reign
A. R. of our sovereign lord, king Henry the Eighth, made in the Star chamber at Westminster, at that time being present, the most reverend father in God, Thomas (Wolsey) lord cardinal legate a latere of the see apostolique, archbishop of York, primate and chancellor of England; Thomas, duke of Norfolk, high treasurer of England; the reverend fathers in God, the bishops of Ely and Lincoln, Thomas lord marquis of Dorset, the lord Hastings, the chief justice of the one bench, and the other, the chief baron of the Exchequer, Anthony Fitz Herbert, one of the king's justices of Common Pleas, the king's attorney and solicitor, and divers others of the king's most honourable privy council, touching *prize wines*; demanded by sir Piers Butler, named lord Ormond, by virtue of the king's letters patent, to be taken of all strangers bringing wines into any haven, within the king's dominion of Ireland, for as much as the said sir Piers Butler hath not brought forth any sufficient allegation or proof, that his Highness or any of his progenitors, or the said earl or any of his ancestors, before the king's said grant made, have had *prize wines* of any strangers by prerogative, custom, or any other law of the *city of Dublin*. It is therefore ordained and agreed by the assent of the said council, and for this present time concluded, that the said city of Dublin, from this time forward shall not pay to the said earl, nor to any other person or persons any prize wines, other than they have used to pay in time passed, until the said earl hath brought to the king and to his council, sufficient proof that the king or any of his progenitors, or the said earl and his ancestors, have been lawfully possessed and seized of the said prize wines; moreover it is agreed that there shall be appointed by the king and his

N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
	council, an honest, discreet, and indifferent person, in the <i>city of Dublin</i> , which shall have the oversight of the king's customs, of merchandize brought to the said <i>city</i> , so that the said customs shall not be letten to farm to any person, but that such equality in the said customs shall be ministred to strangers in the said havens, repairing, as shall be to the king's honour, the comfort of merchant strangers, in maintaining their concourse, and finally to the wealth and enriching of the said city. Copia Vera. Thomas Elliot, clerk of the council.*	
382, 130.	1527. A bond of arbitration from the abbot and convent of the monastery of St. Thomas the Martyr, to the mayor and bailiffs of Dublin, touching the custom toll-boll, and a boat to fish on the city water, the ordering of the water coming from the Dodder to the city, the right of some houses in Thomas-street, and the order of riding the franchises and the coronership. Dated at ———, the 12th of August, An. 19th of Henry the Eighth.	144, 1.
383, 131.	1527. A bond from the same to the same, to perform the award, touching the said custom called, Toll-boll. Dated at ———, the 26th of September, An. 19th Henry the Eighth.	145.
384, 132. 824.	1531. An exemplification, dated at ———, the 16th of An. 23d of Henry the Eighth, of king Edward the Second's grant, giving power to the mayor of the Staple; written in French.	480.
387, 133.	1534. An acknowledgement of loyalty from king Henry the Eighth, to the mayor and citizens of Dublin, dated at ——— the 17th of November, in the twenty-sixth year of his reign, for resisting the rebels in this kingdom. 17th of January the like.	204, 15.
396, 236.	1535. An advertisement to the king of the rebellious state of his kingdom of Ireland. No other date than the 3d of June; but since found to be in 1535, when Leonard lord Gray was lord deputy of Ireland.	179, 12.
388, 134.	1537. An apology touching some suits made him by the city.	300.
391, 135.	1538. An inspeximus by same king, dated at ——— the	296, 3.

* Extracted from the MS. Collections of Edward Scriven, Esq. late City Agent, and purchased from his Executor by the City, for a sum of £1000. and lodged in the Tholsell Office, Green-street.

N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
	30th of June, in the thirtieth year of his reign, of king Richard the Third's charter, dated the 14th of June, in the second year of his reign, to the city of Dublin, that the mayor and recorder be justices of gaol delivery, &c. and the city be discharged of forty-nine pounds six shillings and eight-pence per annum, part of two hundred marcs yearly payable by them, with an inspeximus of king Henry's charter, that the city be discharged of twenty shillings per annum part of said two hundred marcs. N. B. No entry of this patent of 2d Henry the Eighth in the old book, except what appears in this inspeximus.	
397, 137.	1538. A surrender of the priory of All-hallows to king Henry the Eighth, dated at ———, the 16th of November, An. thirtieth year of his reign. (Original remaining in the Town Clerk's Office, 1798,) made by Walter Handcoke, prior thereof.	48, 13.
400, 138.	1538. An inspeximus of said surrender of All-hallows, at the request of the mayor and bailiffs of Dublin, dated at ———, the 16th of November, An. 30th Henry the Eighth. Original remaining in the Town Clerk's Office, 1798.	52, 14.
404, 139.	1538. A list of the lands and possessions of the said late dissolved monastery of All-hallows, found by inquisition, taken at Swords, on the feast of St. Andrews, An. 30th Henry the Eighth, which remains in the Chief Remembrancer's Office, and among others, those of Ballycullin, Clonturk, Donakerny, Baldoyle, Colgans-town, Taghdow, &c. and the rectories thereof. 1538. As the above mentioned list is nearly defaced, and was so when I copied it with much difficulty for the late Mr. Scriven for the use of the city, I have thought proper to give a copy from the original, together with a literal translation of it, as I conceive it may be of considerable use to the city and public. Terræ et possessiones omnium Sanctorum ex inquisitione capta apud Swords in festo Sancti Andreæ, Apostoli, annotricissimo, Henrici Octavi, remanente in Officio capitalis Rememoratoris scaccarii, viz. Domus, scitus, circuitus, ambitus et precinctus prioratus sive domus religiosæ omnium Sanctorum; duodecim acræ prati, novem acræ pasturæ, et septem	419.

N. B.
folio.O. B.
folio.

pomaria cum pertinentiis in All-hallows, juxta civitatem Dublinii; quadraginta acrae terrae cum pertinentiis in Donabrook; sex messuagia, sex gardina, et duo pomaria, cum pertinentiis in Dublin; quatuor messuagia, ducentae acrae terrae, novem acrae prati, sexdecim acrae pasturae, et tres acrae bosci cum pertinentiis in Ballicullan; duo messuagia, tria cottagia, octoginta acrae terrae, quinque acrae prati, decem acrae pasturae, una acra jumpnorum cum pertinentiis in le Grange de Ballicullan; sex messuagia, sex cottagia, centum et quadraginta acrae terrae, quatuor acrae prati, tresdecim acrae pasturae, duo acrae pasturae, tres acrae bosci, et unum columbarium cum pertinentiis in Clontorke; unum messuagium, quinque cottagia, centum et viginti acrae terrae, sex acrae prati, sex decem acrae pasturae, et duae acrae jumpnorum, cum pertinentiis in Donakernii; quinque messuagia, sex decem cottagia, viginti gardina, octoginta acrae prati, octo decem acrae pasturae, una acrae jumpnorum, et una acra warrenae cum pertinentiis in Balldowill; quatuor messuagia, quinque cottagia, ducenti acrae terrae, duodecim acrae prati, duodecim acrae pasturae, quatuor acrae bosci cum pertinentiis, in le Grange de Balldowill; viginti messuagia, mille acrae terrae, sexcentae acrae pasturae, centum acrae bosci, ducentae acrae morae, cum pertinentiis in cella Sancti Salvatoris, in Glendelagh; unum messuagium, ducente acrae terre centum acrae pasturae, cum pertinentiis, in Rathdromin; quatuor decem acrae terrae in Kilbarrock; unum messuagium, et viginti acrae terrae, in Colganestown; unum messuagium, et quadraginta acrae terrae cum pertinentiis in Balleles; rectoriae de Ballicullan; Clogheranhide, Sancti Georgii, Dublin, Clontorke, le Grange de Balldowill, meredins Sancti Salvatoris in Glendelagh; Rathdromin et Killagh, cum pertinentiis in comitatu Dublinii; quatuor messuagia et viginti quatuor acrae terrae cum pertinentiis in Kildroght; unum castrum, sive fortilagium, tria messuagia, triginta acrae terrae et sex acrae pasturae, cum pertinentiis in Taghdow et Marygrace, et rectoria de Taghdow, in Comitatu Kildarensi; rectoriae de Rathmeeny cum pertinentiis in comitatu Wexfordiensi; ac rectoria de Rathbarry cum pertinentiis, in comitatu Cork. Que omnia premissa concessa fuerunt maiori, ballivis, civibus, et communitatibus civitatis Dublinii, et eorum succes-

N. B.
folio.

soribus in perpetuum, per literas patentes domini nuper regis Henrici octavi. Datas quarto die Februarii, anno regni sui tricesimo.

O. B.
folio.*Translation.*

The lands and possessions of All-Saints, extracted from an inquisition taken at Swords on the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, in the thirtieth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, remaining in the Office of the Chief Remembrancer.

The house, scite, circuit, ambit and precinct of the priory, or religious house of All Saints, with twelve acres of meadow, nine of pasture, and seven orchards with the appurtenances in All-hallows, near the city of Dublin; forty acres of land with the appurtenances in Donabrook; six messuages, six gardens, and two orchards with their appurtenances in Dublin; four messuages, two hundred acres of land, nine acres of meadow, sixteen acres of pasture, and three acres of wood, with their appurtenances, in Ballicullan; two messuages, three cottages, eighty acres of land, five acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, one acre of heath with its appurtenances, in the grange of Ballicullan; six messuages, six cottages, an hundred and forty acres of land, four acres of meadow, thirteen acres of pasture, two acres of pasture, three acres of wood, and one dovecote, with their appurtenances in Clontorke; one messuage, five cottages, an hundred and twenty acres of land, six acres of meadow, sixteen acres of pasture, and two acres of furze, with their appurtenances, in Donakernii; five messuages, sixteen cottages, twenty gardens, eighty acres of meadow, eighteen acres of pasture, one acre of furze, and one acre of warren with their appurtenances, in Balldowill; four messuages, five cottages, two hundred acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture, four acres of wood with their appurtenances, in the grange of Balldowill; twenty messuages, one thousand acres of land, six hundred acres of pasture, an hundred acres of wood, two hundred acres of moor, with their appurtenances, in the cell of our Holy Saviour, in Glendelagh; one messuage, two hundred acres of land, an hundred acres of pasture with their appurtenances, in Rathdromin; fourteen acres

N. B.
folio.

of land in Kilbarrock; one messuage, and twenty acres of land in Colganstown; one messuage and forty acres of ground with their appurtenances, in Balleles; the rectories of Ballycullan, Clogheranhide, St. George's, Dublin, Clontorke, the grange of Balldowill, and the cell of St. Saviour's at Glendalagh; Rathdromin, and Killagh, with their appurtenances, in the county of Dublin; four messuages, and twenty-four acres of land with the appurtenances, in Kildroght; one castle or fort, three messuages, thirty acres of land, and six acres of pasture, with their appurtenances, in Taghdow, in the county of Kildare; the rectory of Rathmeeny, with its appurtenances, in the county of Wexford; and the rectory of Rathbarry, with its appurtenances, in the county of Cork. All which premises were granted to the mayor, bailiffs, citizens, and commons of the city of Dublin, and their successors for ever, by letters patent of the late lord Henry the Eighth; dated the 4th day of February, in the thirtieth year of his reign.

O. B.
folio.405, 437.
140.

1538. A charter of same king, dated at ——— the 4th of February in the thirtieth year of his reign, whereby he grants All-hallows to the city of Dublin, (with a release of a quit-rent of four pounds four shillings and three farthings). Original remaining in the Town Clerk's Office in 1798. Inrolled in the Roll's Office, and entered in that of the Auditor General.

252, 45.

411, 141.

1539. An inspeximus of the same king, of the said last A. R. mentioned charter, dated at ——— the 30th day of April, in the thirtieth year of his reign.

248, 44.

471, 142.

1539. A demise of said priory of All-hallows, by the city A. R. of Dublin, to Nicholas Stanihurst and Walter Forster, for six years, at one hundred pounds per annum. Dated the 7th of August, in the thirty-first year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth.

367, 23.

1543. An inspeximus of the same, dated at ——— A. R. the 4th of March, in the thirty-fifth year of his reign, of an act of parliament; granting to the mayor and bailiffs of Dublin, power to hold cognizance of Pleas by their deputy or deputies.

74.

N. B.
folio.

EDWARD VI.

O. B.
folio.*Began his reign 28th January, 1546.*

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|-----------|---|----------|
| 420, 143. | 1546. An inspeximus by king Edward the Sixth, dated the A. R. last day of February, in the first year of his reign,
1. of king John's charter, that no foreigner buy of another foreigner within the city; nor continue within the city with their merchandize for sale, above forty days. | 119, 27. |
| 446, 145. | 1548. A charter of the same king, Edward the Sixth, dated A. R. at Westminster, the 21st of April in the second year
2. of his reign, nominating the corporation, and constituting the bailiffs to be sheriffs, and for making the city the county of the city. Inrolled in the Roll's Office in An. 2d Edward the Sixth, Dors. 4. Roll's Chapel, London, An. 2d second part, and among the Plea Rolls, in Bermingham Tower, Dublin. | 109, 24. |
| 422, 44. | 1548. An inspeximus by the same king, of king Henry the Eighth's charter of confirmation, with an inspeximus therein of king John's charter of the meares and bounds of the city, and of former charters of the kings Edward the ———, Richard the Third, and of Henry the Eighth's grant of All-hallows, and release of forty pounds six shillings and eight-pence, by king Richard, and twenty pounds yearly by king Henry the Eighth, of the fee farm rents payable by the city, together with a confirmation of all those charters and grants by king Edward the Sixth. Dated at ——— the 16th of April in the second year of his reign. Original patent in the Town Clerk's Office, in 1798. | 408. |
| 455, 146. | 1548. An exemplification, dated the 13th of July, in the second year of the reign of king Edward the Sixth, of his charter of the 21st of April above mentioned, written at full length. | 137, 6. |

PHILIP AND MARY

Began their reign 6th of July, 1553.

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|-----------|---|----------|
| 451, 147. | 1554. A confirmation by king Philip and queen Mary, A. R. dated at Westminster, the 28th of November, in the
2. first and second year of their reign, of king Edward the Sixth's charter of the 21st of April, in the second | 357, 14. |
|-----------|---|----------|

N. B.
folio.

year of his reign above mentioned, and of king Henry the Fifth's charter, dated ——— granting all fines, amerciaments, and forfeitures to the city of Dublin. Inrolled, in the Roll's Chapel, London, among the Patent Rolls of the 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary, tenth part.

Inrolled in the Exchequer, Dublin, in Hilary Term, An. 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary; in the King's Bench, in Hilary term, An. 14th of Elizabeth, and in Michaelmas Term 11th James the First.

O. B.
folio.

ELIZABETH

Began her reign 17th of November, 1558.

454, 148.

1567. An inspeximus of queen Elizabeth, dated at ———
A. R. the 15th of October, in the ninth year of her reign;
9. of king Philip and queen Mary's charter, and the like of Edward the Sixth's charter of the 21st of April, above-mentioned, and incorporating the city, by the name of one mayor, two sheriffs, commonalty and citizens; and the city to be a county of itself, distinct from the county of Dublin.

25.

461, 149.

1569. A fee farm lease, from queen Elizabeth to the city, dated the 8th of March, in the eleventh year of her reign, of several messuages or tenements therein specified, formerly parcel of the late dissolved monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the city of Dublin. And also several other messuages or tenements therein also mentioned, to be parcel of the late-dissolved monastery of St. Thomas the Martyr. To hold to them and their successors for ever, at the yearly rent of forty pounds, and eighty pounds at the end of every twenty-one years, as a fine. Note, this is not in the Old Book's Index.

396.

1573. A grant dated the 30th of April, in the fifteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, to the city, of several customs on goods exported and imported, at the custom-house of Dublin, on which are many indorsements relative to the same.

467, 150.

1574. An exemplification tested the 12th of February, An. 16th of queen Elizabeth, of a reversal of a grant for building a chapel. This is said, in the Index to the Old Book, to be a reversal by the queen of king

N. B. folio.	Edward's grant, but I cannot find any thing of that import.	O. B. folio.
469, 151.	1579. An exemplification, dated at ——— the 5th day A. R. of December, in the twenty-second year of the 22. same queen's reign, of a statute (in French) made the third of Edward the Fourth, whereby certain lands called Fertolyn, were granted to the mayor and commonalty of Dublin for ever.	128, 34.
470, 152.	1582. A confirmation of the same queen, dated at ——— A. R. the 25th of January, in the twenty-fourth year of 24. her reign, of king Edward the Sixth's charter, nominating the corporation of Dublin to consist of one mayor, two sheriffs, commonalty, and citizens. The mayor and sheriffs privilege. The city of Dublin to be a county distinct from the county of Dublin. —Grant of admiralty to the mayor, &c. Mayor and sheriffs to continue in office until Michaelmas yearly; four-pence custom for every sheep skin exported to Chester or Liverpool. Inrolled in Chief Remembrancer's Office of Exchequer, Dublin, in Trinity Term, An. 19th James the First, and in the Roll's Chapel, London, on Patent Roll of 24th of Elizabeth, fourth part. Original in the Town Clerk's Office in 1798.	427.
479, 153.	1587. An exemplification dated at ——— the 28th of November, in the thirtieth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, of a record upon a trial between ——— Brabazon and ——— Conran, in the court of chief place, on an action brought by plaintiff, against the defendant, for forceable breaking and entering the plaintiff's close at a place called the Pipes, in the county of Dublin; but defendant's council shewing that said place called the Pipes, was within the liberties of the city of Dublin, the jury found for the defendant.	
503.	No date. Notes of such things, as the citizens of Dublin were suitors to her Majesty queen Elizabeth for.	232, 39.
418.	1595. An exemplification made by queen Elizabeth, dated A. R. the 28th of November, in the thirty-eighth year of 38. her reign, of a record remaining in the Chief Place.	146.
257.	An inquisition of the meares and bounds of the city; king Edward the Second's commission of perambulation of the city liberties: and an award made between the mayor and bailiffs of Dublin, and the abbot of St. Thomas, &c.	

N. B.
folio.
814.

1598. An exemplification by queen Elizabeth, dated at A. R. ——— the 16th of June, in the fortieth year of 40. her reign, of a record in the Exchequer, with an inquisition on the dissolution of the monastery of All-hallows or All-Saints, taken at Swords, on the 30th of November, being St. Andrew's day, in the thirtieth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth. Entered in the Auditor General's Office, in queen Elizabeth's Rent Roll, fol. 154, on the 3d of August, 1598*

O. B.
folio.
469.

495, 154.

1598. An exemplification of a record of acquittal of city officers, on an information against them, for rescuing a distress by the crown for three pounds, as one year's rent of Colganstown.

469.

JAMES I.

Began his reign 24th of March, 1503.

1603. King James the First, by letters patent, dated at Dublin in the first year of his reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the thirty-seventh, which grant recites as follows: That whereas queen Elizabeth, by her letters patent dated the 10th of July, in the forty-second year of her reign, did demise, grant, and to farm let, among others in reversion, to Arthur St. Leger, Knight, the town, &c. of *Ballinlowre*, containing sixty acres of arable land with the appurtenances, and the Lough of *Ballinlowre*, part of the possessions of the late hospital of St. Stephen the Martyr, near Dublin, and the county thereof for forty years, at the yearly rent of one pound one shilling Irish, and also reciting that said queen, by her letters dated the 1st of March, in the seventeenth year of her reign, granted, among other lands, to Thomas earl of Ormond and Ossory, the farm of certain *pasture* and *heath* lands within the *franchises* of the city of Dublin, called the *Staine*; part of the possessions of the late monastery of the Virgin Mary, near Dublin in the county of Dublin, for sixty years, at the rent of one pound one shilling Irish, as by said letters appear. Know ye therefore, that in consideration of the good and faithful services of William Taaffe, Esq.

* Auditor General's Office.

N. B. folio.	we have granted to the said William Taaffe, Esq. the town, village, or hamlet of <i>Ballinlowre</i> aforesaid, containing sixty acres of arable land, and the Lough of <i>Ballinlowre</i> aforesaid; and also the lands called the <i>Staine</i> aforesaid, and also a waste parcel of land laying within the walls of the late monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary, bounded on the south by the river Annalyffe, and on the north by the wall of the said monastery, and also on the east, by the wall of the late house of friars or brother preachers, now the Kings Inns), on the west, at the annual rent of one shilling and four-pence yearly, by us lately revoked and cancelled. To hold to the said William Taaffe, Esq. his heirs and assigns for ever.*	O. B. folio.
509, 155. 512. 513. 514.	1604. A release of the lands of Kingswood from John A. R. Fitz-Edmond, to Edward Kenny, dated the 1st day of May, in the second year of the reign of king James the First.	464.
515, 156.	1605. An exemplification dated at Dublin the 8th of February, in the second year of the reign of said king, A. R. 2. of an inquisition of perambulation taken the 20th of August, 1604, then last past, for ascertaining the bounds of lands, parcels of the late dissolved monastery of All-Saints; and a grant by Henry the Eighth by patent, dated at Dublin the 4th of February in the thirtieth year of his reign, to the mayor and bailiffs, citizens, and commonalty of the city of Dublin, at an annual rent of four pounds three shillings and a halfpenny, and of king Edward the Sixth's patent afterwards dated at ——— the 1st of April in the second year of his reign, for incorporating the city by the name of mayor, sheriffs, citizens and commonalty of the city of Dublin.† Tested by Edmund Pelham, Chief Baron.	215, 28.
517, 157.	1606. And exemplification dated 28th of November, in the fourth year of the same king, of a fine levied by Nicholas Lynham to Thomas and John Gaven of a house and garden with the appurtenances in Thomas-street, Dublin. 1610. By an inquisition, dated the 5th of June, 1610, An. A. R. 8th James the First, it appears that the following 8. rectories, &c. were appropriated to the priory of All-hallows or All-Saints, viz. Rathdrum, Maycredin,	210, 25.

* Roll's Office. Auditor General's Office, Dublin. † Chief Remembrancer's Office. Inquisition, No. 31.

N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
	and Ballykeyne; the tithes of Kilmartin, Ballise, Knockanry, Templeloske, and Kilcashel; the tithes of the canons lands of Ballikerny and Tecronyn.	
510, 158. 809.	1612. A license of alienation of the lands of Kingswood to A. R. the city of Dublin, granted by said king to Edward 10. Kenny above named. Dated the 15th of December in the tenth year of the reign of the said king.	466.
512, 159. 809.	1612. A grant from the said Edward Kenny to the mayor A. R. and commonalty &c. of Dublin, of the said lands of 10. Kingswood. Dated the 18th of December, in the tenth year of the said king.	467.
514, 160. 813.	1612. A letter of attorney from the city to receive livery A. R. and seizen of said lands of Kingswood. Dated the 24th 10. of December aforesaid, and made to Thady Duffe.	468.
520, 161.	1621. An exemplification dated 23d of June, in the nineteenth year of the said king, of a judgment in debt, in an action brought in the King's Bench against Christopher Sams, on a bye-law of the city, for a forfeiture of five pounds for selling goods and keeping a shop within the city, not being free thereof. By law, five pounds forfeiture for selling goods by retail; and five pounds forfeiture for keeping shop to sell by retail with costs. Averment.—Plea. Verdict for Plaintiff.	213, 17.
524, 162.	1622. Articles of agreement between Sir Thomas Roper and Sir William Irwin of the one part, and Arthur Usher and William Plunket of the other, touching the collection and application of ale license. Dated the 25th of March in the twentieth year of the reign of king James the First.	217, 29.

CHARLES I.

Began his reign March 27th, 1625.

530. 163.	1632. A grant from king Charles the First, dated at ——— the 4th of April in the seventh year of his reign, of the three-penny customs for all goods exported or imported, ascertained by certificate from Bristol. But see this custom adjudged a good custom, to be received by the city of Dublin. Vide, Second Roll's Abridgement, title Prescription, page 265. Sic attestor, William Handcock, recorder of Dublin.	130.
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N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
531. 164.	1639. A release to the city of twenty-six pounds seventeen shillings formerly paid by them as a rent service for the lands belonging to the dissolved monastery of the Virgin Mary. No date, but in Trinity Term, 1639.	211, 26.
533, 165.	1639. A release of twelve-pence formerly paid by the city as rent service of waste lands. Dated also in Trinity Term in 1639.	212, 26.
534, 167.	1639. A like release of fifty-eight shillings paid for lands belonging to the late monastery of St. Thomas.	212, 26.
535, 167. 783.	1639. A charter from king Charles the First, releasing to the city several parcels of land belonging to the late monastery of St. Mary and St. Thomas, reserving a rent of sixty-five pounds, at the end of every twenty-one years. Dated at ———, 11th of April, in the fifteenth year of his reign. Inrolled in the Rolls Office same year, and entered in the Auditor General's Office. 1639. A grant to the mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, dated at Dublin 11th of April, An. 15th Charles the First, in consideration of a fine of seventeen pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence, and their successors and assigns for ever, of one messuage or tenement in the parish of <i>St. Andouin</i>, late in possession of Peter Carrick, and now of Robert Plunket: one in tenure of Edward Harbard; one late in possession of Matthew Kennan and John White; another late in the tenure of William Man, and now of Jordane; one cellar late in tenure of John Fitz Simmons, on the Merchant's Quay, now of the executors of Robert Kennedy, alderman, all lying in said parish. One in the parish of <i>St. Michael</i>, in Cooke-street, late in tenure of Thomas Linham; two shops adjoining said house, late in tenure of Philip Conran, alderman; one in tenure of William Browne, all in the said parish of <i>St. Michael</i>; one other house in the parish of <i>St. Nicholas</i>, late in possession of John Goulding, now of the executors of Philip Conran; one house late in the occupation of William White, and now in tenure of the executors of Connor Dermott; one messuage with a shop, late in the tenure of ——— Fagan, and now of the executors of Walter Usher, alderman; one other house in the parish of <i>St. Werburgh</i>, late in the tenure of William Staines, and now of James Ward, knight;	450.

N. B.
folio.O. B.
folio.

one in the parish aforesaid, late in the tenure of Richard Harrold, and now of Francis Fyan; one in the tenure of Maurice Taylor, now of Patrick Galbally, surgeon; one late in the tenure of Evan Meredyth, and now of Robert Caddell, surgeon; one late in the tenure of John Lorcott, now of Robert Usher, merchant; one in the parish of *St. John*, late in tenure of John Quaternes, now of Robert Usher; one in Wine Tavern-street, late in possession of Sankey Taylor, one part of which is now in the tenure of the executors of Patrick English, the other of that of Thomas Dongan; one in the parish of *St. Michan*, in *Oxmantown*, late in the tenure of Giles Allen, and now of the executors of John Veldon; one house in possession of Hubert Wood, and now of Simon Barudwall; one other late in possession of Dionic Kevan, and now of John Moore; one late in possession of Thomas Capron, now of Simon Barnwell; one other with a shop, late in possession of Richard Kousell, and now of William Baggott and George Rives; one in tenure of Richard Brant, and now of Edward Arthur, alderman, all in said parish; two water mills in the parish of *St. Andrew*, called the Dames mills, late in the tenure of John Newman; one house with a garden in the parish of *St. Katherine*, late in possession of Nicholas Magherie, and now of Peter Barnwell and George Moore, woolcombers; one other house in the possession lately of Thomas Nolan; one house in the parish of *St. Michan*, late in the tenure of Robert Buckley and Robert Allee; two other houses with two gardens, late in the occupation of William Hayne; one house in Mary's-lane, late in possession of William and Thomas Neele; one house on the Abbey-green, late in the possession of Margaret Rivers, all in the tenure of the said Edward Arthur, alderman; one house in the parish of *St. James*, late in the tenure of Thomas Kennedy and now of — Brise; one house in *Croker's Barr* in said parish, late in the tenure of William Plggost and Patrick Crosby, and now of Christopher Garvan and his assigns; one messuage in Cooke-street, in the parish of *St. Michael*, late in the possession of Michael Fitzsimons, freeman, deceased, and now of Edward Arthur, and Patrick Browne; all which premises are part of the late dissolved *monastery of the Blessed Mary*, near

N. B.
folio.

Dublin. Also one tenement in the parish of *St. Katherine*, late in the occupation of Simon Sharpe, and now of John Brise; one messuage late in the tenure of Crosby Sadler, and now of John Brise, Esq.; one tenement, with two closes, late in the tenure of Patrick Malone, and now of John Brise; one messuage in the occupation of John Luttrell, now in the tenure of the heirs of Edmond Malone, alderman; one tenement late in the occupation of Daniel Casie, and now of the executors of John Cusacke, alderman; which parcells are part of the possessions of the monastery of Thomas-court, near Dublin. Also all that waste piece of land called the Pill, lying within the walls of the abbey, or monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary, towards the north, to the water of the Annaliffe towards the south, the wall of the said monastery towards the east, and the late house of brethren or friars-preachers now called the King's Inns, towards the west, with all other lands, tenements, and hereditaments to the same belonging. All advowsons or right of patronage, or presentation to all or any churches, rectories, vicarages, or other ecclesiastical benefices within the afore mentioned premises, out of this our grant to us, our heirs and successors, always excepted and reserved. To hold all and singular the premises aforesaid, of us, our heirs and successors, by soccage in chief, paying the sum of thirty-two pounds ten shillings sterling, at Easter and Michaelmas, for all the aforesaid premises. Dated as above-mentioned.

O. B.
folio.

156.

1641. A charter of king Charles the First, dated at Westminster the 9th of July, in the seventeenth year of his reign, making the six senior aldermen justices of the peace, and the mayor a lord mayor. A recital of king Richard the Third's charter of gaol delivery, and a recital of Edward the Sixth's charter, for making the bailiffs, sheriffs; and the city, the county of the city; and setting forth that twenty-four aldermen had been, time out of mind, to be elected out of the most discreet citizens; grants that the mayor, recorder, and six senior aldermen, be justices to enquire, &c., and four justices or more (whereof the mayor or recorder to be always one), to determine differences in the city, and that no other justices act within the city or suburbs. The mayor, recorder,

436.

N. B.
folio.

and six senior aldermen to be justices of gaol delivery.—Appointment and nomination of the then next mayor and justices at the first sessions.—Justices dying, or being removed.—Mayor and aldermen, or a major part of them, to elect justices, (out of those who had served the office of mayor), who are to be sworn justices before the mayor.—Mayor and aldermen to be governors of the house of correction, and to choose the master thereof. No custom to be imposed on sea coal brought from England to Ireland, other than appointed by the statute. Creation of the title of lord mayor and lady mayoress. Inrolled in Roll's Office 19th of August, 18th Charles the First, and Roll's Chapel, London, An. 17th Charles the First, 5th part. Original patent remaining of record in the new Town Clerk's Office in 1799.

O. B.
folio.

CHARLES II.

Began his reign 30th of March, 1648.

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|-------------------|--|------|
| 560, 169.
782. | 1660. An acknowledgement of loyalty from king Charles the Second, to the mayor and citizens of Dublin. Dated 16th of July, 1660. | 450. |
| 561, 170. | 1661. A grant from said king, dated 16th of July, in the thirteenth year of his reign, to the mayor of the city of Dublin, who should happen to be next, after the decease of alderman Robert Deey, then mayor of the said city, and to all succeeding mayors thereof, during their respective mayoralties, of the command of a foot company in his Majesty's standing army in Ireland, they being first approved of by the chief governor, or governors of that kingdom, with the usual salary annexed to that post by the establishment of that kingdom. Inrolled in Roll's Office same year, entered in Auditor General's Office, 15th of April, 1662. Entered in the Muster Master General's Office. | 444. |
| 563, 171. | 1665. A grant from the same king of a ferry over the river Liffey. Dated the 22d of May, in the seventeenth year of his reign.
To be held for ever, at the rent of four pounds per annum.
The ferry to be attended from an hour before sun-rising, to an hour after sun-setting.
No other person to keep a ferry-boat, or carry | 147. |

N. B. folio.		O. B. folio.
	over any one for hire, between Dublin Bridge and Ring's End.	
	Inrolled in Roll's Office, An. 17th, Charles the Second. Entered in the Auditor General's Office.	
566, 172.	1665. A discharge from the same king to the said city of an annuity of five hundred pounds a year. Dated at ——— 12th of July, in the seventeenth year of his reign. Inrolled in the Roll's Office, same year, and entered in the Auditor General's Office, 15th July, 1665.	404, 2.
	1665. Doctor Myles Symner's award concerning city lands. Dated 28th of October, 1665. Inrolled in the Roll's Office, Dublin, or mixed Rolls No. 28, back 14, 13th of June, twentieth Charles the Second, 1668.	
571, 173. 339.	1666. A discharge from the same king to the said city of all arrears of rent due for certain holdings within the city, viz. the Tholsell, the river, the pill, &c. and the yearly rent thereof, reduced from sixty-nine pounds, eighteen shillings and eleven-pence farthing, to twenty pounds sterling. Dated at ——— 21st November, in the eighteenth year of his reign. Inrolled in the Roll's Office, and entered in the Auditor General's Office, 19th November, 1667.	400, 1. 488.
578, 174.	1667. The allowance of the above discharge by the Court of Exchequer, with the entry's thereof, in the Pipe and Auditor General's Offices. Dated the 25th of October, and 19th of November, 1667.	488.
580, 175.	1670. A charter granted by the same king, dated at ——— the 5th of December, in the twenty-third year of his reign, importing to be a grant for building an hospital in <i>Oxmantown-green</i> . Setting forth a grant of the site of the hospital, &c. in trust, to be a mansion-house for the relief of poor children, &c. for ever. Mayor, sheriffs, &c. to place and appoint masters and children, and a minister, &c. for the hospital. Qualification and duty of minister, to remove and appoint anew, and to appoint and allow salaries, &c. and maintenance, and to make bye laws relating to the hospital.—Incorporation of the hospital. Grant of a common seal.—Restriction from alienating the hospital lands —Terms of leases to be granted.	488.
587, 176. 842.	1676. An appointment by the lord lieutenant Essex and council, of overseers, for receiving and returning	490.

N. B.
folio.O. B.
folio.

589, 177.

the customs of the gates of the city, and applying one hundred pounds thereof, for seven years, towards the repair of bridges, &c., the remainder of the profits of said customs to be applied toward erecting a new bridge over the Liffey. Dated at the Council Chamber, Dublin, 30th of June, 1676.

1676. A charter of the same king, dated at ——— the 4th day of September in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, granting the customs of the gates to the city.

499.

JAMES II.

Began his reign 6th February, 1685.

1688. October 27th, James the Second granted a new charter of incorporation to the city of Dublin, confirming all former ones, and reciting the boundaries, franchises, liberties, and all other their privileges. Dated at ——— 27th of October, 1688, in the third year of his reign. The original of which was found in the Town Clerk's Office, the 11th of June, 1798, by the Editor.

GEORGE I.

592, 178.
845.

1726. Letters patent of king George the First, for appointing Mondays and Thursdays weekly market days for corn, in the city of Dublin. Dated at ——— the 1st of October in the thirteenth year of his reign. Original remaining in Town Clerk's Office. Inrolled in the Roll's Office, 24th December in the same year.

492.

GEORGE II.

594, 179.

1727. A charter of king George the Second, appointing such as have served the office of lord mayor, to be justices of the peace.

493.

Grants also, that aldermen who have passed the chair, or fined off, shall be justices of the peace, and gaol delivery during their aldermanship.

And justices to enquire, and to hear and determine. And the lord mayor, such aldermen and the recorder, or any four of them, (the lord mayor or recorder to be of the quorum), to be justices to hear and determine. A clause for excluding other justices of peace, from acting in the city.

N. B.
folio.

The lord mayor and aldermen who have passed the chair, or fined off, and recorder, or any four of them to be a quorum. Mayor or recorder to be one. To be justices of gaol delivery, exclusive of other justices, and to take the oath of office before acting. Saving the power, authority and jurisdiction of the lord lieutenant, lords justices, lord chancellor, treasurer, judges, barons of the exchequer, privy council, &c. Dated the 15th of November, in the first year of his reign.

Inrolled in the Roll's Office, Dublin, 22d of March.
An. 1st George the Second.

O. B.
folio.

DESCRIPTION OF DUBLIN,

1811.

DESCRIPTION OF DUBLIN

1811

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München

DUBLIN BAY AND HARBOUR.

As the first object that arrests the attention of travellers who come from the sister island to visit our capital is its beautiful bay, we will commence with a faithful, and we hope a satisfactory description of it, accompanied with a chart carefully reduced from the actual survey made at the request of the Directors General of the Board of Navigation, by Captain W. M. Bligh, in the year 1800.

The points of entrance of this very capacious bay are the Baily point in the peninsula of Howth and Dalkey island, distant from each other $6\frac{3}{4}$ English miles, and from the latter to the former the direction is N. 11° 0' E: from the line uniting these points to the light-house are $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and to Ringsend $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The view from this bay of the surrounding scenery is, in favourable weather, so interesting, that travellers have been almost induced to put it in competition with the fine bay of Naples, supposed to be the most beautiful in the world; in the latter, however, it has been remarked, Mount Vesuvius with its smoking summit forms a fine termination which is here wanting; and this, added to the sensations excited by the numerous monuments of Roman luxury and magnificence mouldering into ruin, and every where intermingled with its beautiful scenery, must to the eye of classic taste, give it a decided preference; but however inferior in comparison with such a rival, the Bay of Dublin certainly merits all the admiration it has excited. The bold peninsula of Howth bounds the entrance on the North, and from its elevation and two light-houses, forms a fine land mark to the mariner by day and by night: this presents to the eye intermingled rocks and heath, rising precipitately from the bay, among which, in a situation seemingly inaccessible, appears a neat villa, whose walls of glittering white, with a few

acres of green pasture reclaimed by the hand of industry from the surrounding waste, enliven the scene: under these rocks, and on the margin of the bay, you next discover the house and pasture grounds of Sutton, remarkable for its excellent lime-stone quarries, that supply in a great measure the consumption not only of Dublin, but of the county of Wicklow, which is entirely destitute of that useful article; to these succeeds the low sandy isthmus of Howth, and over it towers the rocky and picturesque Isle of Ireland's eye, and at a greater distance that of Lambay: of these the former has a few acres of salt marsh, to which, at the proper season, diseased horses are swam across a channel of about a mile wide, where they rapidly recover; and the latter, containing between two and three hundred acres of coarse elevated mountain ground, is remarkable for its rabbit-warrens and valuable fishery of crabs and lobsters. The remainder of the north shore is low, but studded with houses generally white, either single or in groups, to the water edge, from whence a fine country swells into gently rising eminences, clothed with wood, and intermingled villas, till the view is lost in the distant horizon. Amidst this lovely scenery, both the eye and heart will naturally dwell on the improvements of Marino and its elegant Casino, as monuments of the correct taste of the late Earl of Charlemont, a nobleman whose amiable manners, unassuming worth, and patriotic ardour, will be long remembered in Ireland.

As we enter the bay, the first object that arrests the attention on the south side, is the small rocky isle of Dalky, crowned by a Martello tower, and separated from the continent by a deep navigable channel varying from two to three hundred yards wide, over whose rocky bottom the stream of tide rushes with an impetuosity, that, added to the difficulty of entering so small an opening, will probably defeat every attempt to render it a place of shelter for vessels to run to in stormy weather: next succeed the rocky eminences called the Rochestown Hills, terminating in three summits several hundred feet higher than the bay: on the northern summit is one of the signal towers of the telegraph; a little below the southern summit a Martello tower commands Killyney bay; and the central and highest summit is crowned with an obelisk. From Dalkey the coast is every where rocky and dangerous, but richly ornamented with crowded villages, among which we clearly discover Bullock with its antique castle, Dunleary, and Black-

rock: behind these the eye wanders over a delightful variety of villas, woods and pastures, spread over a country whose surface, diversified by gentle risings, gradually ascends to the Wicklow mountains, which seem placed at the distance most pleasing to the view, and form, by their picturesque outline, a fine termination to this beautiful scenery.

The obelisk on the central summit of Rochestown hill, is of rough masonry, built as it is said by one of the Malpas family, from whom it derives its name, with the humane view of employing a number of poor persons in a season of great scarcity. The materials are rude and the plan inelegant; but the situation so well chosen, that the trouble of ascending to it is amply recompensed by the fine prospect it commands: to the seaward the eye is lost in the vast expanse of waters, except when in a very clear state of the atmosphere the mountains of Wales appear in the distant horizon: you look down on the bay and its surrounding scenery as on a map; to the southward the view terminates in the Wicklow mountains, but to the west and north it is limited only by the powers of vision: to the westward a proper object is wanting to terminate the view; here the site of the city is generally discernable only by the cloud of smoke suspended over it, and when visible, the want of steeples and other elevated edifices renders it uninteresting.¹

The only difficulty (if it can be called one) in going into Dublin bay is caused by the sand called the Kish, the north part of which lies about 6 miles N.E. of Dalkey, and on which the Albion man of war received damage some years since. The bay throughout has a bottom of fine sand, and affords good anchorage in from 4 fathoms or less at low water, to a greater depth: in off-shore winds from the west the water is smooth; with a north wind there is shelter under Howth, and with a south wind under the high grounds on the southern shore: storms, however, from the east and south-east are tremendous; fortunately winds from these points do not prevail more than about three months in the year, and of these, not more than one month can be called stormy: should a vessel have the misfortune to be embayed in a storm from these points, at a time when there is not sufficient water to pass the bar, and should her anchor, in such circumstances almost her only dependance, drag, which from the nature of the bottom or insufficient cable often happens, she can scarce avoid being lost on that vast circle of sands extending from Sutton to Dunleary. Thus this bay, so

beautiful to the eye, has been, but too often, the scene of shipwrecks, owing, it must be acknowledged, not more to the natural imperfections and difficult access of the harbour that opens off it, than to other causes originating in a wretched love of gain, that impels some men to accumulate wealth at the manifest risque of the lives of a class of our fellow creatures, to a commercial nation truly valuable; and while the trade of this capital is carried on in ships ill-founded, with insufficient tackle, feeble crews, and ignorant conductors, such disasters must be the natural result.

Of the bay of Dublin, a considerable portion to the north and west are occupied by two dangerous sand banks, called the north and south Bulls, between which lies the harbour: this is properly a continuation of the channel of the Liffey, which, when the tide is in, seemingly terminates at Rings-end, but on its recess extends 3 miles and 286 yards farther to the light-house.

As this channel, though capable of receiving vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, is inconsiderable in breadth, irregular in its depth, insufficient for any considerable number of ships to be afloat at low water, much exposed to the prevailing winds, and difficult to enter in consequence of a bar, on which the lowest water is only 5 feet, various efforts have been made to improve it: for this purpose the Ballast Office was established by Act of Parliament in 1707, and from this period the works have been carried on under its direction with a degree of spirit and perseverance, much to its credit.

In 1610 no part of the Liffey to the eastward of the site of Essex bridge was embanked, and its waters spread at that period over the low grounds to such an extent, as to approach within 80 yards of the College on the south: here the river was afterwards confined, and the space recovered on both sides gradually covered with buildings. While the harbour was open from the city to the bar, and before any embankment and piers were raised, the Liffey, the Dodder, and the Ballybough rivers, with the currents of the tide, divided and spread in various directions, and were often altered in their course by land floods, and by storms from different points of the compass, throwing up bars and shoals in different parts: these obstructions exceedingly embarrassed the navigation of the channel; and such at this period was the wretched state of the harbour, that vessels from foreign parts did not venture into it, but discharged their cargoes in the bay near Dalkey. To remedy an evil of such magnitude, active efforts to confine the

channel were indispensable, and for this end, about the year 1711, that part of it between the city and Rings-end was enclosed on both sides by the north and south walls, by which the water was deepened, and a considerable tract of land called the north and south Lotts recovered from the sea.

In 1748, a work of frames and piles was commenced at Rings-end, and carried on along the edge of the south Bull on the south side of the harbour, 7938 feet to the Pigeon-house, which in 1755 was finished with a double dry stone wall, filled between with gravel, and forming at present a spacious elevated road, secured by parapet walls, which, however, from the badness of the materials, are in a state of decay.

The frame work and piles were afterwards extended 9816 feet farther to the eastern point of the south Bull, not in the same right line with the former, but forming with it a very obtuse angle, so as still to follow the margin of the harbour. The expense of keeping this work in repair becoming very great, and it appearing insufficient to shelter the harbour effectually, a determination was formed to substitute a wall in its stead, and this work was commenced in June 1761, by building the light-house, now standing, at its eastern extremity, which was finished in 1768, from whence it was carried inwards to the block-house, until it was finally completed. This pier, in magnitude the first of its kind in the British empire, and perhaps in the world, and which would reflect honour on any age or nation, is composed of two parallel walls constructed with large blocks of hewn mountain granite, without cement, consisting of alternate headers and stretchers, so dove-tailed into each other, that no single block can be dislodged by any force, except by breaking it: the intermediate space is filled with gravel and shingle to a certain height, over which is a course of masonry laid in excellent cement, and the whole is finished on the top with a course of granite blocks of large dimensions, laid in tarrass, those at the edges of the wall being all headers, and generally from 6 to 7 feet in length; precautions absolutely necessary, in consequence of the great force with which the waves frequently break over this wall: the pier, thus constructed, forms a solid mass 32 feet broad at the bottom, tapering to 28 feet at the top, which is without parapets, but not sufficiently elevated above high water mark. In the eastern part of this pier where the water is deepest, and the blow of the wave of course most violent, the upper course has been injudiciously strengthened by a frame work of timber secured by iron bolts, already in a

state of decay. In the vicinity of the light-house, even this precaution has been found an insufficient security against the fury of the sea in southeasterly storms; and here the only effectual remedy, viz., raising the wall several feet higher, has been adopted with success.

The handsome circular light-house, which, as already observed, terminates the south wall or pier, is in the form of a truncated cone, of hewn granite, cemented with the best tarras, and on a plan by Mr. Smith, who commenced the work on the 21st of June, 1761, and superintended its execution till finished in 1768: the foundation consists of large blocks of stone firmly bound together, and laid in an immense caisson, which gradually sinking with the weight, at length settled on the spot first levelled and prepared for it, and it was afterwards strengthened by an exterior sloping buttress of solid masonry 25 feet wide at the bottom, to enable it to resist the fury of the waves, which in south-eastern storms are here tremendous; a circumstance which, added to the great depth of water, called forth all the care and talents of the ingenious architect: it consists of three stories, separated and strengthened by firm stone arches, and accessible by a stone staircase with an iron balustrade, that winds round the outside of the building, and terminates in an iron gallery that surrounds it on the level of the upper story: an octagonal lantern crowns the whole, and is lighted by large oil lamps aided by reflecting lenses, a method latterly adopted in most light-houses, as producing a more brilliant and steady light. When the tide has risen to half its height, and there is sufficient water for ships to come into the harbour, a flag is hoisted on the top of this light-house, which is kept up until half ebb: and at night a small light is shewn under the great one, for the same purpose, and during the same interval.

The south wall and pier effectually secure the harbour against the sands of the south Bull, which are rapidly accumulating against its southern side, and have in one place, called the white Bank, risen above its summit: to the northward, however, it is open to the north Bull; a projection from which below low-water mark, and gradually declining as it advances to the southwestward, forms a bar without the entrance, the least water on which, at low-water spring tides, is only 5 feet. This bar, full two miles long by half a mile broad, appears to have originally extended from the north to the south Bull, but it is at present separated from the latter by the south channel, about a quarter of a mile wide, and in which the least water is 8 feet: the

north passage (or as it is sometimes called, the East channel) across the bar existed so late as 1765, when the least water in it was 7 feet, but of this at present scarce any trace remains.

From a careful comparison of the various surveys of the bay and harbour, from that made by Collins in 1688, to the excellent chart of Captain Bligh in 1800, it appears that the bar has, in the space of about 120 years, gradually moved nearly half a mile to the westward: it appears also, that, in consequence of finishing the south pier, the eastern limits of the south Bull have been driven more to the westward, and that the tide of flood running round by its verge has, in conjunction with the ebb from the river, deepened the south channel, widened it by wearing away part of the south point of the bar, and crossing the mouth of the harbour, made a deep and extensive impression on the north Bull, forming to the north-eastward of the light-house, a space of half a mile in extent, which gives room to shipping to extend their tacks, and enables them to enter the harbour: in this space, and in the south channel, the deepest water is near the light-house.

Rivers, it is well known, and particularly when rapid, carry with them particles of the soil through which they run; these are deposited where they meet the still water of the sea, forming bars across the mouths, more or less unfavourable to navigation, and extremely difficult to remedy, as it is scarce possible to remove the forming cause. Dublin bar, happily owing its origin to a very different cause, and probably removeable, is free from this serious defect: the Liffey, expanding itself at Ring's-end, and losing much of its progressive force, immediately deposits the weightier matter carried down by it and the Dodder, while the finer particles of silt or loam, which float along in the water, are dispersed and finally deposited at the back of the south wall, near Ring's-end, or on the strand to the east and west of Clontarf; not one particle settling on the bar, which uniformly consists of a fine, even, clean loose sand, such as that of the north and south Bulls, and which, when disturbed, is instantly carried to a distance by the current. Hence it appears, that the bar is really a gradual declension of the north Bull, formed and continually renewed by the sand washed from that bank by the ebbing back waters, particularly in northerly winds; and it follows of course, that could the cause be removed, the effect would cease, and the bar, by judicious exertions, be gradually lessened, and in the end totally removed.

For this salutary end, and to improve the harbour in other respects, the corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin suggested a plan which met with the approbation of the Directors General of Inland Navigation, and which, from the detailed statement published by the latter in 1805, seems founded in good sense, and an accurate local knowledge of the bay and harbour.

Certainly, say they, notwithstanding the building of the south pier, the harbour still continues exposed to the open swell from the sea in easterly winds, against which little shelter has been obtained, and accidents still happen in southerly storms, when vessels are not sufficiently moored or anchored; because the wall, though completely stopping the swell of the sea, does not sufficiently shelter vessels from the wind in storms from the south or west, when they happen not to be well provided with ground tackle.

The improvements therefore to be sought after, must have in view the giving shelter and smooth water within the harbour, the deepening the channel for the lying of ships, the increasing in a certain degree the current at the mouth of the harbour on the ebb, and directing it immediately against the bar, and the lowering, or, if possible, entirely removing the bar.

The entrance of the harbour is at present marked by the light-house on the south side, and on the north, at the distance of a quarter of a mile by the spit-buoy, on a spit of sand projecting from the north Bull, which dries at low-water spring tides; and the plan proposed, consists in a light-house to be erected at this buoy, and a pier, without any open whatever, to be built from it, with such a circular sweep as is expressed in the chart, to the shore of Clontarf.

Thus the two light-houses will so decidedly mark the channel, that it cannot possibly be mistaken by strangers without a pilot, as has sometimes happened: the pier will embrace within the harbour a great expanse of water, which at the ebb will flow out only at the contracted space between the light-houses, and consequently increase the body and force of the current against the bar; the sands of which being turned up and dispersed by the constant operation of vessels, furnished with proper machinery, will be carried out into deep water, or cast upon the north Bull. The shelter of the harbour from the swell in an east wind will be greatly improved, and the north Bull being totally excluded, will receive no back water from the

harbour, to assist the falling off of the ebb in carrying with it any of that sand to the bar, which will, on the contrary, be driven back from the south and east, and accumulated against the proposed pier.

The Directors General of Inland Navigation in Ireland, to whom the improvement of this harbour was committed, in pursuance of an Act of the 40th year of his present Majesty, employed the ablest navigators and engineers that could be procured to inspect the bay and harbour. Such of the reports and proposed plans of these gentlemen as appeared most feasible have been published; but, however ingenious some of them appear to be, none of them seemed preferable to that proposed by the Ballast Office, which has been mentioned, and will, it is hoped, be executed. Two artificial harbours for vessels of 800 tons have been proposed, one at Sutton on the north, the other either at Dunleary or Sandy-cove on the south side of the bay; and from thence it has been proposed to carry great ship canals, five, six, or seven miles long, 160 feet wide, and 20 or 24 feet deep, with proportional banks and towing paths, by which ships of great burden may be towed up to some convenient place of discharge; on the south side, to a bason to be made adjoining the Grand Canal, on the level of the Grand Canal Harbour, or to the present Grand Canal Bason, near Ring's-end; and on the north side to the Royal Canal Docks. The rough estimate of the expense of the harbour at Sutton and its canal is £800,000. for that at Dunleary £489,734. and for that at Sandy-cove £705,054.

A great pier has been proposed by Sir Thomas Hyde Page, to be constructed in deep water off Sandy-cove bay, to form an anchorage or roadstead, to which ships might run in easterly and south-easterly storms. The idea is ingenious, and might become an imperial concern; but its use to the trade of Dublin would be only partial, and its expence £1,014,600. enormous. The same gentleman has proposed to form a part of the bar into an island, with a light-house, at the expense of £65,000. These and some other proposed plans have been rejected, or at least deferred, for reasons which have been detailed in a very satisfactory manner by the Directors General of Inland Navigation, in their representation to his Excellency the the Lord Lieutenant and the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury of Ireland in 1804.

The packets being exposed to the swell in the channel in easterly winds, a small artificial bason, 900 feet by 450, has been constructed at the

Pigeon-house, for their reception, which at low-water is nearly dry; and here they generally receive and land passengers, &c., for whose accommodation an elegant hotel has been erected.

Dublin not having any fortress, to which on any sudden popular commotion the publick archives might be conveyed as a place of security, Government, to supply this defect, conceived the idea of erecting fortifications at the Pigeon-house: these occupy an oblong space on the east and south of the bason: a formidable battery of twenty-four pounders defend the approach to it by the south wall; others of the same weight range along the south pier, and others are mounted on carriages to traverse in all directions to the seaward: barracks with necessary stores have been erected for a sufficient garrison, and here a detachment of the artillery are constantly stationed. Fresh water being indispensably necessary, Sir Thomas Hyde Page, who had been successful in finding it in a similar situation at Shireness, was employed here; but after the most persevering exertions under his directions, and that of his successors, the constant influx of salt-water through a sandy soil baffled every effort; and after the expenditure of an incredible sum without any prospect of success, the work has been suspended, and probably will never be resumed.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON DUBLIN.

WHEN a stranger, after contemplating the delightful scenery of the bay, enters the river, in his ascent to the city, the objects that immediately surround him are calculated to excite disappointment and disgust: on the left, after he had passed the wretched village of Ringsend, consisting of a few ruinous houses, with its salt-works involved in clouds of black smoke; on either hand he has the north and south walls, which here have a ruinous aspect; beyond these extend marshy swamps once covered by the sea, and as yet unoccupied by buildings, and before him a cloud of smoke hangs suspended over the city, which, were this veil removed, has no elevated public edifices to arrest the eye, if we except the dome of the Custom-house, with the lately erected column, and a few steeples of mean architecture, and, with one solitary exception, destitute of spires: as he advances he finds the river obstructed by coal ships, and from the midst of these he lands on a quay lined with houses generally mean in their appearance, and exhibiting, with a few exceptions, symptoms of neglect and decay. "When we reflect that this, comparatively speaking, is the only entrance for strangers into Dublin, and consider the effect of a first presentment, it is," to use the words of an ingenious artist,* and an excellent judge of picturesque beauty, "worthy of particular regard, that this approach be made as striking as possible. While such a space, over which the city will no doubt at no very distant period extend, is yet unformed, opportunity is afforded to digest a plan for its appropriation, which, accomplished, shall have a happy effect. It were to be wished that the beauty of a capital city, especially in its approaches, was taken more into consideration by those, assisted by men of approved taste, whose station gives them to regulate the public concerns: not that it is desired that arbitrary measures, compelling persons to build after a concerted

* Mr. Malton.

model, should be adopted; but the matter might be in part divided, and the legislature made to contribute a portion to any extra expense incurred. Dublin, from situation, enjoys enviable advantages, and placed immediately on its noble bay, opportunity offers of giving to it an air of grandeur in the approach from thence, which it seems most invitingly to require."

The following observations are hinted by the same judicious observer, as likely to effect so desirable a purpose: "The place at present for the lodgment of the stores of government on Sir John Rogerson's quay is certainly ineligible on many accounts, and very confined; a more desirable situation could easily be obtained at the lower end of the North Wall, the termination of which would be a very advisable place for a fort; a noble terrace might be raised fronting the bay, whereon a battery of cannon might be planted. Government store-houses might be raised immediately contiguous, which, constructed after a picturesque manner, would add beauty to utility: a few lofty towers of castle structure, particularly a large round tower, like the round tower of Windsor Castle, would have a fine effect from the bay. The appearance of Ringsend might be made to contribute to the forming the whole of a piece from the light-house to the entrance of the river. The low grounds on either side of the river are most desirably convenient for store-houses, manufactories, &c. which, with attention, might be formed to unite the grand with the useful."

Before we enter on a particular description of such objects as may be deemed worthy of attention in this city, a few general observations on its great features may not be unacceptable.

It possesses one advantage, of which the imperial capital is destitute, in spacious quays on both sides of the river, communicating by five bridges, to which a sixth will shortly be added: of the various obstructions on these quays two only remain, which, it is hoped, will be removed, and thus a free passage for ventilation nearly 250 feet wide, opened quite through the city from east to west; and as the centre of this space is occupied by the river, which has generally a lively current, with a continually ascending or descending tide, this circumstance, by promoting a similar current in the air over it, must necessarily contribute to the salubrity of the city.

To the eastward of Carlisle bridge, the lowest on the river, the only modern addition to the city is the new Custom-house, with a few houses in its immediate vicinity, or scattered on the southern quay; the great

accessions are on the north-east and south-east, sufficiently removed, particularly the former, from the influence of the marshy soil on the banks of the river; and here the squares and streets are, without exception, spacious, airy, and elegant, with every convenience that a city residence requires, and not inferior, perhaps, to the best in London. As we advance westward however, a gradual declension both in streets and houses is perceptible; the former less spacious, and the latter, though comfortable and in good repair, yet, with the exception of Dame-street, and perhaps Parliament-street, which are of modern erection, wearing the marks of antiquity. As we still continue to the westward, the scene continues to become more and more unpleasing to the spectator, until it terminates in that neglected portion of the metropolis usually denominated the *Liberty*, from its being independent of the jurisdiction of the lord mayor, to which the other parts of Dublin are subject. Even here, however, there are some streets spacious, though irregular and inelegant, such as the great western avenue comprehending St. James's and St. Thomas'-streets, with a few others; but, with these exceptions, the streets in this part of the city are generally narrow, the houses crowded together, the *reres*, or back-yards, of very small extent, and some without any accommodation of the kind. Of these streets a few are the residence of shop-keepers or others engaged in trade, but a far greater proportion of them, with their numerous lanes, and alleys, are occupied by working manufacturers, by petty shop-keepers, the labouring poor, and beggars, crowded together, to a degree distressing to humanity. A single apartment in one of those truly wretched habitations, rates from one to two shillings per week; and to lighten this rent two, three, and even four families, become joint tenants: hence, at an early hour, we may find from ten to sixteen persons, of all ages and sexes, in a room not fifteen feet square, stretched on a wad of filthy straw, swarming with vermin, and without any covering, save the wretched rags that constitute their wearing apparel. Under such circumstances it is not extraordinary that from thirty to fifty individuals may be frequently found in one house; and it is a certain fact, that No. 6, in Braithwait-street, contained a few years since, one hundred and eight souls. From a careful survey twice taken of Plunket-street in 1798, it appeared that thirty-two contiguous houses contained 917 inhabitants, which gives an average of 28.7 to a house, and the entire liberty averages from about 12 to 16 persons to each house. This is cer-

tainly a dense population: the best informed inhabitants, however, assert, that it was much greater a few years since, and to this opinion we willingly accede: we do not, however, affirm, that the houses at present in existence contained more inhabitants at any former period, though such probably was the fact; but it is certain, that in the *Liberty* a great number of houses, that once teemed with population, are no longer to be found. These were situate in narrow back courts and lanes, off the principal streets, and their ichnography is distinctly expressed in Roque's four-sheet map of Dublin, which was generally found minutely exact. With this map search was made for these courts: some had totally disappeared, and their entrances had been built up; the greater part, however, were found, but their houses were mostly in ruins, or converted into warehouses or work-shops, now perfectly useless; and the few that remained were in a state of rapid decline.

This crowded population, wherever it obtains, is almost universally accompanied by a very serious evil—a degree of filth and stench inconceivable, except by such as have visited those scenes of wretchedness. There are few or no necessaries, and, of course, into the back-yard of each house, frequently not ten feet deep, is flung, from the windows of each apartment, the ordure and other filth of its numerous inhabitants; from whence it is so seldom removed, that it may be seen nearly on a level with the windows of the first floor; and the moisture that after heavy rains, ouzes from this heap, having no sewer to carry it off, runs into the street, by the entry leading to the staircase, for, strange as it may appear, it is a fact that there is not one covered sewer in that populous portion of the *Liberty* south of the street called the *Coombe*.*

* One or two instances, out of a thousand that occurred to Mr. W. while engaged in the survey of 1798, will be sufficient to exemplify the deplorably neglected state of the habitations of the poor, not only of the *Liberty*, but of many other parts of this city. When he attempted, in the summer of 1798, to take the population of a ruinous house in Joseph's-lane, near Castle-market, he was interrupted in his progress by an inundation of putrid blood, alive with maggots, which had, from an adjacent yard, burst the back door, and filled the hall to the depth of several inches: by the help of a plank and some stepping-stones which he procured for the purpose (for the inhabitants without any concern waded through it), he reached the staircase: it had rained violently, and from the shattered state of the roof a torrent of water made its way through every floor from the garret to the ground: the sallow looks and filth of the wretches who crowded round him, indicated their situation, though they seemed insensible to the stench which he could scarce sustain for a few minutes: in the garret he found the entire family of a poor working shoe-maker, seven in number, lying in a fever, without a human being to

How far it is the duty of the magistrate to interfere in the removal and prevention of such dreadful nuisances, or how far he is enabled to do so by

administer to their wants: on Mr. W's. observing that his apartment had not a door, he informed him, that his landlord, finding him not able to pay the week's rent, in consequence of his sickness, had, the preceding Saturday, taken it away, in order to force him to abandon the apartment. Mr. W. counted in this sty thirty-seven persons; and computed, that its humane proprietor received out of an absolute ruin, which should be taken down by the magistrate as a public nuisance, a profit-rent of above 30*l.* per annum, which he exacted, every Saturday night, with unfeeling severity. We will not disgust the reader with any further detail, and only observe, that poor room-keepers of this description were found, notwithstanding so many sufficient causes of wretchedness, apparently at ease, and perfectly assimilated to their habitations: filth and stench seemed congenial to their nature; they never made the smallest effort to remove them; and if they could answer the calls of hunger, they felt, or seemed to feel, nothing else as an inconvenience.

In the course of the survey Mr. W. frequently remonstrated with the inhabitants, and particularly when he found them unemployed and idle, on their not attempting to remove their dirt; but their universal answer was, "It is not my business; if I remove it, who will pay me?" The landlord, who in reason should attend to this business, seldom interfered: if he had an apartment in the house, the evil was, perhaps, somewhat less, though frequently he was the greatest brute in the sty: he was generally, however, found to be some money-grasping wretch, who lived in affluence, in, perhaps, a distant part of the city, and who made a trade of renting out such houses to the poor, with whose concerns he never interfered, except to collect his rents, generally weekly; in which, indeed, he betrayed no remissness whatever. Now, might not an act of the Legislature empower the magistrate, if he have not that power already, to make the landlord, who has generally an exorbitant profit-rent from these miserable habitations, answerable, under a sufficient penalty, not only for their filth, but for their bad state of repair? This last circumstance is necessary to be attended to, as they very frequently admit every shower of rain, and sometimes, from their ruinous state, threaten destruction to the passenger. In July 1798, the entire side of a house, four stories high, in School-house-lane, fell from its foundation into an adjoining yard, where it destroyed an entire dairy of cows. Mr. W. ascended the remaining ruin, through the usual approach of shattered stairs, stench, and filth: the floors had all sunk on the side now unsupported, forming so many inclined plains; and he observed with astonishment, that the inhabitants, above thirty in number, who had escaped destruction by the circumstance of the wall falling outwards, had not deserted their apartments: he was informed that it had remained some months in that situation, and that the humane landlord claimed, and actually received for it the usual rent.

To persons unacquainted with the scenes I have been describing, this picture will seem overcharged; but I pledge myself, that, if they take the trouble of enquiry, they will find it faithfully and minutely true. I found, I acknowledge, many exceptions. There are landlords, who, though they pay considerable rents for these tottering mansions themselves, shew humanity to their lodgers, and take some little pains to render them, I cannot say more cleanly, but somewhat less filthy. The number of these, however, are, I fear, comparatively few; and not one of them, that I know of, has reached that degree of cleanliness essential to health and comfort. I found, also, among the poor lodgers, many, who, having seen better days, were compelled by necessity to hide from the world, in these receptacles of

the existing laws, we shall not presume to determine: we are certain however, that every friend to decency and cleanliness, every person who is anxious to promote the comforts of the poor, will unite with us in opinion that a police that attends to our streets and lanes only, and that but partially, while it never bestows a thought on the back-yards of the poor, performs only half its duty: the more essential part is neglected: the stench of filth in an open street may be dissipated by an unobstructed current of air; but that arising from human excrement, in narrow yards enclosed by lofty buildings, must operate with unchecked malignity.

Why slaughter-houses, soap-manufactories, carrion-houses, distilleries, glass-houses, lime-kilns, dairies, &c. are suffered to exist in the midst of this crowded population, we shall not presume to enquire: their deleterious effects are abundantly known, and we trust will be remedied. On the subject of dram-shops, however, the most alarming of all nuisances, we will take the liberty of stating one simple but authentic fact: Thomas-street, the termination of the great southern and western roads, and the link of connection between the disaffected of country and city, contains 190 houses; and of these, in 1798, and probably at this day, no less than fifty-two were licensed to vend raw spirits; a poison, productive of vice, riot, and disease; hostile to all habits of decency, honesty, and industry; and, in short, destructive to the souls and bodies of our fellow-creatures. These houses, open at all hours, by day and by night, are scenes of unceasing profaneness and intemperance, which even the sanctity of the Sabbath cannot suspend; and it is an undoubted fact, that, on that day, sacred among Christians to piety and peace, more deeds of profaneness, immorality, and disorder, are perpetrated in this vicinity, than in the other six. Intemperance, idleness, and irreligion, afford excellent materials for the designing and disaffected to work on; and, accordingly, here was found the focus of rebellion. That, in northern climates, a moderate quantity of spirits may be necessary to the labouring poor, to counteract the effects of cold and damp, is admitted: but the abuse of it has become, not only distressing to humanity, but frightful to reflection; and every good wretchedness. These had not assimilated with the scene; their apartments bespoke a recollection of former decency, which even poverty could not obliterate; and, from the bitterness of their complaints, they seemed unhappily alive to a sense of their situation.

man must, with an aching heart, lament that necessity, which obliges a Christian government to derive a revenue from the temporal and eternal misery of thousands of its subjects.*

It is a circumstance, perhaps, not generally known, that not one house of ill-fame exists in the Liberty: this circumstance we wish we could attribute to its superior virtue, not its poverty: but where intoxication is almost universal, chastity cannot exist; and we found on inquiry, that, of the nocturnal street-walkers that infest the more opulent parts of the city, a very large proportion issues from this quarter.

The ecclesiastical division of Dublin is into two deaneries, and nineteen parishes, but so totally disproportioned to each other, as to be extremely inconvenient. Among the few advantages which France has derived from her new system, is a judicious departmental division of her territory, founded on the united considerations of extent and population. While such a civil arrangement is favourable to the easy administration of justice, collection of revenue, &c.; an ecclesiastical division, on similar principles, equally facilitates the means of a competent subsistence to the pastor, and of spiritual comfort to his flock. Such considerations, however, seem not to have occurred in forming the ecclesiastical division of this kingdom; in which we have country parishes, varying in extent, from one to thirty miles; and even in our metropolis, parishes of all dimensions; from that of St. Nicholas Within, containing about five acres, and 1100 souls, to that of St. Catherine, comprehending above 112 acres, and 20,000 inhabitants; and St. Peter's, whose population of 16,063 souls spreads over an area, including its squares, of 141 acres.† From this very unequal extent of parishes, inconveniences obviously arise. The incomes of some pastors must be

* For these painful and often disgusting details, we should perhaps apologize to the reader: but he will have the candour to reflect, that our sole and anxious object is to have evils of such serious magnitude alleviated, or, if possible, removed; that to be removed they must be first known; and that to persons of elevated rank and station, who alone possess influence sufficient for a work so truly humane, faithful description is the only means by which they can learn the existence of such evils. As pastor of a parish, that embraces so large a portion of what we may emphatically call the region of filth and misery, the Author is in some degree entitled to the melancholy office of being the historian of its wretchedness; and he feels it his duty to bring forward to the public eye, the lot of so many thousands of neglected, but not useless beings, with the cheering hope of its being ameliorated.

† See Table, shewing the density of Population, in Appendix, No. I.

incompetent to decent maintenance, while those of others will exceed it. Administering consolation to the sick and infirm, and domiciliary visits, to awaken the indolent, and rouse the profligate, who seldom enter a church, will, in the larger parishes, become extremely harassing; and hence these indispensable duties will, in consequence of the number and distance of their objects, be frequently neglected, or imperfectly performed. These inconveniences might be obviated, by a judicious partition of the city. Dublin, exclusive of its two cathedrals, has twenty churches in nineteen parishes; St. Peter's having two. It covers an area, including its squares and other waste grounds, of about 1264 acres; the twentieth part of which, viz. 63 acres, will, of course, give the average extent of a parish. And hence it may be easily computed, that, if such a division was made with tolerable judgment, a pastor, resident in a central situation, would not have a walk of more than three hundred yards to visit his most distant parishioner: whereas, at present, some curates are frequently called on to attend at distances truly distressing; St. Catherine's parish being nearly an English mile, and St. Peter's, considerably more than a mile and a quarter, in extent.

For many years prior to 1806, the streets of Dublin, as to the articles of paving, lighting, and cleansing, were in a most deplorable state, to which they had been reduced by mismanagement and neglect, the natural result of the bad constitution of the corporation that presided over this department, and of the incompetency of its funds. The present commissioners, freed from the embarrassments of their predecessors, with ample powers and sufficient funds, have already produced a great and general reform, in which the Earl of Meath's Liberty, which their enlarged jurisdiction now embraces, happily participates. Covered sewers of enlarged dimensions, and terminating in their general receptacle, the Liffey, are constructing where wanting, under the direction of the enlightened judgment of the first commissioner, Major Taylor, whose firmness was necessary to resist much opposition and obloquy: our pavements, well bedded in gravel, have attained a durability before unknown; streets of the greatest resort are paved either in the whole or in part with square blocks of granite from the quarries at Dalkey, of the firmest texture, yet unsusceptible of polish, and the carriage-ways of some of the most frequented avenues leading to the country have, by way of experiment, been constructed with shingle and gravel, which,

from the facility with which they can be repaired, seems to promise well, though subject to the inconvenience of being more productive of dust than those done in the ordinary method. The good state of the pavements has facilitated the labour of the scavenger, which is regularly attended to.* The city, formerly dependent on the reservoir, called the bason, in James's-street, and the Liffey, has now an ample supply of excellent water from the Grand and Royal canals; and its water-works, which embraced above sixty miles of wooden pipes becoming decayed, and the necessity of constant repairs producing perpetually returning derangement and disorder in the pavements, the system has been abandoned, two additional reservoirs have been constructed contiguous to the canals, metal mains are laying through the principal streets, and as the revenue of the Pipe-water committee is now abundant, it is hoped that in a short time no city in Europe will be better supplied than Dublin with that prime necessary of life, good water.

A spacious circular road of about $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles encompasses the city, and commands, from various points, the most delightful views of the adjacent country, of the Wicklow mountains, and of the bay, which, with its bold

* It may seem extraordinary, that while London derives a considerable revenue from the manure collected from its streets, a very heavy expense should be incurred by cleansing the streets of Dublin: the sums paid to scavengers in 21 years, ending Jan. 5th, 1805, amounted to £78,825. 2s 8d., which gives an average of £3753. 11s. 5½d. per annum; and in the last of these 21 years, the expense amounted to the enormous sum of £7083. 12s. Exclusive of bad management, many circumstances peculiar to this city combine to render cleansing its streets very difficult and expensive. The prohibition of taking for ballast any thing but sand raised from the bed of the river, by vessels leaving the harbour, with the high tolls imposed on the canals, act as a prevention to the removal of any great quantity of manure to a distance, while the adjacent lands do not open an extensive field for the use of this article: on one side the Phoenix park joins the city; on another, uncultivated mountains approach within four miles of it; and on another, the sea occupies a great portion of its immediate vicinity. The cultivable lands, thus reduced in extent, produce of course a reduced demand for manure, while its quantity is increased by the peculiar circumstances of the habitations of the poor, who, almost totally destitute of necessities, often without back-yards in which to deposit their filth, or covered sewers to carry it off, are obliged to fling it into the streets: the gravel also found in the vicinity of Dublin, is all limestone, and retains the moisture like clay; while the very insufficient quantity of it used by the late Board in forming a bed for the pavement, permitted the mud to ouze through in great abundance, and accumulate on the surface. The local circumstances that diminish the quantity of cultivable ground near Dublin, at the same time wonderfully enhance its value: an acre without buildings on it may be rented in the vicinity of London at about £7. per annum; while in the neighbourhood of Dublin, the same quantity will let for 20 guineas, and in some instances from 25 to 30 guineas.

shores, the hills of Dalky, the peninsula of Howth, the islands of Ireland's eye and Lambay, and enlivened with the pleasing motion of ships under sail, appears from the high ground near Summer-hill, extremely interesting. This road crosses the Liffey on the western side of the city over Sarah's bridge, uncommonly light and beautiful, and consisting of one fine arch of 105 feet span, the largest in Ireland; but to the east it remains unfinished, as here a bridge or ferry is still wanted to complete the communication between the north and south sides of the river: if the former is preferred, the expence will be considerable, as the channel here is above 400 feet wide, and it must be so constructed as to let shipping pass.

Branches from the Grand and Royal Canals surround Dublin nearly on three sides, and terminate in docks communicating with the Liffey near its mouth; that of the Grand Canal on the south of the river is a stupendous work, and well worthy of notice: but as these canals are objects of great interest to all persons to whom the prosperity, not only of Dublin, but of Ireland, is dear, they will be the subject of particular description, and are only mentioned here as one of the great features of our metropolis.

SITUATION, EXTENT, AND POPULATION OF DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in population and extent the second city of the British empire, and probably the seventh* in Europe, is situate on the river Anna Liffey, and at a small distance from its mouth, to which it will probably, at no very distant period, extend: it stands nearly in the south-eastern extremity of an immense plain, stretching considerably above one hundred English miles across the island from sea to sea, in some parts diversified with gentle eminences, but no where interrupted by mountains: bounded on the east by the Irish sea, where it rises into the elevated peninsula of Howth, this plain terminates westward at the bay of Galway, and the lofty mountains that tower over the great lakes of Mask and Corrib; and its greatest breadth may be considered as extending nearly fifty miles from that mass of mountains occupying the confines of the counties Dublin and Wicklow, about four miles south of this city, to the mountains of Carlingford and the Fewes on the confines of Lowth and Armagh, which with Sliew Donard, the loftiest summit of the mountains of Mourne in Downe, though distant above sixty English miles, are frequently visible from the vicinity of Dublin; a circumstance, however, which is almost an unerring indication of approaching rain.† Over that mass of mountains south of

* The European cities that exceed Dublin in extent and population, are London, Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, Moscow, and Naples.

† The same observation holds when the mountains of Wales are visible across the Channel, which they sometimes are, even from the low grounds along the coast. When the atmosphere is perfectly clear, the prospect is very interesting; for the bases of these mountains, with the low lands that connect them, being below the horizon, they present to the view a cluster of lofty islands rising suddenly from the sea, and mostly of a conical form. The Editor once saw these mountains from an eminence in the romantic county of Wicklow, in company with his worthy and ever to be lamented friend, the late Doctor Young, Bishop of Clonfert, who being familiar with Wales, seemed happy to

Dublin, and which is not distinguished by any general appellation, in clear weather, others still more elevated are visible, of which the most remarkable is the conical mountain, called from its form the Great Sugar-loaf.

From the south side of this mass issues the river Liffey, which, encreased by the King's river, of nearly equal magnitude, and running with a rapid stream through a region of mountains and bogs, enters this plain, through which it flows with a course so circuitous, that though it runs nearly 71 English miles, including its numerous windings, yet the distance from its source to its mouth in the bay of Dublin does not exceed ten miles: in the upper part of its course it forms a beautiful cascade, where the torrent is precipitated into a gloomy abyss called Pul-a-fooka, or the Devil's hole. In Kildare its innumerable sinuosities are richly wooded; and entering the county of Dublin, it approaches the capital through a deep glen, whose lofty and in some parts precipitous banks present the most interesting scenery to the eye of the traveller: the tide, which carries vessels of burden up to the city, just reaches its western edge, where a fall prevents further ascent, which circumstance, with its frequent shallows and rapids, renders it, though in many parts deep and gentle, totally useless in extending inland navigation from the capital: it is subject to floods, which sometimes rise to a dangerous height, overflow its banks to a considerable distance, frequently carry away the bridges that cross it, and meeting the ascending tide sometimes lay the city quays under water: in summer, however, it is reduced to an inconsiderable stream, which on the recess of the

recognize the forms of his old acquaintances Snowdon and Cader-Idris. May we not entertain a hope that the series of triangles now carrying on in Great Britain, may soon reach the shores of our channel, and by means of objects so excellently adapted to the purpose, be extended into Ireland, in order thus to ascertain its relative situation with geometric precision: had the opposite shores indeed been low, such an operation would be extremely difficult, if not impossible; but the hand of Providence having placed on either side such elevated points mutually visible from each other, notwithstanding their great distance, seems to invite us to it.

As most of the counties of Ireland have been actually surveyed, we may hope to see a more correct map of this island than we as yet possess; but no map drawn with geometric accuracy can be expected, until its most prominent objects are connected by a series of triangles similar to that now carrying on in the sister island; these would serve as fixed points to enable some future geographer to connect with precision the existing surveys, and to discover and correct their errors: the expense would be comparatively inconsiderable; and we cannot help forming a wish to see the conspicuous talents of our professor of Astronomy, Doctor Brinkley, employed in the superintendence of so desirable a work.

tide presents to the spectator a channel nearly empty, and at once disgusting to the sight and smell: at its mouth it receives the Dodder from Kippure, one of the eminences of the southern mass, which, though nothing more than a furious mountain torrent, is, as will be hereafter shewn, of great importance to the capital. The other streams which pay their tribute to the Liffey are inconsiderable; that which watering the vicinity of Finglas visits Glasnevin and Ballybough, seems at present to have no distinctive appellation, though formerly called the Tulkan or Tolekan;* and the stream passing by Kilmainham was formerly called the Cammock,† a name at present equally forgotten.

The Castle of Dublin, the viceregal residence, and nearly the central point of Dublin, is in $53^{\circ} 20' 38\frac{1}{2}''$ north latitude, and in $6^{\circ} 17' 29''$ west longitude, from the meridian of Greenwich.‡

That national wealth and security are the result of a numerous, industrious, well-governed population, and not of widely extended dominion, is a position, I believe, universally admitted. To create therefore this blessing where it does not exist, and to improve it to the utmost where it does, will naturally be a favourite object with every prince who is anxious for the prosperity of the people intrusted to his care. Towards the attainment of this wise and beneficent end, the first and most essential requisite is an accurate knowledge of the actual state of the population of his dominions; a knowledge which can be acquired only by a faithful and intelligent survey, specifying with minute precision the different degrees of density in different districts, and pointing out the causes of this variation, whether local, accidental, or artificial. With this preliminary information, a wise

* See p. 97, 98, 103. It is also distinguished by this name in the Down Survey.

† See p. 96, 101.

‡ This is inferred from its relative position with respect to the Observatory, which, according to Major Taylor's actual Survey of the county of Dublin, a work executed with uncommon accuracy, bears from the Castle, N.W. $44^{\circ} 0'$, distant 7430 yards.

Doctor Harris has committed a great mistake in saying that Ptolemy, who gives to Eblana a latitude of $59^{\circ} 30'$, places it in the same parallel with Dublin: that geographer places not only this city, but the entire of Ireland, above six degrees too far north. As to the identity of Eblana and Dublin, however, there can be no doubt, as Ptolemy places it on the eastern coast, and nearly in its true relative position with respect to two well known objects, viz. the mouth of the Oboca or Ovoca, which falls into the sea at Arklow, and still retains its ancient name, and that of the Bubinda, which is certainly the Boyne.

government may do much; without it, the best intended efforts will be ill-directed and ineffectual. And yet in the acquisition of a knowledge so really useful, how little has been done by the enlightened nations of Europe! Several ingenious men indeed have, in their studies, entered into curious calculations on the subject, but founded on such insufficient facts, on such bold assumptions and uncertain conjectures, that the result of their labours, inapplicable to any practical purpose, can scarcely gratify a rational curiosity. The accounts of the most enlightened travellers, and, indeed, the calculations of the most intelligent natives themselves, with respect to the population of the principal cities, not only of the remoter parts of the world, but of civilized Europe itself, are strangely extravagant, contradictory, and uncertain. This, in many instances, originates in national vanity, which seems perversely to take delight in one of the most serious of national evils—an overgrown capital. It oftener, I apprehend, arises from our having no certain principle, or no sufficient *data*, on which to found any calculation whatever; in which situation, the mind, unwilling to acknowledge ignorance, and naturally inclined to exaggeration, adopts the most extravagant guesses for sober calculation. Hence the population of Dublin has been the subject of uncertain conjecture, and has been variously stated, from 128,570, at which number it was estimated by Dr. Rutly in 1753, to 300,000, which seems, however extravagant, to be latterly the popular idea. That it has of late years encreased with great rapidity, is certain; the Royal Hospital near Kilmainham, and the Marine School on the south wall, which at present seem to mark its extreme points to the west and east, are distant from each other about $2\frac{1}{4}$ English miles: the breadth of the city from north to south is not much less: an imaginary line touching its extreme points, but including a considerable space occupied by fields and gardens, gives a circumference of nearly seven miles, and the circular road receding in many places farther from its limits, amounts to eight miles and three quarters. This method, however, of expressing the magnitude of cities, giving an idea not only vague and unsatisfactory, but generally false, much pains have been taken to ascertain with precision, not only the population, but the extent of this capital. The tables which have been formed from this laborious survey, are to be found in the Appendix: here we shall only give its general result.

Dublin covers an area of about 1264 English acres, on which stood, in the

year 1798, 14,854 inhabited, with 1202 waste houses, containing a population of 170,805 souls, or 11.5 nearly to an inhabited house.

The Liffey divides the city into two unequal parts; the southern division containing nearly 785 acres and 112,497 souls, and the northern only 478 acres and 58,308 souls.

Of the above area nearly 146 acres were waste ground, and 36 covered by the Liffey, so that the total area of Dublin occupied by buildings was 1117 acres, and the average population of each acre 153 souls.

To the above total, viz.	170,805
We must add for Spring-garden, a suburb beyond the circular road	1,286
For the Garrison, about	7,000
Royal Hospital	400
Foundling Hospital	558
St. Patrick's Hospital	155
House of Industry	1,637
Trinity College	529

Total population of Dublin in 1798 182,370

The density of population, however, varies exceedingly, not only in Dublin, but in all cities that can boast of any considerable degree of antiquity. Our ancestors, in times of turbulence and confusion, more anxious for security than studious of convenience and elegance, crowded their habitations together, so as not to occupy a space too large for the purposes of defence. As domestic tranquillity became better secured, they gradually extended their quarters; persons of wealth and condition abandoned their former residence to the poorer class of citizens, built more airy houses in more spacious streets, and gradually refined into that style of elegance that now prevails. Hence it happens, that in the ancient parts of most cities, the population is dense in proportion both to the number of houses and the space that they occupy; while in the more modern parts, the train of servants, ever attendant on opulence and luxury, gives a population, great indeed in proportion to the number of houses, but inconsiderable, if we regard the area they occupy in extensive back grounds and spacious streets. The population of Dublin was accordingly found to be most crowded within the walls of the ancient city, comprehending the parishes of St. Werburgh, St. John, St. Michael, St. Nicholas within, the eastern part of St. Audeon, and the deanery of Christ-church. This space, containing

an area of nearly forty-five acres English, had in 1682, according to Sir William Petty, 1145 houses, and in 1798, 1179 houses, and 15,683 inhabitants, which give an average of 349 souls nearly to an acre, and 13.3 to a house. The density of population however varies within this space, for in the parish of St. Michael it amounts to 439 souls to an acre, and almost 16 to a house. Notwithstanding the unprecedented rise in the price of foreign timber, and the apprehensions generally entertained of the effects which the union might have on the prosperity of this city, a considerable number of houses have been built since 1798, and we are of opinion that its present population is not short of 190,000 souls, though we cannot pretend to speak with any degree of precision on this subject, no survey having latterly been made.

To give a comparative view of the extent and population of this city at different periods of its existence would be very desirable; but the materials from whence such a view could be formed, are too defective to afford any thing like satisfactory evidence. The oldest plan extant is that of Speed in 1610, which, though the objects are rudely delineated according to the manner that then prevailed, seems to have been an actual survey: in this plan the old walls are so well expressed, that although few vestiges of them now exist, no difficulty was found in tracing them on Roque's modern plan, and it was computed that they include, as before observed, an area of about 45 English acres, and 15,683 inhabitants. On the ground occupied by the streets and portions of streets represented by Speed as situate without the walls, there are at present about 1100 houses, of which 700 are on the south, and 400 on the north side of the Liffey. When we consider that a crowded population is the natural consequence of a fortified capital in an unsettled country, we will be inclined to think, that the ancient population of the space within the walls was not inferior to the present, however great. To the 1100 houses which were probably without the walls, we may assign 10 souls to a house, which is below the present average for the entire city; and on these principles we may conclude that Dublin, in 1610, contained above 26,000 souls, of whom above 15,000 were within, and 11,000 without the walls.

In 1682, Sir William Petty states the houses of Dublin at 6025, of which 1145 were within, and 4880 without the walls. Supposing that the former contained, as at present, 15,683 souls, and assigning to the latter 10 inhabitants to a house, we shall have 64,483 for the population of Dublin in 1682.

Or if to the 6,025 houses both within and without the walls, we assign the present average population, viz. 11.5 we shall have 69,287; and it is remarkable that Sir William, in his Essay on the comparative population of several of the principal cities of Europe, estimates that of Dublin at 69,090, or 30 times the number of its annual deaths.

In the actual survey of Dublin made by Charles Brooking in 1728, of which it is now very difficult to procure a copy, its extent at that period is so well expressed, that we can easily ascertain what streets, lanes, &c. have been added between 1728 and 1798; and deducting 24,730, the population of these additional streets in 1798, from 170,805, the total population of that year, we shall have 146,075 as the population of Dublin in 1728; on the supposition, however, that the density of population at both these periods was nearly the same, to which we do not see any reasonable objection. Of this increase, 14,568 are on the north side of the Liffey, in the parishes of St. Mary, St. Thomas, and St. George;* and 10,162 on the south side of that river, in the parishes of St. Peter, and St. Ann.†

* To the westward of Bolton-street, the northern limits of Dublin appear in Brooking's Survey nearly as at present; to the eastward of that street the following accessions have been made, viz. Upper Sackville-street, part of Marlborough-street north of Earl-street, west part of Mecklenburgh-street, Gloucester-street, North Cumberland-street, Dominick-street, Granby-row, Palace-row, Cavendish-row, Frederick-street North, Great George's-street North, Temple-street, Grenville-street, Gardener's-row, Gardiner's-place, Gardiner's-street, Summer-hill, Rutland-street, Buckingham-street, Duke's-place, Caroline-row, Mountjoy-square, Great Charles-street, Fitzgibbon-street, Belvidere-place, Upper Rutland-street, Mountjoy-place, Russel-place, Dorset-street, Henrietta-street, Paradise-row, Blessington-street, Eccles-street, with Beresford-place and the Custom-house. At the entrance to the Old Bridge, the quay was interrupted by houses close to the river on the north side as well as the south.

† On the south side of the river the buildings appear to have extended nearly as at present to the site of the Marine School; but the lane now called the Folly, is represented as occupied by houses on the west side, that no longer exist. St. Stephen's-green was entirely built round, with the exception of about a third part of the south side; the west part of Nassau-street, then called Patrick's-well-lane, and the entire of Dawson-street, with St. Ann's church, and the Mayoralty house appear finished, but to the eastward of these nothing existed; of course Molesworth-street, Frederick-street, Kildare-street, with Leinster-house, Merion-street and square, Leinster-street, Clare-street, Harcourt-place, Westland-row, Cumberland-street, Boyne-street, Hamilton's-row, Denzille-street, Holles-street, Upper Mount-street, Lower Mount-street, Baggot-street, Ely-place, Hume-street, Fitzwilliam-street and square, Leeson-street, Harcourt-street, Camden-street, Charlotte-street, Charlemont-street, and Porto-bello, are accessions since 1728. Cuff-street was built on the south side, but not on the north, where there was an open space extending to St. Peter's church, on which French-street, Digges-street, and Redmond's-hill were

As the survey of 1798 has ascertained the density of population to be 11.5 to a house, could we depend on the accuracy of the returns of houses by the collectors of the hearth-money tax, we could compute the probable population for any year, by simply multiplying the number of houses returned for that year by 11.5: but these returns have been in former years notoriously incorrect, and though latterly improved, do not probably as yet possess such a degree of accuracy, as to justify any reliance on them.

In cities, where births and deaths are faithfully registered, the number of inhabitants may be estimated with a degree of accuracy that approximates truth; but in Dublin this resource totally fails: in the established church the parish registers have been for many years shamefully neglected; and though latterly more attended to, in consequence of the repeated injunctions of the late archbishops of Dublin, yet from the number of children still baptized in private houses, and the very great number of poor persons buried in cemeteries without the city, they are still very defective: Protestant dissenters, Quakers excepted, are equally inattentive to this business, and Roman Catholics, who constitute so large a portion of the population of this city, keep no register whatever.

afterwards built. To the westward of St. Kevin's church and Camden-street, there appears no material change in the limits of the Bishop of Dublin and Earl of Meath's liberties, if we except the accessions of buildings in the latter, which were the immediate consequence of the extension of the Grand Canal to the harbour, in which it terminates in the parish of St. Catherine.

PUBLIC SQUARES.

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN.

IN the city of Dublin there are only four public squares, St. Stephen's-green, Merion-square, Mountjoy-square, and Rutland-square: of the three former we will here give a particular description, reserving the last to be included in the description of the Lying-in-hospital, of which it properly forms an appendage: Fitz William-square, though marked out, and a small part of one side built, may as yet be considered as in embryo; and the beautiful and once frequented public walk round the fine reservoir, called the City Bason, will be hereafter described with the Water-works of Dublin.

In Speed's plan of 1610, we find a church dedicated to St. Stephen, of which no trace at present exists; it seems to have stood nearly on the site of the present Castle-market. In the same plan we also find St. Stephen-street, which still exists, laid out, but not finished, and leading directly to the fields now occupied by this square, which thus naturally assumed the name of this first martyr to christianity.

In 1678 the Green was levelled, and as the soil was naturally moist, the present deep drain was dug round it, to carry off the water; it still however retains so much of its original swampiness, that in winter it is the usual haunt of snipes, which in former years have been frequently shot here; but this amusement, neither pleasing or safe to the passenger, has been latterly discontinued.

This square, in extent the first in the British empire, and probably in Europe, has, in its present neglected state, little else but its magnitude to recommend it: of the 124 houses that surround it, about one half are modern, and substantially built; of the remainder, the greater part are mean in their appearance, and verging in various degrees to decay: of that kind of architectural beauty, which arises from symmetry and regularity, here there are no traces: scarce any three contiguous houses are of the same

form or elevation, or stand in the same line; the doors of some are on a level with the street; to others you ascend by few, to others by numerous steps; some are decorated with iron balustrades, some disfigured by a heavy wooden pallisade; while others have no protection whatever from the carriage way. The proprietors also of these houses are, as might be expected, of all degrees, from the inhabitant of the dram-shop and porter-house, to that of the nobleman's palace. It is enclosed by a mean wall of plain masonry, varying from three to five feet high, including a rectangular space 1220 by 970 feet, and consequently containing a few perches above 27 English acres: immediately within this wall is a gravel walk 35 feet wide, separated by a deep fosse or ditch from the interior square, which comprehends about 13 acres of level meadow ground, without any decoration, except a low double quickset hedge, including a grass walk round the margin, and an equestrian statue of his late Majesty King George II. in the center: this, although it possesses considerable merit, and is erected on a lofty pedestal, bears no proportion to so large an area, and is not seen to advantage from the surrounding walk: it represents his Majesty in a Roman military habit, and was cast by Van Nost, and erected here in 1758: the piers at the angles of the basement of the pedestal, were originally ornamented with military trophies, which no longer exist; but with what propriety these and the statue itself were painted black, I am ignorant.

On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:

Georgio secundo

Magnæ Britanniae Franciæ

et Hiberniæ

Regi

Forti et Reipublicæ

Maxime fideli

Patriis virtutibus

Patroni securo

S. P. Q. D.

A. D. 1758.

Thomas Mead Prætores Urbano.

Michael Sweeny } Vice-comitibus.
Gulielmo Forbes }

The principal entrance to St. Stephen's-green fronts York-street, and is decorated by four piers of black stone, crowned with globes of mountain granite; once respectable, but exhibiting shameful symptoms of neglect and decay: opposite to these are four others on a smaller scale, of the same materials, and in a state of equal neglect: through which is the only entrance to the interior square: the iron gates themselves have felt the hand of Time, and the ornamental open work over the outer entrance is so corroded with rust, that the inscription, which forms part of it, and fixes the period of its erection to the year 1759, has in part disappeared, and will soon cease to exist. Exclusive of this grand entrance, there were many others, secured by gates or turn-stiles; but as these decayed, many of them were built up; and from similar motives of economy, the wooden benches, that once accommodated the person who frequented this scene, have totally disappeared.

The gravel-walk, which is still frequented in fine weather by the inhabitants of the middle class in the vicinity, is shaded by two rows of once spreading limes, which when in their vigour, must by their shade and lively verdure, have contributed much to the cheerfulness of this scene: but these seem to participate in the general neglect: though a few of them retain their consequence, many yielding to decay have disappeared, and others, naked and leafless, are hastening to their fall, without any effort to replace them; while the ditch that bounds that side, emphatically called the *Beauwalk*, from its having been once the resort of the gay, the beautiful, the fashionable, and the elegant, is now usually filled with stagnant water, which seems to be the appropriate receptacle of animal bodies in a disgusting state of putrefaction.

At night, this square was formerly well lighted by a sufficient number of lamps, but now, from motives of economy, reduced to 26, at the distance of above 170 feet from each other: their appearance by day adds little to its beauty, as they are mean in their construction, and supported on wooden posts.

The pasturage, &c. of the Green is the property of the lord-mayor for the time being, who has latterly received about £150. per annum from Government, as a compensation for the injury done to it by the Yeomanry corps, who constantly meet and exercise here. The Corporation of the city of

Dublin pays £50. per annum to the Paving Board for paving round the Green.

It is a singular circumstance, that of the ten approaches to this square, Grafton-street, which is the great thoroughfare from the interior of the city to the Black Rock, and county Wicklow, is precisely the most inconvenient and narrow, not exceeding 29 feet, including footways. This street, to which the erection of Carlisle-bridge has given much importance, as a street of business, should be widened here; and it is to be lamented, that the Directors of the Paving Board could not find in this vicinity, a more convenient situation for a publick fountain than this angle of the Green, where the embarrassment, from the perpetual crossing of carriages from four converging streets, renders the approach to it both inconvenient and unsafe.

Some years since, a plan was formed by some of the principal inhabitants, to new-model and improve this square, in a style of elegance, that if adopted, would have rendered it a real ornament to this part of the city. The carriage way, too narrow for convenience, and quite disproportioned to the included area, and the elevation of the buildings, was to have been enlarged to the breadth of 60 feet, by the removal of the present mean dwarf wall and the addition of the gravel walk: the ditch was to be filled up, and the square enclosed by an elegant iron pallisade, on a dwarf wall of mountain granite; immediately within which, a broad gravel walk was to form a place of agreeable resort for the citizens, while the interior was to form a fine lawn, decorated with shrubberies, flower knots, &c. The greatness of the expense necessary to complete the plan, the inability of many of the inhabitants to contribute their proportion, with a reluctance on the part of the Corporation to resign its property into other hands, have hitherto rendered every effort to effect so desirable a reform, fruitless.

The Corporation, the state of whose revenues renders some plan of amelioration necessary, did propose setting a part of the Green in building lots, but so arranged as to divide it into four rectangular spaces similar to the whole; but this plan, which would annihilate what constitutes at present its chief beauty, its magnificent extent, has been opposed by all the principal inhabitants, and has been relinquished; and it is hoped that the former plan may be revived without interfering with the property of the

Corporation, who may, perhaps, at some future period, be able to decorate the center with a Mansion-house, worthy the chief magistrate of so great a city: and if this should be built with four regular ornamental fronts, and sunk offices, it would, with the other proposed improvements, render this square truly interesting.

MERION SQUARE.

THIS noble square, though inferior in extent to St. Stephen's-green, far excels it in every other respect: it is environed on three sides by lofty houses, all built in the modern style, and though not perfectly uniform, yet so nearly so, in their form, elevation and decorations, as not only not to hurt the eye, but, in the opinion of some, to please it by this small variety: they in no instance deviate from the same right line, and are 80 feet from the interior square, a distance which bears a due proportion to their own elevation, and the extent of the noble area they environ: this space is occupied by a carriage-way 60 feet wide, a foot-way of 10 feet, flagged with mountain granite, and a spacious area secured by handsome iron railing.

The foot way on the north side is, on summer evenings, the resort of all that is elegant and fashionable in this vicinity, and exhibits in fine weather a scene really interesting: here the basement story is generally of mountain granite, the other sides of the square are entirely of brick, and possess as much elegance as the plain uninteresting style of building at present adopted in the town residences of our gentry and nobility will admit, but far inferior to the effect produced by fronts of hewn stone, embellished with the graces of Greek and Roman architecture.

The interior square, 1030 by 530 feet, and containing of course about $12\frac{1}{2}$ English acres, is laid out in gravel walks and shrubberies with much taste and good sense: instead of reducing its surface, as usual, to a perfect level, the person who planned these improvements has suited his decorations to the natural form of the surface, and thus at once produced a pleasing variety, and avoided a very considerable expense: it is divided from the carriage-way by a plain, neat, iron palisade on a substantial dwarf wall of

mountain granite, from which rise 127 lamp-irons supporting the same number of handsome lamps at the distance of about 24 feet from each other, which, with those in front of the houses, are fully sufficient to illumine this square.

Exclusive of one iron gate sufficient to admit carts, several smaller gates open into the interior square, for the convenience of the inhabitants, whose exclusive property it is, and who thus may be said to possess *Rhus in urbe*. The center of the western side is occupied by a public fountain, the most beautiful in this city, constructed of mountain granite, the ornamental parts of Portland stone, and extending about 47 feet in front, to Lower Merion-street; it consists of a center somewhat in form of a triumphal arch, crowned with a handsome vase, and connected by circular sweeps to piers ornamented with urns: under the centre arch, the nymph of the fountain, in a recumbent posture, seems to pour water from her urn into a shell-formed reservoir, supported on rock work, all of composition, and executed by Mr. Coade of London in 1790; over the arch and on the friese of the entablature, a tablet of the same composition represents, in alto relievo, the well known transaction of the late gallant Marquis of Granby's relieving a distressed soldier's family; on either side of this tablet are medallions of the Duke and Dutchess of Rutland, the former circumscribed by these words, *Car. Dux. Rut. optimus ille*, or, Charles Duke of Rutland, that best of men; the latter by, *Mar. Isa. Duc. Rut. Pulcherrima illa*; or Maria Isabella Dutchess of Rutland, the most beautiful of women.

Under the cornice of the piers also, are medallions of the same composition; that to the right representing Hibernia with her harp, her hands clasped, and looking up to heaven; that to the left, a female figure in a mourning attitude, with martial trophies in the back ground. The fountains are in the circular sweeps, and over each are the following inscriptions.

Over the right hand fountain.

To the memory of Charles Manners, duke of Rutland, whose heart was as susceptible of the wants of his fellow-creatures, as his purse was open to relieve them, this fountain for the use of the poor is dedicated. At his command it was undertaken, and at his sole expense it would have been erected, had not premature death deprived the poor of their best benefactor, and the rich of their brightest example.

Over the left hand fountain,
His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar innani munere.

Towards the interior of the square, this fountain presented three recessed arches to the view, of which that in the center was ornamented with the arms of the Duke of Rutland, neatly executed; but these have disappeared, and have been succeeded by apartments of plain masonry for the gardener, who has the care of the lawn and shrubberies, from which it is concealed by a screen of elms.

This fountain, finished only in 1791, from a fault in the foundation, or some shameful negligence in the construction, for the materials seem to be excellent, is already cracked and bulged in several places; and though intended as a monument to perpetuate the memory of an illustrious nobleman, and his heroic father, is itself, after a short existence of sixteen years, tottering to its fall.

As the publick fountains of this city were erected for the express purpose of supplying the inhabitants with wholesome water, one of the most essential necessities and comforts of life, it might reasonably be hoped, that a sense of gratitude, would protect them from injury; but, unhappily, a savage barbarism, that seems hostile to every idea of order or decency, of beauty and elegance, prevails among but too many of the lower order, and hence the decorations of almost every publick fountain have been destroyed or disfigured: the figure of the water nymph in this fountain, shamefully mutilated, has been reduced to a disgusting trunk; and the alto relievo over it, shews equal symptoms of decay, arising partly from violence, and partly perhaps from the perishable nature of the materials.

The erection of a fountain so expensive, in a situation where the opulent were in no need of its salutary water, and where there were no poor to enjoy it, has been considered by many, an unjustifiable appropriation of the publick money: However this may be, it is certainly an elegant ornament to this square; and we wish that it had been so constructed as to become a more durable monument of the taste of the Directors of the Paving Board, to whom it owes its existence.

The west side of the square has but seven houses, the greater part of it being left open to the back lawn of Leinster-house, from which it is separated by a low wall of mean workmanship and materials, and disfigured by city lamps on wooden posts. As this is the only object in the square that

hurt the eye, we wish to see it removed, and have no doubt but the liberal spirit of the noble proprietor, will induce him to substitute in its place a light iron palisade, with proper lamp irons.

The population of this square in 1798 amounted to 920 souls, and it will contain 87 houses when finished, a period probably at no great distance, as a space for one house only remains to be built on. In short, when we consider its seven spacious approaches, formed by so many modern streets, its magnificent extent, its elegance, neatness, and convenience, its remoteness from the hurry and bustle of business, the salubrity of the air, with the additional circumstance that the lawn of Leinster-house is really an extension of the same noble area, we may rate it among the finest squares, not only in the British empire, but in Europe. In truth, the last circumstance is of importance: Leinster-house and the square reflect mutual beauty on each other; and while the chaste simple grandeur of that noble palace delights the eye of the passenger, the square, in return, supplies it with a prospect in the midst of a great metropolis, which the town residence of few subjects in Europe can boast.

The expence of levelling, planting, and enclosing the interior square was defrayed by the inhabitants, and was very considerable. That of Rutland Fountain is not distinguished, in the late Commissioners' accounts, from the general expence of erecting public fountains, and cannot of course be ascertained: we shall only add, that some object to mark the center seems wanting.

MOUNTJOY SQUARE.

THIS square, which is now completely finished, is neat, simple, and elegant, its situation elevated and healthy, and the seventy-two houses (eighteen on each side) which encompass it are in the best modern style, well built, regularly arranged, roomy and convenient: its approaches are through eight streets, two on each side of the square, and all regular, elegant, and spacious, none being under seventy feet wide: the space included by the houses is nearly six hundred feet on each side; the lawn, or interior square, four hundred and fifty feet; and this is enclosed by a neat iron palisade on

a dwarf wall of hewn mountain granite, gracefully rounded at the angles, and ornamented with 82 lamps, fixed in plain but neat lamp-irons, at the distance of about twenty-one feet asunder, and which with those at the fronts of the houses are abundantly sufficient to illumine this square.

The interior square, which contains above four English acres, is laid out with taste and judgment; the margin next the palisade is decorated with a variety of flowering shrubs, through which winds a spacious gravel-walk kept in excellent repair, and the interior forms a fine lawn, perfectly level, always neatly mown, and seems to want nothing except some architectural ornament to mark and grace the center.

The area in front of the houses is so spacious as to afford abundant light to the lower apartments, and inclosed by a handsome iron palisade, along which runs a raised path-way for foot-passengers of mountain granite ten feet wide: a raised path-way of similar dimensions environs the interior square, leaving an intermediate space of about fifty feet for carriages, which is kept well paved.

In the original plan of this square, it was proposed that each side, though consisting of many distinct houses, should present to the view the appearance of one beautiful regular edifice, the center marked by an entablature and angular pediment supported by columns, and the wings graced by other architectural decorations; but this plan was relinquished for one less expensive, and more favourable to a convenient internal arrangement of each house. We shall only add, that the elevation of the houses, the breadth of the streets, with the dimensions of the lawn so harmonize together, as to give pleasure to the eye of the spectator, and added to the neatness, simplicity, and regularity every where visible, entitle this square to rank high among the finest in Europe.

CASTLE OF DUBLIN.

THE Castle of Dublin has been almost entirely rebuilt in the course of the last century, and of the ancient edifice, described by Doctor Harris, little now remains except the Wardrobe Tower. The vice-regal apartments appear, from authentic documents, to have been in a state nearly ruinous in 1631; and notwithstanding several expensive but ineffectual repairs, to have continued in the same inconvenient and uncomfortable situation to the close of the seventeenth century:• destitute of those offices which are usually

• Extracts from a letter from the Lords Justices of Ireland to the Lord Deputy, dated Feb. 26, 1631.

His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the seat of his deputy, is much decayed, and very ruinous, especially in the parts thereof which are used for the deputy's habitation, the ruins whereof are no sooner repaired in one part, than they become defective in another; so that it will be necessary that some considerable sum of money be set apart and destined only for making that place fit for your residence.

There was a parish church commonly called St. Andrew's church, situate in Dammes-street in this city, which in former times of disturbance here, (by reason of the convenient situation thereof near the Castle) was used for a stable for the deputy's horses: that church is now legally evicted from us in the Chancery of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, by the chaunter of the Cathedral church of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to whom it belongs, and an injunction out of that court is directed to me, the chancellor, for delivering up the possession thereof accordingly: it may not therefore be any longer continued in the former use; so that it will be fit that some of your servants do think of providing you another stable. *Stafford's Letters, Vol. I. p. 68.*

Archbishop Laud, in a letter to the Lord Deputy, dated 30th April, 1633, says,

I humbly pray your lordship to remember what you have promised me concerning the church at Dublin, which hath for divers years been used for a stable by your predecessors, and to vindicate it to God's service, as you shall there examine and find the merits of the cause. *Idem, p. 81.*

The Lord Deputy in a letter to Mr. Secretary Coke, dated 23d October 1633, says,

This Castle (Dublin) is in very great decay: I have been inforced to take down one of the great towers which was ready to fall, and the rest are so crazy, as we are still in fear part of it might drop down upon our heads, as one tower did, whilst my Lord Chancellor was here, and had infallibly killed four or five of his grand children, had it fallen an hour sooner or an hour later; I am therefore instantly constrained to fall to repair, and pull down what would else forthwith fall down of itself, it being of absolute



Castle of Dublin.

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attached to the residence of a private gentleman, the apartment under the sitting room of the lord deputy served as a bake-house, the fuel was piled in the open court-yard in front of the gallery windows, and the ruinous church of St. Andrew's parish, which then stood in Dames-street, contiguous to the Castle, supplied it with its only stable, which was poor and mean; but this having been restored, in consequence of a decree in Chancery, to the parish from which it had been unjustly taken in former times of disturbance, ground was purchased by Government for the site of the necessary offices, and to accommodate the palace with a garden.

The old gate towers remained until about the middle of the last century; the eastern tower was first removed, and on its site was erected the

necessity to do so, and will withall gain some room more than now there is, the house not being of receipt sufficient to lodge me and my company.

There is not any stable but a poor mean one, and that made of a decayed church, which is such a profanation as I am sure his Majesty would not allow of; besides, there is a decree in the Exchequer for restoring it to the parish whence it was taken; I have therefore got a piece of ground whereon to build a new one, the most convenient for the Castle in the world; the foundation is already two yards high, and it shall be finished by the end of June next, with granaries and all other conveniences. There will be room for three-score horses, and so many good ones I have in this town already to fill it, and make up such a troop of horse, I dare say, as Ireland hath not been acquainted with.

Besides, I have bought as much more ground about the Castle as costs one hundred and fifty pounds, out of which I will provide the house of a garden and out-courts for fuel, and such other necessities belonging to a family, whereof I am here altogether unprovided; the bake-house in present being just under the room where I now write, and the wood-reek just full before the gallery windows; which I take not to be so courtly, nor to suit so well the dignity of the king's deputy; and thus I trust to make this habitation easeful and pleasant as the place will afford; whereas now, upon my faith, it is little better than a very prison. *Stafford's Letters, Vol. I. p. 131.*

Lord Clarendon in his letters to the Lord Treasurer, says,

The reparations of this no-castle are very great, and it is the worst and most inconvenient lodging in the world. 20th April, 1686. *Vol. I. p. 183.*

In good earnest, as it is now, I have no necessary convenient room; no gentleman in the Pall-mall is so ill lodged in all respects. I might add that the keeping up, that is keeping dry, this pittyful bit of a castle costs an immense deal, of which you shall have a particular account laid before you. 12th August, 1686. *Vol. I. 404.*

Possibly it may be thought the repairs of the Castle may be very great: I can only tell you, that as it is the worst lodging a gentleman ever lay in, so it will cost more to keep it in repair than any other: never comes a shower of rain but it breaks into the house, so that there is a perpetual glazing and tiling; but I do assure you, not so much as a chimney or any thing done new upon the King's account. 30th Nov. 1686. *Vol. II. p. 100.*

gate which forms at present the principal entrance from Cork-hill and Castle-street; a similar gate was erected on the site of the western tower, which was taken down for that purpose in 1750; this latter, which was built merely to preserve uniformity, there being no passage from it to Castle-street, was ornamented with a statue of Fortitude, in November 1757, when a statue of Justice was placed over the eastern gate.

The old Bermingham Tower remained until 1775, when becoming ruinous, and having several dangerous fissures, occasioned principally by a dreadful explosion of gunpowder in a neighbouring store,* a few years before it was taken down; but its demolition, in consequence of the excellence of its cement, proved a work of excessive toil and difficulty to the workmen, who were obliged to perform it with the chissel and mallet only: it was immediately rebuilt, in a style more airy and lightsome, but far inferior in strength and solidity: it is of plain masonry, but has been latterly covered with Roman cement in imitation of hewn stone, which adds much to its appearance.

The Wardrobe Tower is at present under repair, and will be raised an additional story, terminating in projecting battlements, which must give it an importance which it does not at present possess.

“The Castle of Dublin, says a good judge,† is a considerable, and on the whole a very respectable pile of building; situate on the highest ground, and now in or about the very center of the city. It is divided into two courts, termed the upper and the lower; the upper court is principal, and contains the state and private apartments of the Chief Governor, and his suite; and although the buildings begin to wear an appearance of age, yet from their uniformity, the spaciousness of the court, and fine display of the north side, it has an air of grandeur superior to what is observable in any of the courts of St. James’s, the Royal Palace of London.

The annexed plate‡ is a view of the upper court from the gateway in the east end. The form of the court is a quadrangle, two hundred and eighty feet long, by one hundred and thirty feet broad; the buildings around

* This happened at night: there were three successive explosions, with an interval of a few minutes between each, which affected the inhabitants of the vicinity with excessive terror, and particularly of Ship-street, where every window was shattered. The Editor was acquainted with a lady who continued for some years in a state of insanity, the consequence of the fright which she received on this occasion.

† Mr. James Malton.

‡ Taken from Mr. Malton.

being uniform, the architecture, and effect of the whole, may be judged of from the view, as it exhibits more than half. The near gateway on the right hand is the principal entrance from the street; over it is an excellent statue of Justice; on the other gate, corresponding, is a statue of Fortitude. The colonnade on the opposite side is the chief approach to the apartments of the Viceroy, to which is access by a broad flight of stairs, rising in the middle of a lobby at the end of the colonnade: these apartments occupy the whole of the south side, and part of the east end. In this court are also the apartments and office of the principal Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, the war, and other necessary offices to the government. The building between the gate-ways* supporting the tower, called Bedford Tower, is appropriated to the use of the Master of the Ceremonies, and Aid-de-camps of the chief governor; behind which, to the street, is the principal guard-house: the gallery over the arches is for the state musicians on gala days.

The private apartments for the use of the Viceroy can neither boast of much elegance or great convenience; nor have the presence or council-chambers much to recommend them to notice, beside the usual ornament of state. The presence-chamber is over the colonnade, and was formerly the yeoman's hall; the throne and canopy are covered with crimson velvet, richly ornamented with gold lace, and carved-work gilt. From a rich stucco ceiling hangs an elegant glass lustre of the Waterford manufactory, purchased by the late Duke of Rutland, when lord lieutenant, on his visiting that city, which cost two hundred and seventy pounds. The object that commands a principal attention is the ball-room, or Saint Patrick's hall, as it is called: this is a stately spacious apartment, eighty-two feet long, forty-one feet broad, and thirty-eight high; it has been fitted up and decorated since the institution of the knights of Saint Patrick in 1783, and was begun by command of Earl Temple, now Marquis of Buckingham, when chief governor. The paintings are excellent, particularly of the ceiling, the flat of which is divided into three compartments, an oblong rectangle at each end, and a circle in the middle. In one of the rectangles is represented Saint Patrick

* This building consists of two stories; the center, which is of hewn stone, is decorated with rusticated arches, over which is a pediment supported by Ionic columns and pilasters, and from this rises a handsome circular tower of the Corinthian order, terminating in a cupola, ball and vane: since the demolition of the old Bermingham Tower, the flag has on state days been displayed on this.

converting the Irish to christianity, in the fifth century; in the other, Henry II. seated under a canopy, receiving the submissions of the Irish chieftains, who attended to do him homage on his arrival in Ireland, in the year 1172; in the circle is an allegorical representation, alluding to the present happy and flourishing state of the country, from the two preceding events, and recent favours granted by his present Majesty George III., who is therein represented, supported by Liberty and Justice; the whole designed with a greatness of composition, correctness of drawing, and brilliancy of colouring, that will do lasting honour to Mr. Waldre, the artist who executed them. Around the ceiling to the cornice of the room, is a deep cove richly painted by the same artist; in it are some devices, wherein great judgment is displayed in managing the perspective effect from below, where the appearance is fine and perfect: at each end of the room is a gallery for the musicians and spectators.

To the rear of the apartments of the Viceroy is a small lawn, with walks, adorned with trees and shrubs, called the Castle-garden, to which there is a communication from the building by a large flight of steps from the terrace before the garden front, which is regular and not inelegant, of mountain granite, and of the Ionic order, with an attic story. But whatever may be its architectural merit, it is lost to the public eye, being visible only from the garden or the back windows of the houses that environ it. The communication between the terrace and steps was formerly by a platform supported by a wide stone arch, under which was the publick passage from Ship-street to the lower Castle-yard; but for the greater security of the vice-regal residence in times of danger, this has been taken down, and a wooden drawbridge substituted in its place.

The lower court has a very inferior appearance; it is larger than the upper, being two hundred and fifty feet, by two hundred and twenty, but irregular in its form. In this court, on the north-side, are the Treasury, Hanaper, Register, and Auditor General's Offices, with that of the Surveyor General of Lands; forming a range of indifferent brick buildings, with a terrace before them, owing to a great descent in the ground. The Ordnance Office, at the east end, is a more modern, and better building, likewise of brick: here is also an arsenal for the stores, and an armoury containing arms for forty thousand men, with some cannon and mortars; beside guard-houses, riding-house, stables, and accommodations for several petty

officers, &c. but these buildings make no appearance worthy of a particular description.

The private chapel of the lord lieutenant was also in this court, but its external appearance and internal decorations appearing very little consistent with its attachment to a royal palace, it was taken down in 1808, when on its site were laid the foundations of an elegant and highly decorated chapel, in what is termed the Gothick style, which is nearly finished, and will do great honour to the taste and talents of its architect, Mr. Francis Johnston.

A small upper room in the eastern building on the terrace, constitutes at present the office of the Surveyor-general of lands, and in this is deposited all that now remains of that very valuable record, called the Down survey: this consisted originally of thirty-one folios of actual surveys of the lands forfeited in Ireland, in consequence of the rebellion in 1641, and were executed in the short space of nine months in 1657, under the direction of the celebrated Sir William Petty, then Surveyor-general of lands, and afterwards Earl of Shelburne. This very singular survey, nothing similar to which is probably possessed by any nation in Europe, comprehended nearly twenty-nine of the thirty-two counties into which Ireland is partitioned, Galway, Roscommon, the greater part of Mayo, with a few baronies only in some other counties being omitted. Ireland contains two hundred and fifty-two baronies, with fifteen liberties of cities and towns; and this survey contained maps of two hundred and four of the former, and twelve of the latter; together with delineations on a large scale of the parishes contained in these baronies, exhibiting their various denominations or town-lands; and these were accompanied with distribution books, specifying how the forfeited lands were partitioned among the adventurers, &c. The survey was authenticated, and made a record on the restoration of Charles II. and derives its appellation of *Down* survey, from its being laid down by maps on paper, prior surveys being generally by estimation only.

The Down survey was originally deposited in the Surveyor General's Office, which with the Council chamber, &c. was situate in Essex-street;*

* This house, before it was appropriated to this purpose, had probably been a public house or shop, distinguished by the sign of the Elephant, as appears from the following certificate annexed to a map in possession of Lord Mount Sandford, viz. "The above trace (for so much) agreeth with a piece of a map of Strafford's survey taken of the parish of Killcorkey, in the barony of Ballintubber, and county of Roscommon, (the rest being destroyed when the Elephant was burned) remaining in my custody.—Peter Guarin, Dep. Sur. Gen.

an accidental fire, however, originating in a main beam under the hearth-stone of one of the apartments, having on Sunday morning the fifteenth of April 1711, consumed those buildings, a part only of the Down survey was saved from the flames.* Eighteen books of maps are uninjured; of the remaining thirteen, four have been almost totally destroyed, one is nearly perfect, and of the rest more or less has been saved. For a more particular account of the state of this valuable record, we refer the curious reader to Appendix, No. III.

In the same conflagration was also totally destroyed, the Strafford survey,† containing maps of Connaught, and of some parts of Munster, on a scale of forty perches to an inch, with all the papers and books belonging to it; to which we may add the Civil survey made in 1654 or 1655, with the Gross survey, exhibiting the admeasurements by estimation only, of all which no traces now remain. Previous to this fire the same office contained also books of distribution,‡ claims, reports, decrees, final settlements, inquisitions, and surveys taken upon the dissolution of abbeys and monasteries in Ireland, all which were also consumed, some reports and rough books of distribution excepted.¶

Hopes were entertained that a compleat copy of the Down survey might

* In the eighteen uninjured books are contained the entire of the counties of West Meath, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow, Londonderry, Donegall, Tyrone and Leitrim, with parts of Meath, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's counties, Longford, Antrim, Armagh, Down, Limerick, Cork, Waterford and Tipperary: of the counties contained in the thirteen remaining books, the second part of the Queen's county is almost perfect; much of Cavan has been saved; and the remaining parts of Meath, King's County, Longford, Kilkenny, Limerick, Tipperary and Sligo have suffered in various degrees; but Lowth, Kildare, Clare and Kerry, with the remaining parts of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Waterford and Cork have been almost totally destroyed.

† The Strafford survey must have supplied Sir William Petty with materials for forming his maps of that part of Connaught not comprehended in the Down survey; and the maps of the counties of Galway, Mayo, Roscommon and Clare, which appear in his atlas, may in a great measure be considered only as reductions of that survey, which gave for the first time its true form and extent to that province, which in all preceding maps appears strangely reduced in its extent, and distorted in its form. By some unaccountable neglect the northern part of the county of Roscommon, though traced by the engraver on the plate of Sir William's map of that county, was never I believe engraved, as in all impressions I have seen of it, it appears in the same unfinished state.

‡ The distribution books of the Down survey are complete in several folio volumes, in the Auditor General's office; in which also are deposited actual surveys of the lands forfeited since that period.

¶ See Report of Doctor Richard Stone, Surveyor-general of lands, from 1701 to 1719.

exist in the possession of some of the descendants of Sir William Petty, from which copies might be taken to supply the loss of the parts that had been destroyed; but though the Earl of Bective, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, and perhaps some other relatives of that great man, may be possessed of authentic copies of several of the original surveys, yet no perfect copy has been found to exist, and the defect of this important record is probably irremediable.* Sir William Petty, in his answer to Sir Jerome Sankey, and also in his will, mentions a copy of the Down survey made for his own private use, which in the reign of queen Ann appears to have been sent to England by a ship which was captured in its passage by a French privateer, and carried into St. Maloes. This copy being of no value to the captors, was sent to the Intendant of the Marine department at Paris, and was at length deposited in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*. Many enquiries had been made for it, but in vain; for not having been inserted in the catalogue of that immense library, the librarian always denied having possession of it. At length Colonel, now General, Valancey, discovered that it was in the manuscript room of that library; and having represented his discovery to the Duke of Rutland, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, the court of England applied to that of France for the original; but leave to make a copy only was

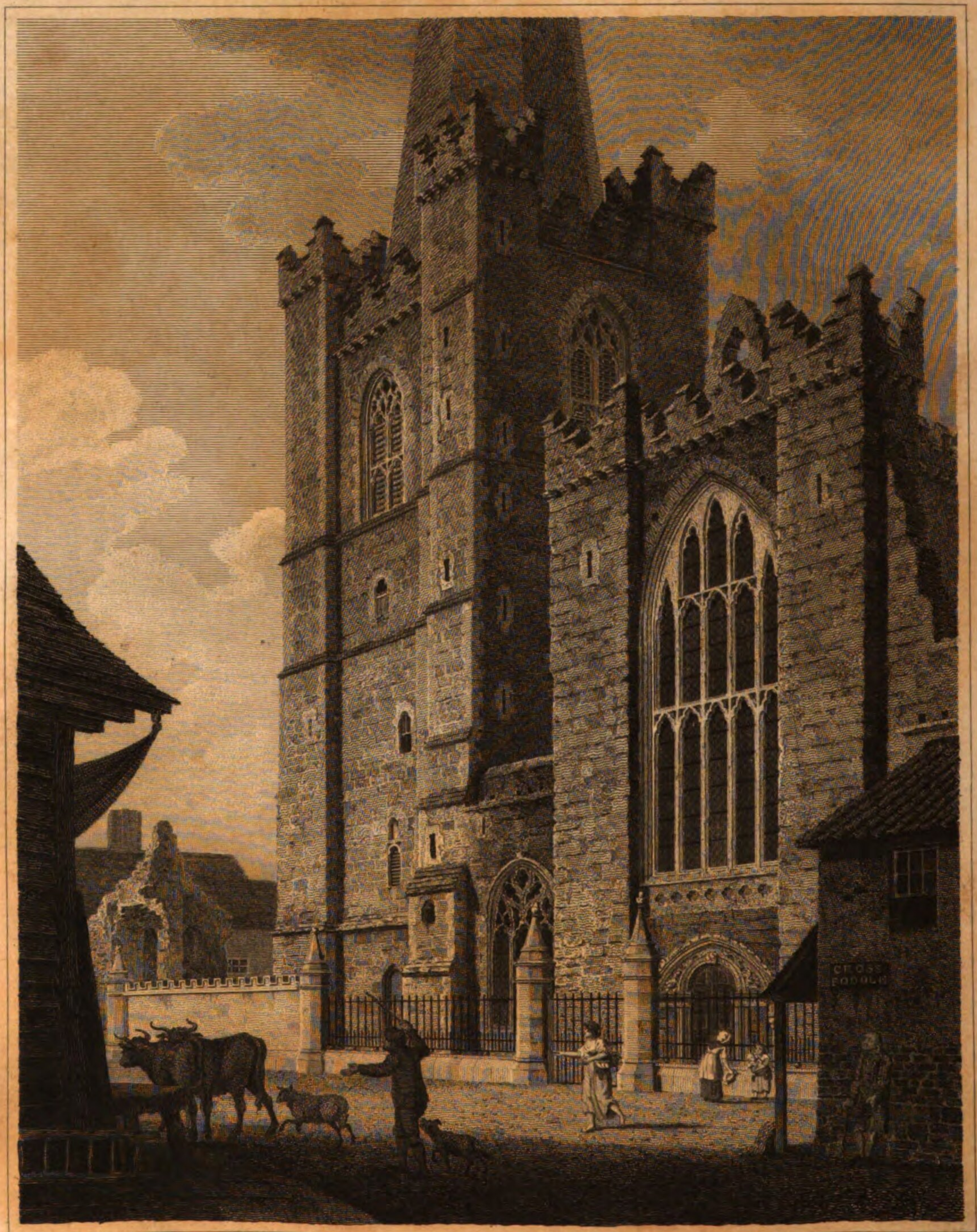
* General Valancey's copy appears to contain maps of all the baronies surveyed by Sir William Petty, that of Geashill in the King's county excepted, of which the Marquis of Lansdowne possesses a survey, according to Sir Francis Hutchinson. In the original surveys the barony maps seem, in many instances, to be intended merely to shew the relative situation of their constituent parishes, and are not subdivided into town-lands, which are to be found in the accompanying parish maps only: in General Valancey's copies of the barony maps, the parishes are universally divided into town-lands; and in these, which are generally on the contracted scale of 160 perches to an inch, the limits of different denominations of land could not, as already observed, be represented with a degree of precision, sufficient to justify the idea of admitting them as evidence, in cases of contested property. A few are on the still more contracted scale of 320 perches to an inch, where the barony was of an extent too great to be delineated on a single imperial sheet, if drawn on the usual scale; while a few others are on so large a scale as 80 perches to an inch; these last we find were of too small extent to fill the imperial sheet if drawn on the usual scale, and in a very few of them, the divisions of property are so minute and numerous, that this enlargement of the scale was necessary.

It is to be regretted that in many of the late county surveys of Ireland, the limits of parishes are totally omitted, although their insertion would be both satisfactory and useful: this circumstance, grand juries in contracting with surveyors, should not neglect.

given, which work was executed with care by the Colonel, assisted by Captain, now Major, Taylor: this, which is now deposited in the same room with the remaining originals, appears to consist of copies of the barony maps only, the parish maps, in which alone the townlands and inferior denominations were represented on a scale capable of sufficient precision, being totally omitted: they have been rejected as authentic evidence by the courts of law, and perhaps wisely: they may, however, prove valuable materials in improving the topography of this island; but I am concerned to add, they are accessible only on terms which will effectually prevent their being used to promote this desirable end.

Six shillings and eight-pence must be paid for the copy of each denomination of land, if found; that is, if it was forfeited, and the survey not burnt; and five shillings for an unsuccessful search; and from this source solely arise the emoluments of the Deputy Surveyor-general, which may be estimated at the very inadequate sum of fifty pounds sterling per annum. From the number of copies taken from the originals, and not always perhaps with sufficient attention to their preservation, they are in many parts visibly hastening to decay; and this circumstance, (added to the consideration, that in their present situation, in wooden presses, in a small room or rather closet, accessible only by a wooden staircase, from which it is separated by a lath and plaister partition, they are liable to accidents similar to that which has been already so fatal to them,) seems to suggest the expediency, if not the necessity of making authentic copies, to be deposited in some other place of safety; and to this point the commissioners lately appointed by government to inspect the state of our public records, will no doubt particularly attend.

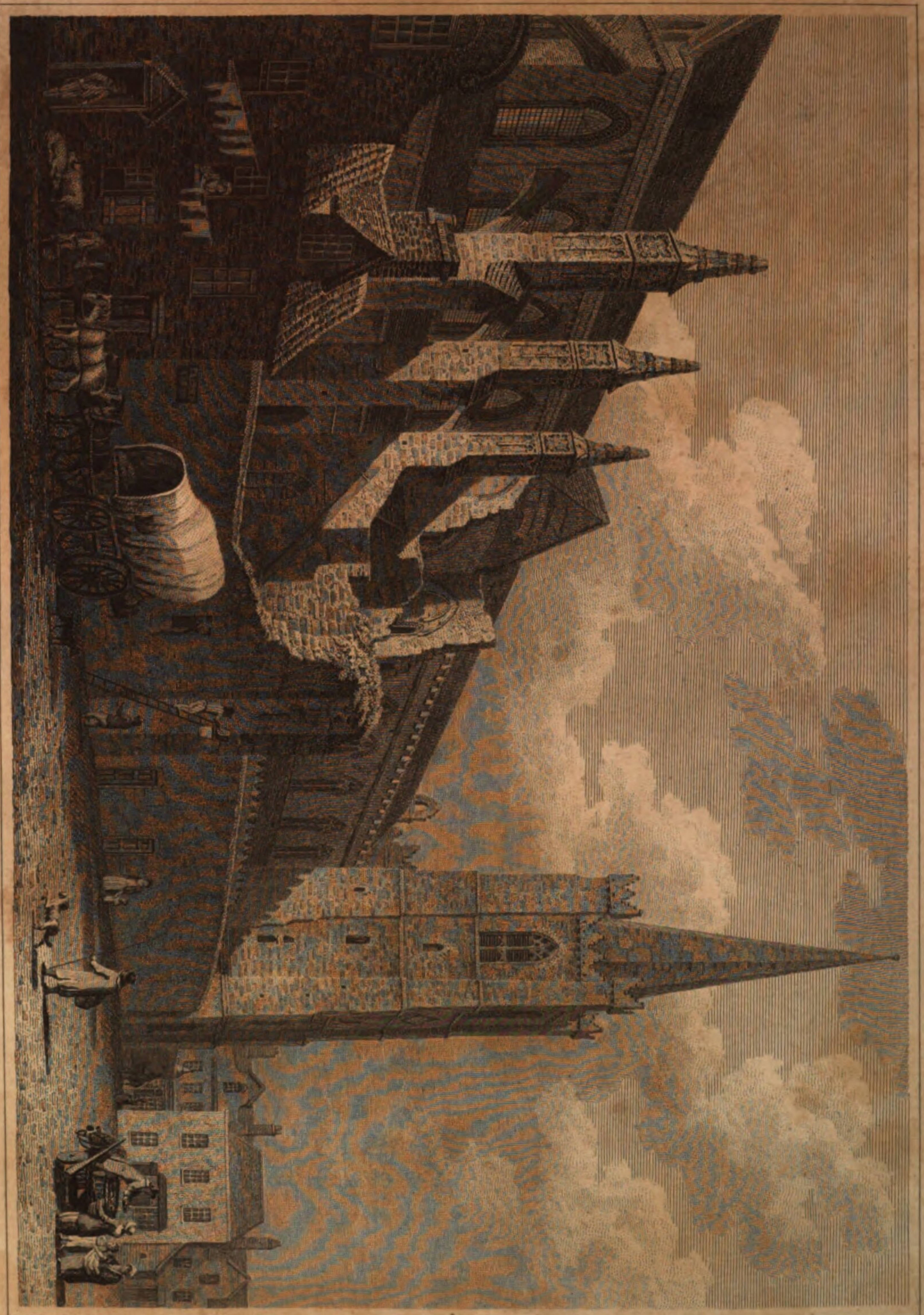
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Cathedral of Saint Patrick from the West.

Published August 25th 1817, by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand London.

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Cathedral of Saint Patrick from the North.

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Cathedral of Saint Patrick from the South.

CATHEDRALS.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PATRICK.

THE Cathedral Church of St. Patrick was built, as already mentioned, about the year 1190, by John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin, on the scite of an old parochial church said to have been founded by St. Patrick, which was demolished for that purpose: in 1362 it was consumed by fire, and partly rebuilt in 1364 by Thomas Minot, archbishop of Dublin, who added the present steeple, on which the present spire was erected in 1750, in consequence of a legacy bequeathed for that purpose by Doctor John Stone, bishop of Clogher, who had been dean of this cathedral.

The length of this venerable pile is 300 feet by 80 broad, of which space the nave occupies 130 feet, the choir 90, and St. Mary's chapel 55: the transept, which is 157 feet long, contains the chapter-house 32 by 29 to the south, and the parish church of St. Nicholas without the walls 50 feet by 32 to the north, which is now in ruins; the nave consists of a center and side aisles, the former 30 and the latter 14 feet wide, separated by octagonal pillars 5 feet in diameter and 10 feet high, and supporting Gothic arches, which though ornamented with plain mouldings only, and even these dissimilar in their disposition, are not inelegant: the nave is lofty; and the roof, the timbers of which are visible, seems unnecessarily complex for so small a span; it is lighted by a very respectable, though now ruinous window of considerable dimensions over the western entrance, and by smaller windows over the arches between the aisles: the whole is little ornamented, yet capable of producing a pleasing effect, but at present disfigured by the scaffolding erected to support the roof, which is in a state of decay, and which the walls in their present ruinous state, are too feeble to sustain.

In the nave there are two handsome monuments to the memory of two archbishops of Dublin, Doctor Thomas Smyth, who died in 1771, and Doctor

Narcissus Marsh, who bequeathed to the public the library which bears his name, and will be hereafter noticed; these stand opposite to each other about the center of each side of the great aisle, are enclosed with iron railing, and each occupies one of the arches which has been built up for that purpose. The inscription on the monument of Doctor Smyth, which was composed by Doctor Louth, bishop of London, after enumerating, as usual, his genealogy, patrons, gradations of promotion, &c., ends with the following lines, which give an elegant and we believe a true representation of the character of that respectable prelate.

Per omnem vitæ et honorum decursum
 sui similis et semper idem,
 mitis, facilis, humanus, candidus,
 Moribus sanctissimis, primæva integritate,
 ipsa simplicitate venerabilis,
 Morbi supremi acerrimos cruciatus
 Tranquillitate et constantia vere Christiana perpessus,
 Animam placide Deo redidit,
 Die XIV. Decembris, A.D. 1771.

In the monument of Doctor Marsh, the tablet which bears the inscription is placed beneath a canopy well executed in statuary marble, and ornamented on each side by coupled Corinthian columns on pedestals, their entablature supporting urns; the whole in variegated Italian marble. The inscription is as follows:

M. S.
 Narcissi Marsh S. T. P.
 Qui ex Aula Sancti Albani apud Oxonienses,
 Ad regimen S. Sanctæ et individuae Trinitatis juxta Dublin
 Hinc ad unitos episcopatus Fernensem et Leignensem evectus,
 Tum Archiepiscopus Cassiliensis, postea Dublinensis,
 Tandem Armechanus, et totius Hiberniæ Primas et Metropolitanus
 Septies item per regias literas constitutus
 Unus de dominis justiciariis hujus regni,
 Omni tum honoris, tum laboris publici munere defunctus,
 Hic tandem requiescit.
 Animum jam accipe,
 His omnibus parem, vel etiam majorem,

In academia optimarum literarum studium,
In eclæsia pietatem et disciplinam primævam,
In republica pacem et legum reverentiam,
Præpositus, Præsul, Gubernator,
Promovit, auxit, stabilivit;
Pie semper et intaminate vivendo,
Fovendo literatos,
Conservando cives.

Inter hæc tanta munia quicquid erat otii
Studiis matheseos et rerum naturalium, donabat,
Linguarum, presertim orientalium pertissimus,
Summa sacrorum fontium, et ecclesiasticæ historiæ cognitione,
Christianæ religionis veritatem et decus,
Transtulit in vitam, et ecclesiæ regimen.
Sic omnibus charum, spectabilem, utilem se prebuit,
Nec satis hoc duxit vir animi magni et excelsi,
Nisi et posteritati prodesset;

Hinc Dubliniensis, publicam hanc extruxit bibliothecam,
Armachanus auxit,
Instruxitque libris in omni eruditionis genere selectissimis;
Qualis quantaque sit
Adspice et inspice.

Pontanæ domicilia duodecim ædificavit,
Clericorum viduis suæ imprimis diæceseos recipiendis,
Commodam unicuique pensionem annuam constituens.

Templa quam plurima
Injuria temporum collapsa instauravit,
Ecclesiam etiam suam Cathedralem Armechanam
Annuo reditu æternam esse voluit;
Et quod magis illustre, magis utile,
Decimas ecclesiis diu subtractas,
Optimo exemplo redemptas restituit.
De exteris quoque bene mereri cupiens
Iis qui in propaganda apud Indos fide,
Labores impenderent

Animo verè Apostolico
 Munificentia sua vires stimulosque addidit,
 Vir patriæ, ecclesiæ, orbi natus.

Natus Dec. 20^o 1638.

Diaconus A. D. 1662.	Episcopus A. D. 1683.
Præbiter A. D. 1662.	Archiepiscopus A. D. 1691.
Præpositus A. D. 1678.	Primas et Metrop. A. D. 1702.

Unus e dominis justiciariis septies,
 1699. 1700. 1701. 1701. 1705. 1707. 1710.

Mortuus Nov. 2. 1713 ætatis 75.

Monumentum posuit

Benjamin Huson A. M.

This excellent prelate was buried in the adjoining cemetery, near the wall of the library, which, with a munificence worthy of himself, he opened for the use of the public, and of which some account will be hereafter given: a tablet marks the situation of his tomb, over which this monument was originally erected, but afterwards removed hither to preserve it from the effects of the weather: to this circumstance the following inscription on the pedestal refers.

H. M.

 In Cœmeterio pridem erectum fuit, Bibliothecæ publicæ adjunctum parieti; cui tabula inscripta, nunc infixæ, tumulum indicet.

Affixed to one of the pillars on the north side of the nave, and at the height of several feet from the ground, is a monument to the memory of the Earl of Cavan; it seems intended to represent a sarcophagus, supporting a figure of Minerva surrounded with military trophies; in the back ground a column supports a funeral urn, and above the pedestal is a medallion of his lordship: the entire is of white marble, and in miniature, the figure of Minerva not exceeding three feet in height; and on the end of the sarcophagus, which has been ornamented with a thin covering of variegated marble, already in a state of decay, is the following inscription.

Sacred
 to those virtues that
 adorn the

Just and brave,
 This monument perpetuates
 the memory of
 Richard Lambart
 Earl of Cavan, Viscount
 Kilcoursie and baron of Cavan,
 Lieutenant-general of his
 Majesty's forces,
 Colonel of the 15th regt. of
 Infantry,
 who yielded human life
 for Eternity
 on the 2d day of Nov.

1778

Æ. 56.

Affixed to two contiguous pillars on the south side of the nave, are two plain slabs of marble in memory of Dean Swift and Mrs. Johnson, who is now well known to have been his wife; the inscription on the slab which marks the spot where the ashes of that great and singular man at length repose was written by himself, and is expressive "of that habit of mind, which his own disappointments and the oppressions of his country had produced."

Hic depositum est corpus
 JONATHAN SWIFT, S. T. D.
 Hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis
 Decani,

Ubi sæva Indignatio
Ulterius

Cor lacerare nequit.

Abi Viator

Et imitare, si poteris,

Strenuum pro virili

Libertatis vindicatorem.

Obiit 19°. die mensis Octobris

A. D. 1745. Anno Ætatis 78°.

Over this monument has been placed his bust in marble, sculptured by

Cunningham, and esteemed a good likeness; it was the gift of T. T. Faulkner, Esq., nephew and successor to Alderman George Faulkner, Swift's bookseller, and the original publisher of most of his works. The inscription over his amiable and much injured wife is as follows:

Underneath lie the mortal remains of Mrs. Hester Johnson, better known to the world by the name of STELLA, under which she is celebrated in the writings of Doctor Jonathan Swift, dean of this Cathedral. She was a person of extraordinary endowments and accomplishments of body, mind, and behaviour, justly admired and respected by all who knew her, on account of her many eminent virtues, as well as for her great natural and acquired perfections. She died Jan. 27th, 1727-8, in the 46th year of her age, and by her will bequeathed one thousand pounds, towards the support of a Chaplain to the Hospital founded in this city by Doctor Steevens.

The oldest monument in the nave is that of Michael Tregury, archbishop of Dublin in 1471; it is only a large tomb-stone, 7 feet by 4, which was dug out of the ruins when St. Stephen's chapel was repaired in 1730, and removed by the dean and chapter to its present situation in the western wall near the entrance: on the stone is represented in basso relievo the bishop in his pontifical habit with his pastoral staff in his hand surmounted with a crucifix, and round the margin of the stone is the following inscription in old English characters.

Jesus est Salvator meus. Præsul Michael hic Dubliniensis marmore tumbatus. Pro me Christum flagitetis.

In an obscure corner near the southern entrance is a small tablet of white marble with the following inscription:

Here lieth the body of Alexander M'Gee servant to Doctor Swift Dean of St. Patrick's. His grateful master caused this monument to be erected in memory of his discretion, fidelity, and diligence in that humble station. Obiit Mar. 24. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ætatis 29.*

* In the north aisle there are three ornamented monumental slabs with inscriptions; one of R. Meredyth, D. D. Bishop of Ferns, and Dean of St. Patrick's, who died in 1597. Another of Doctor W. Martin, Prebendary of St. Patrick's and Rector of Killeshandra; and another of H. Tomkins, a youth of 15, from Buckinghamshire, consecrated to his memory by the Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1788.

The choir, at present 90 feet long, was probably originally only 60, the additional 30 feet being an encroachment on the nave, comprehending the space where the aisles cross each other, and separating of course the northern and southern parts of the transept, from which it is divided by plain unornamented partitions of lath and plaister, while what we suppose the original choir is decorated with the usual ornaments of Gothic architecture; this portion of the choir is really beautiful, and the fine arch that forms its western termination is at once bold, light, and elegant: the roof composed of groined arches formerly of stone, but taken down a few years since, from an apprehension that the walls were too feeble to sustain its weight, is now of stucco, but retaining its former graceful form, is very pleasing to the eye. The archbishop's throne, stalls, &c. though, from their position, they must unavoidably injure the architectural beauty of the choir, are in a good style, and neatly sculptured in varnished oak: the altar-piece representing a curtain behind a handsome gothic arch, half-drawn, and presenting a glory to the view, has a fine effect; and the organ, which forms part of the screen that separates the choir from the nave, is handsomely ornamented, and reputed to be without rival in this island.*

Monuments in memory of the truly good and great, of the truly meritorious benefactors of their country or of mankind, may form, perhaps, proper ornaments for the aisles of our cathedrals, though it must be lamented that here we often find a strange assemblage of the memorials of the worthy and the worthless; but that any memorial of human vanity, any eulogy on human glory, should be admitted into the house of prayer, where the sole glory of an infinitely holy God should exclude every other idea, is an inconsistency that should be avoided; here it prevails to excess, and the pleasure which this choir is calculated to give the spectator is greatly diminished by the monuments that disfigure it: of these the most conspicuous is that erected in 1631, in memory of Richard Lord Boyle, Earl of Cork, and other individuals of his family: it is of black stone with intermingled ornaments of wood, painted and gilt, and consisting of a variety of compart-

* This organ is said to have been the gift of the Duke of Ormond: it was the work of Smith, the father, of Rotterdam, and intended for a church in Vigo in Spain, where, however, it never was erected: when the Duke assisted in the attack made by the combined fleets of England and Holland on the ships in the harbour of that town in 1702, it had not been landed from the vessel which conveyed it from Rotterdam, and of course fell into the hands of the assailants.

ments, in which are disposed sixteen figures representing as many individuals of that nobleman's family;* some are in a recumbent, some in a kneeling posture, all of stone, painted with glaring colours, and the whole executed with so little taste and expression, that we may pronounce it a huge mass of deformity, that interrupts the continuity of the plan of the interior decoration of the choir, and distracts and disgusts the eye while endeavouring to trace the harmony of its parts: immediately under the recumbent figures of the Earl and Countess is the following inscription in memory of this truly great man, and his illustrious family.

This monument was erected for the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Boyle, Kt. Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, Viscount of Dungarvan, Earl of Corke, Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, of the King's Privy Council of this realm, and one of the Lords Justices for the government of this kingdom, in memory of his most dear virtuous and religious wife the Lady Katheryne Countess of Corke, and their posterity, as also of his grandfather Robert Weston, sometime Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and one of the Lords Justices for the government thereof, whose daughter Alice Weston was married to Geofry Fenton, Kt. principal Secretary of State in this realm; and they had issue, the said Lady Katheryne Countess of Corke, who lieth here entered with her said father and grandfather, whose virtues she inherited on earth, and lieth here entombed with them, all expecting a joyful resurrection. Quæ obiit decimo sexto Februarii 1629.

Similar in style and materials, but inferior in magnitude, is the monument of Thomas Jones, archbishop of Dublin, and of Roger Jones viscount Ranelagh,

* In the compartments of the lower story are the six daughters of the Earl, with a boy supposed to be intended for the famous Sir Robert Boyle, all kneeling: in the second story the Earl and his Countess, in a recumbent posture, occupy the center compartment, and on each side two of his sons are represented kneeling; in the third story are two compartments in which Sir Geofry Fenton and his lady Alice appear kneeling at reading-desks; and in the fourth or upper story is Robert Weston in a recumbent posture, of whom the inscription informs us, that while lord chancellor none of his decrees were reversed. This monument is said to have originally occupied the place of the Communion table, under which is the family vault, and to have been removed to its present less offensive situation at the instance of Lord Strafford.

which occupies the opposite side of the choir; and near it, on a plain slab of black marble is the following inscription over the remains of the brave Duke Schomberg, who fell at the battle of the Boyne in 1690.*

Hic infra situm est Corpus Frederici Ducis de Schomberg apud Bubindam occisi, A. D. 1690. Decanus et capitulum maximopere, etiam atque etiam, petierunt ut hæredes Ducis monumentum in memoriam parentis erigendum curarent: sed postquam per epistolas, per amicos, diu ac sepe orando, nil proficere, hunc demum lapidem statuerunt saltem ut scias hospes ubinam terrarum Schombergensis cineres delitescunt.

Plus potuit fama virtutis apud alienos, quam sanguinis proximitas apud suos.

A. D. 1731.

This severe but just stricture on the relations of the Duke, was composed by Dean Swift.

The site of this Cathedral was originally injudiciously chosen, occasioned no doubt by the supposed sanctity of St. Patrick's well and chapel: it is the lowest ground in Dublin, and through it runs a stream derived from the Dodder, called the Poddle water, at all periods subject to overflow after heavy rains:† it has been arched over in most parts of its course through

* By his scull, which is in a good state of preservation, it appears that the bullet passed through the brain.

Here are also tablets with inscriptions to the memory of Doctor Thomas Buttolph, dean of Rapho; Dame Mary (whose fourth husband was Sir Anthony St. Leger), who died in 1603, with a handsome monument of Lady Elizabeth Viscountess Doneraile, who died in 1761: there are also inscriptions to the memory of Robert Sutton and Galfrid Ffych, deans of this Cathedral, who died, the former in 1528, the latter in 1557; of Sir Edward Ffytton, first Lord President of Connaught, who died in 1569: these are in the old English characters on plates of brass, the arms curiously inlaid in pewter. Near the communion table is suspended by a chain the cannon-ball by which St. Ruth was slain at the battle of Aghrim in 1691.

† This appears from the following act for cleansing this water-course, in the 8th year of Henry VII. At the supplication of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin, inasmuch as the said church and college is of the foundation of our sovereign lord the king, and the said church and close is situated and standeth in a low valley, notwithstanding by the grave consideration and diligent provision of the said dean and chapter, fearing the violence of the waters and floods, to their great charge and cost for the safeguard of said church and close, have made divers issues and gowts for the free avoidance of all such sudden floods, also there was of old time and now there are two rivers or passages of waters, one upon every side of St. Patrick's-street, called the Poddell, through which all such waters had a lawful course, and large passage without any impediment, until now of late that the said

the city, but from the neglect of many successive years, became so obstructed with mud, that the water finding no sufficient discharge has repeatedly risen several feet in the cathedral, and formed an inundation round it on which boats have frequently plied for the convenience of the neighbouring inhabitants: in consequence however of a particular act of Parliament, which by a local tax has created a fund for that purpose, the Poddle has been completely cleansed, and all dread of future inundations removed; an excessive damp however still remains in all parts of the cathedral, and is very perceptible even in the choir.

The surrounding ground seems in process of time to have been raised in its level, as there is at present a descent from it on all sides into the cathedral: that from Patrick-street is by seven steps: the floor of the cathedral also seems to have been raised, as indications of another floor have been found on opening it, below its present level, a circumstance which may perhaps account for the pillars being without bases, which may, as in the nave of Christ-church, be below the present surface. The chapter house in the southern transept, 32 feet by 29 feet, is light and not inelegant, but the wall being bulged, it is supported by a clumsy arched buttress of modern date: the northern transept, which formed the parish church of St. Nicholas without the walls, has been for some years in ruins, a fate that seems, at no great distance of time, to await the remainder of this venerable pile, the steeple, and perhaps the choir excepted; the former with its spire, being of later date and better materials, is perfectly sound, and the latter having received several repairs, may perhaps with care be preserved, a distinction

rivers and poddells be filled and stopped, as well by the inhabitants of houses inhabiting upon the said Poddels in estopping or casting of stoppance out of their houses, as doun of beasts, as by tanners making ditches or damms to water their skinnes, insomuch as they have estopped both parts of the Poddell, that the water may not have his lawful free course and passage, so that within a few years and late days the said church and college have been surrounded with great superfluties and abundance of waters, to the great hurt and damage of the said dean and chapter and college: the premisses considered, it is enacted, established and adjudged by authority of this present parliament. That every man which doth dwell, or inhabit, or hath a house or shop upon the said Poddell, upon every part thereof, shall cleanse and scour the said precinct of his tenement or inheritance to the said channel, as it was of old time, within two months after this present act past, upon pain of twenty shillings, to be levied by the proctor of the cathedral of St. Patrick aforesaid, for the time being, without any other authority or impediment, and henceforth upon the said pain in like manner to be levied, that no man or woman by no means estoppe nor disturbe the course nor free passage of the said water.

to which its beauty entitles it. The stone, of a mouldering nature, has almost every where yielded to the waste of time, which is no where more visible than in the once elegant arched buttresses that support the choir, and particularly in the two that at once strengthened and adorned its eastern angles, the arches of which are bold and graceful.

Before the alterations made in this cathedral to render it convenient and comfortable as a place of protestant worship, the appearance of the whole, but particularly of the choir and transept, with their side aisles, must have been far superior to what it is at present; both were in a pure style of Gothic architecture, roofed with groined arches, light and elegant, the windows properly decorated and well disposed, the arches by which the choir communicated with its side-aisle were not built up as at present; the transept, above 150 feet long, was uninterrupted by those partitions which have been since constructed to form the chapter-house, the parish church of St. Nicholas, and to add a part of it to the choir; and the eye, from the intersection of the aisles, could in every direction view the beauties of the architecture, without any object to interrupt it.

The tower of the steeple, which contains a ring of eight fine-toned bells* 120 feet high to the but of the spire, 136 to the summit of the pinnacles, and the spire being 103 feet, the height from the ground to the top of the ball is 223 feet.

The appearance of this cathedral is calculated to inspire veneration and regret, and however inferior it may be to many similar edifices in Great Britain, it is certainly the most respectable of its kind in this island; and it is not very honourable to us as a nation, that it should be permitted for so many years to continue tottering to its fall, without an effort to restore it. The general wish seems to be that it should be rebuilt in some more eligible situation; but the dean and chapter have determined, perhaps judiciously, not to change its site, but to obviate its inconvenience by raising the floors above all possible influence of damp: their anxious wish is that their future cathedral should resemble as near as possible what its venerable predecessor was in its best days, and they have of course determined, in all possible

* These bells have inscriptions; some uninteresting, in bad English rhyme: that on the first is in Latin, and the best, viz. *Duret illæsa ad preces excitans, usque ad sonitum supremæ.* 1724.

cases to adopt its plan, dimensions, and style of architecture: the estimate amounts to about £70,000. and they have, with a very laudable zeal, commenced the formation of a fund, by annually setting apart a liberal proportion of their income for that purpose; but as this, from the constant demands on it for repairs, must accumulate slowly, their great dependence must be on parliamentary aid, which when peace and prosperity return, will not be withheld.*

* The restoration of this cathedral was the favourite object, the anxious wish of its late amiable and excellent dean, whose unsolicited promotion to the see of Killala proves that a viceroy may have judgment enough to discern merit, and virtue enough to reward it for its own sake alone: he solicited different Lord Lieutenants, on the subject, particularly Lord Hardwick, and his Grace the Duke of Bedford, who visited the Cathedral at his request, and by the interest they expressed in the business, evinced that a favourable period was alone wanting.

THE CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST-CHURCH, OR THE BLESSED TRINITY.

SITRICUS the son of Amlave, king of the Ostmen of Dublin, and Donat, bishop of Dublin, built this church for secular canons, in the middle of the city, about the year 1038, but Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, changed these secular canons into canons regular, of the order of Arras, about the year 1163. After the church was finished, Donat built an episcopal palace near it, in the place where the deanery-house formerly stood, lately the site of the Four Courts, in which the judges sat for the administration of justice. Donat built also St. Michael's chapel; which his successor, Richard Talbot, some ages after, converted into a parochial church: he also, besides the nave and wings of the cathedral, erected from the foundation the chapel of St. Nicholas, on the north side of the church. Laurence, Archbishop of Dublin, Richard, surnamed Stongbow, Earl of Strigul, Robert Fitz-Stephens, and Raymond le Gross, undertook to enlarge this church, and at their own charges built the choir, the steeple, and two chapels; one dedicated to St. Edmond, King and Martyr, and to St. Mary, called the White, and the other to St. Laud. We find also another chapel* in this church, in the south aisle adjoining to the choir, first dedicated to the Holy Ghost, but afterwards to Archbishop Laurence after his canonization, and called St. Laurence O'Toole's chapel.

The prior and convent of this church had anciently a cell of three canons in the diocese of Armagh, endowed with the churches of St. Mary of Drumsalin (where they had their residence and served the cure) and of Philips-ton-Nugent, with the chapels annexed; but, about the year 1250, they were suppressed by Albert, archbishop of Armagh.

The prior of the cathedral of Christ-church, while it continued a regular

* Archives of Christ-church.

community, had a seat and suffrage in Parliament, among the spiritual peers; but, in the year 1541, while Archbishop Brown was in possession of the see of Dublin, King Henry the VIII. converted the priory and convent of the cathedral of the Holy Trinity into a deanery and chapter. This new foundation consisted of a dean, chanter, chancellor, treasurer, and six vicars-choral. Robert Castle, alias Painswick, the last prior, was made the first dean of it; and the King confirmed to them their ancient estates and immunities. Archbishop Brown, anno 1544, erected three prebends in this church, viz. St. Michael's, S. Michan's, and St. John's: from the time of these alterations, it hath generally borne the name of Christ-church, though before called the church of the blessed Trinity.

In the year 1559, during the administration of Thomas, Earl of Sussex, the Parliament was held in Christ-church, in a room called the Common-house (perhaps the House of Commons), as appears by a statute 29th of Henry VI. where a petition from the seneschal of the liberty of Wexford, and from the sovereign of Wexford, was read in Parliament, directed to the Earl of Kildare, lord-deputy, to the lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, and to the commons of the said Parliament, in the Common-house within the cathedral of the Holy Trinity, as Christ-church was anciently called.

King Edward VI. added six priests, and two choristers or singing-boys, to whom he assigned a pension of £45. 6s. 8d. *per ann.* English money, payable out of the Exchequer during pleasure; Queen Mary confirmed this pension, and granted it in perpetuity. In this foundation King James I. made some alterations; so that now there is a dean, chanter, chancellor, and three prebendaries, viz. St. John's, St. Michael's, and St. Michan's, besides six vicars-choral and four choristers: he also ordained, that the archdeacon of Dublin should have a stall in the choir, and a voice and seat in the chapter, in all capitular acts relating to the said church.

This cathedral is in the usual form of a long cross: of the original nave nothing now remains but the northern wall of the great aisle, with the ruins of the northern side aisle; but from these we may conclude, that when entire it was very beautiful: its length, from the western entrance to the transept, is 103 feet, its breadth 25, and that of the side aisle 13 feet: the pillars between the centre and side aisles were 6 feet in diameter, 10 feet 6 inches high, formed by an union of one large and eight slender pillars, with inter-

mediate mouldings, attached to it, and crowned with capitals representing intermingled heads and foliage : these supported six graceful pointed arches on each side with plain but elegant mouldings ; above these were niches ornamented with slender pillars and other appropriate decorations of Gothic architecture, and over these, a series of well disposed windows similarly ornamented, terminated in the groined arches that composed the roof: the aisle was very lofty in proportion to its breadth, and one of the slender pillars was continued throughout from the base to the roof, where it seemingly supported the ornamental ribs that formed the mouldings of the edges of the groined arches, and must have produced a very fine effect: the side aisles also were finished in a similar style.

The walls, however, becoming feeble by decay, and perhaps neglect, that to the south yielded at length to the pressure of the roof, which was of stone, and in 1562 both fell to the ground, but were, as appears by an old inscription in the nave, replaced the same year, the former by a mean stone wall, destitute of all architectural ornament, and the latter by a wooden roof, placed on a wall-plate not horizontal, and of which the naked timbers are visible from below. What now remains of the original nave having stood above seven centuries and a half, the necessary precautions have been taken, by a massive stone buttress and wooden frame-work, to preserve a little longer an edifice which must otherwise have fallen into ruin, as it has visibly lost its perpendicularity: the western end of the nave also seems to have given way with the southern wall, and to have been rebuilt with it, as it is quite plain, and the great western window, in a style very inferior, and totally dissimilar from those in the ancient parts of the cathedral: the floor has been raised about eighteen inches, and very injudiciously, as it materially injures the appearance of the pillars, by concealing their bases, which are neat and appropriate.

In this nave there are some handsome monuments, and as they have been judiciously placed against the southern wall, which indeed stood in need of something to conceal its nakedness, they fortunately do not interfere with the pleasing effect produced by the general light and elegant appearance of the other side. Over an ancient piece of statuary, representing a man in armour, with part of a female figure at his side, both lying extended on a block of stone about two feet high, and which are said to be the statues of Strongbow and his wife Eva, is the following inscription:

THIS : AVNCYENT : MONVMENT : OF : STRANGBOWE : CALLED : COMES :
 STRANGVLENSIS : LORD : OF : CHEPSTO : AND : OGNY : THE : FIRST : AND
 PRINCIPAL : INVADER : OF : IRLAND : 1169 : QVI : OBIT : 1177 : THE :
 MONVMENT : WAS : BROKEN : BY . THE : FALL : OF : THE : ROFF : AND :
 BODYE : OF : CHRISTES : CHVRCH : IN : AN : 1562 : AND : SET : VP :
 AGAYN : AT : THE : CHARGYS : OF : THE : RIGHT : HONORABLE : SR :
 HENIRI : SYDNEY : KNYGHT : OF : THE : NOBLE : ORDER : L : PRESIDENT :
 WAILES : L : DEPVTY : OF : IRLAND : 1570.

Of the monuments in this nave one of the most beautiful, and certainly the most interesting, is that consecrated to the memory of Thomas Prior, Esq. who spent a long life in unwearied endeavours to promote the welfare of his native country: he was the zealous promoter, the affectionate father to the Dublin Society, and for a series of years their indefatigable secretary. Having lived in the practice of every virtue that graces humanity, that distinguishes the patriot, and shews the true Christian, he died of a gradual decline, in Dublin, October 21st, 1751, in the 71st year of his age. The following inscription is the production of his friend, the amiable and excellent Bishop Berkely, who had been his fellow-student at the University.

Memoriæ Sacrum

THOMÆ PRIOR,

Viri, si quis unquam alius, de Patria

Optime meriti;

Qui, cum prodesse mallet quam conspici,

Nec in senatum cooptatus,

Nec consiliorum aulæ particeps,

Nec ullo publico munere insignitus,

Rem tamen publicam

Mirifice auxit et ornavit

Auspiciis, consiliis, labore indefesso.

Vir innocuus, probus, pius;

Partium studiis minime addictus,

De re familiari parum sollicitus,

Cum civum commoda unice spectaret.

Quicquid vel ad inopiæ levamen

Vel ad vitæ elegantiam facit,

Quicquid ad desidiam populi vincendam,

Aut ad bonas artes excitandas pertinet,
 Id omne pro virili excoluit:
 SOCIETATIS DUBLINIENSIS
 Auctor, Institutor, Curator.
 Quæ fecerit
 Pluribus dicere haud refert,
 Quorsum narraret marmor
 Illa quæ omnes norunt?
 Illa quæ civium animis insculpta
 Nulla dies delebit?

Beneath his bust stand two boys, one weeping, while the other points to a bas-relief representing Minerva leading the Arts towards Hibernia; on a scroll which he holds in his hand, is the following inscription;

This monument was erected to Thomas Prior, Esquire, at the charge of several persons who contributed to honour the memory of that worthy patriot, to whom his veracity, actions, and unwearied endeavours, in the service of his country, have raised a monument more lasting than marble.

Sculptured by J. Van Nost, in 1756.

The elegant monument of Lord Bowes is composed of beautiful variegated and statuary marble, and represents Justice, large as life, in a pensive attitude, looking at a medallion, with a head of Lord Bowes in bas-relief, on which she leans, weeping: the thought is good and well-expressed. The attitude of justice is exquisitely fine, and Lord Bowes's head in the medallion, is esteemed a great likeness. J. Van Nost was the sculptor. It cost £500.

On a pedestal that supports the figures, is the following inscription.

Sacred
 To the Memory
 Of JOHN LORD BOWES,
 Late LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND,
 Who died in the Seventy-sixth Year of his Age,
 22d of July, A. D. 1767.
 This monument is erected
 By his Affectionate Brother,

RUMSEY BOWES, Esq ;

of BINFIELD,

BERKS.

The monument of Lord Lifford, another equally meritorious lord chancellor of Ireland, consists of a neat tablet of white marble laid on a ground of variegated marble, and ornamented with the insignia of justice, above which are his arms, with the motto which he had selected when appointed to office, *Be just and fear not.* The inscription is as follows :

Near this place

Are interred the remains of James Viscount Lifford,

Late

Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The unanimous sense of a grateful Nation

Is the best testimony

Of the unblemished Integrity, with which, for a space
of 22 years,

He filled his high and important station :

Ever firmly adhering to the maxim he had

Originally assumed,

As the guide of his judicial decisions,

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

What he was as a father, a husband, and a Christian,

is deeply engraven

On the memory of his surviving family and friends,

And will avail long after this frail memorial,

Shall perish and be forgotten ;

A memorial, which is rather intended

As the grateful and dutiful offering

Of conjugal affection and filial piety,

Than a record of his virtues

To posterity.

Died A.D. 1789. Aged 73 years.

Here is also a neat monument and inscription to Doctor Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Kildare and Dean of Christ-church, who died in 1705.

The transept of this cathedral, 90 feet by 25, has not been cut up by

cross walls, as at St. Patrick's, and is in good preservation, but without side aisles: the steeple, an ordinary square tower without a spire, is raised over the intersection of the aisles on firm arches, supported by strong pillars of hewn stone about 9 feet in diameter.

The choir, 105 feet by 28, is plain and neat, but destitute of all architectural ornaments: the throne and stalls are Gothic, neatly carved in oak varnished, but by a strange though not unfrequent perversion of taste, the galleries are in the Grecian style, supported by columns Corinthian and Ionic: an eagle with expanded wings forms the reading-desk; it is of brass, and stands on a ball supported by a pillar of the same metal, but all in a bad style. The principal ornament of this choir, but which we cannot allow to be appropriate, is the fine monument of Robert, Earl of Kildare, great grandfather to his grace the present Duke of Leinster: it is situated on the north side of the communion table, and represents the relict of the deceased, with his son, afterwards the first Duke of Leinster, and his sister, mourning over the body of their father: the figures are as large as life and beautifully sculptured in white marble by H. Cheere. On the pedestal is the following inscription:

To the Memory

of

ROBERT Earl of KILDARE,

The Nineteenth of that Title in Succession,

And in Rank the first Earl of Ireland.

He married the Lady MARIE O'BRYEN

Eldest Daughter of WILLIAM Earl of INCHQUIN;

By whom he had Issue Four Sons, and Eight Daughters:

Of which Number,

Only JAMES the Present Earl, and the Lady MARGARETTA

survived Him.

Together with the Titles, He Inherited the Virtues

Of his Noble Ancestors,

And adorned every Station He possessed.

Truth, Honour and Justice,

Directed the Whole Course of His Life:

The Daily Devotions of His Family,

And the Publick Worship in the Church,

Were by His Regular Attendance
 Cherished and Recommended.
 Tho' possessed of A Great Estate,
 He managed it with particular Prudence and Economy,
 In order to give a freer Course to His Many and Great Charities.
 He was a disinterested Lover of His Country,
 Without any Affectation of Popularity :
 And was beloved of all, not because He sought it,
 But because He Deserved it.
 He Was
 A Most Tender, and Affectionate Husband,
 An indulgent and Prudent Father,
 A Sincere and Steady Friend.
 His Disconsolate Relict
 In Testimony of Her Gratitude, and Affection,
 And the better to Recommend to his Descendants
 The Imitation of His Excellent Example,
 Caused this Monument to be Erected.
 He Died the 20th Day of February,
 A D. 1743, in the 69th Year of His Age.

The following inscription, on a plain tablet of white marble, on the south side of the communion table, commemorates the virtues of a man who faithfully sustained one of the most interesting of all characters, that of a truly Christian bishop :

In a vault near this place
 Lie the remains
 Of Thomas Fletcher, D. D.
 For near 16 years
 Bishop of Kildare and Dean of this church.
 He departed this life on March 8th, 1761,
 In humble hope and expectation
 of
 A joyful resurrection.
 Reader,
 If thou knewest him,
 Thou needest not be told,

If he was not known to thee
 Thou wilt not easily conceive,
 With what exemplary goodness

and

Unfeigned piety,

With what earnest but rational
 and well-conducted Zeal for the true religion,
 With what unwearied patience and resignation,
 With what engaging chearfulness indeed,
 Under a long severe and painful illness,

With what solidity of judgment,

and

Improving conversation,

With what benevolence of mind,

and

Integrity of heart,

He filled up the character

Of a CHRISTIAN BISHOP.

There are also some other inscriptional slabs in memory of persons of whom little is recorded, save that they lived and died.

The chapel of St. Mary, now called Little St. Mary's, is situated on the north side of the choir; it is a plain unornamented building 60 feet by 26, in good repair, and at present used by the parishioners of St. Michael, their own church being in ruins.

The interior of this cathedral evinces the unceasing attention of the dean and chapter; every part of it is kept in good repair, and is neat and clean, a circumstance not universally attended to in our places of worship: its exterior appearance announces its great antiquity, and it is to be lamented that its venerable features are disfigured and disgraced by the mean habitations and piles of disgusting ruins that not only environ, but press against it on the east and south: but we entertain a hope of seeing them speedily removed, as the widening of Skinner's-row, which is shortly to take place, will supply the dean and chapter with an opportunity of exerting their influence for that purpose, which they will no doubt embrace.

PAROCHIAL CHURCHES.

ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH.

IN the nineteen parishes in Dublin, there are twenty-one churches, of which those of St. Nicholas without the walls, and of St. Michael, are at present in ruins; but the parishes of St. Peter and St. George have two each; of these the churches of St. Werburgh, St. Thomas, St. Catherine, St. Mary, St. Andrew, and St. George, alone seem worthy of a particular description.

The church which originally occupied the site of the present church of St. Werburgh, was built at a very early period, as it is mentioned in the annals of Dublin, as having been destroyed by an accidental fire in 1301, which consumed also a considerable part of the city: in 1754, it suffered a similar misfortune, and in 1759, was restored in its present beautiful form.

Situate on the east side of Werburgh-street, which is here only about 30 feet wide, and in the midst of a crowded population, it is environed with houses that press so close on it, on almost every side, that its front alone is visible to the spectator: this, which faces the west, is very beautiful, and being in an elevated situation, and with its steeple and spire, 160 feet high, it forms one of the principal ornaments of the city, from whatever side we approach it.

The first story, to which you ascend by a few steps, is ornamented by six Ionic pilasters, with their entablatures, a grand entrance in the Doric order, and two side doors, over which are windows that light the staircases leading to the galleries: the second story is in the Corinthian order, crowned by a pediment, under which is a large window lighting the loft, whence an excellent set of bells are rung, which are placed immediately over it: here the steeple assumes a square form, enriched on each side by two composite pilasters, with their pedestals and entablatures, and in the centre a window, and over it a clock. This entablature is crowned with pedestal work sur-

rounding the base of the spire, and on each of its angles supporting an urn : the spire, which in its appearance is extremely light and elegant, at some distance from its base, assumes the form of an octagon, and is entirely supported by eight rusticated columns of the composite order : a gilt ball and vane terminates the whole.

It is much to be lamented, that this front, which certainly displays great elegance and delicacy, should be built in a situation so inconvenient, and of such perishable and unsightly materials : the stone is of a dark colour, and the blocks so small, that a single column consists of about 30 different pieces : a circumstance, which, as the spectator can view it only from a very small distance, where every joint is discernible, produces an unpleasing effect on the eye : this want of bulk in the materials pervades the interior masonry of this steeple, where the want of stones of sufficient length to bind the work together, has been the probable cause of those numerous and alarming fissures that appear in every part of it, and which should be immediately attended to : in consequence of one of those shakes, the key-stone of one of the windows of the belfry has fallen some inches, which is visible from below, and as it appears to be encreasing, ringing the chimes has latterly been prudently suspended, except on very particular occasions.

In the margin of Brooking's Map of Dublin, in 1728, there is an elevation of the front of this church, in which the two lower stories appear precisely as they are at present, but the third story consisted of a lofty octagonal tower, adorned with Ionic pilasters, and crowned with a dome and cross ; this story, we presume, was damaged by the fire in 1754, and consequently taken down, and on rebuilding the church in 1759, replaced by the present square tower, which, with the addition of the spire in 1768, is incomparably more light and graceful. At what period the two lower stories were erected, we have not been able to discover : they have suffered much, and the ornamental work of the Ionic and Corinthian entablatures, is in many places quite corroded and disfigured, but whether from age or the perishable nature of the materials, is uncertain.

The corner house of Castle-street, and St. Werburgh-street, is one of the few remaining specimens of the old mode of building in this city, with timber frame-work ; this, with the adjoining house, of little value, are really nuisances, as they obstruct the entrance into Werburgh street, which, with the path ways, is only about 20 feet wide ; the commissioners of wide streets

accordingly expressed an anxious wish, so early as the year 1793, to have them taken down; but we must lament that, in consequence of the insufficiency of their funds, they are still permitted to exist, as their removal would not only widen an important thoroughfare, but give an advantageous view of the front of this beautiful church, which is at present almost secluded from the public eye.

The interior of this church is capacious, being 80 feet by 52, and possesses a noble and awful simplicity; ten large square windows above, six smaller ones below, with the great eastern window over the communion table, afford that degree of light favourable to the solemnity of devotion, while the noble arch of 52 feet span, which the cieling presents to the eye, heightens the effect; but from its elevation, probably renders the voice of the person who officiates, less audible. A range of Doric pilasters with their entablature support the galleries, which, with the seats below, are of brown varnished oak; over the entrance is the organ, which cost 400 guineas, and is one of the most elegant in this city, and on either side of it is a neat gallery for the children of the parochial schools, also of varnished oak, and ornamented with a handsome balustrade.

The cornice of this church, which is Ionic, is unfortunately, as indeed in most other churches of this city, broken by the recess for the communion table; this is ornamented in a fine style with Ionic columns on a rustic basement, supporting urns, and having the intermediate compartments elegantly decorated with festoons of flowers, and ornamental drapery in stucco work. The roof has been esteemed a master-piece of carpenter's work, but is far exceeded by others of a later construction in this city.

The vice-regal residence being in this parish, the Lord Lieutenant has a seat in this church in front of the organ, which, when the Castle chapel existed, was seldom used; but since that fabric, which was mean, old, and ruinous, has been taken down, it has been constantly frequented, to the great advantage of the poor of the parish, as vice-regal munificence, exclusive of the donations of numbers attracted by curiosity, must necessarily swell the charitable contributions at this church. By established etiquette, the Lord Lieutenant attends the charity sermon of St. Werburgh's, but not that of any other parochial establishment, except on some very particular occasion, such as the opening of a new church, &c.

Sir Philip Hoby, Bart. who was minister of this parish, bequeathed to it

at his death, £1083.6s.8d. of which sum, £913. were expended in erecting the spire in 1768, and the remainder contributed to lighten the expence of erecting the organ.

Since the above was written, the state of the steeple of this church has become a subject of serious consideration, and on a careful survey by Mr. Johnston, it was discovered that the spire rested on timbers, already in a state of decay; that ingenious architect offered, at a moderate expence, to secure it by internal frame work, similar to that so judiciously used by Sir Christopher Wren, to strengthen the spire of the Cathedral of Salisbury: but so great was the terror excited in the minds of the inhabitants of the vicinity, by the fatal circumstances occasioned by the fall of a steeple at Liverpool, which had just then taken place, that the offer was rejected: this truly beautiful spire was of course taken down, but without any accident, though a business of danger and difficulty; and thus has Dublin been deprived of the only ornament of the kind, it possessed.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

St. Thomas's church is situate in Marlborough-street, and opposite to Gloucester-street, to which it would form an elegant termination, were the front finished: it was begun in 1758, and finished in 1762, by Mr. John Smith, and with some slight deviations, from a design of Palladio.

"The front of this church," says the author of Views of our Public Buildings, "is an elegant composition of Roman and Grecian architecture; two pilasters, and two three-quarter columns in the composite order, of excellent workmanship, support an entablature and pediment. In the centre of the front, between the columns, is a grand Corinthian door with an angular pediment; the Corinthian entablature is continued at each side, from the door to the extremity of the building, where it terminates at each side with a Corinthian pilaster, and a half pilaster in the return, these support a half pediment, which meets the architrave of the composite entablature, and forms (though a part of the front) the appearance of two wings; the mouldings of the Corinthian entablature continued between the composite columns, have no projection except in the door: between each pilaster

and column, the space is filled by a niche ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and crowned by a pediment. Connected to the front by a circular wall, are two advanced gates, built in a handsome style, with pediments and square pillars pannelled; these gates form elegant and well proportioned wings to the body of the building, and make the entire extent of the front one hundred and eighty-two feet.

This front wants the pediment, as already observed, and in its present unfinished state, is too low to conceal the end of the church, which being of plain masonry, and towering high above it, forms an unpleasing object; a general wish, therefore, prevails in this opulent parish, of giving it a greater elevation, and adding an elegant steeple, which will, I apprehend, require much ingenuity in the architect.

To obtain that considerable degree of elevation which a steeple requires, two or more of the orders must be placed over each other, and in a gradation regulated by their different degrees of strength and solidity; this has been happily executed by Sir Christopher Wren, in the beautiful steeple of St. Marylebone, in London, where the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and composite orders, all regularly succeed each other. In St. Werburgh's also, the same idea has been adopted with a happy effect; but in this front, the composite order, the slenderest in its proportions, is placed on the ground, and not even elevated on steps. The pediment is supported by a mixture of pilasters and columns in the same line, which though not without a precedent, is uncommon, and produces, in the opinion of many, an unpleasing effect; the want of sufficient height in the Corinthian pilasters supporting the half pediments on the right and left, add also to the difficulty of forming any screen of sufficient elevation to conceal the end of the church. The design of Mr. Baker to obviate these difficulties, evinces much ingenuity, and will, we hope, be speedily executed; this steeple is to be 130 feet to the vane, and could a greater elevation be given to it, without violating the beauty of architectural proportions, so fine a situation would render it desirable.

The interior of this church, which is 80 feet by 52, is elegantly designed; the sides have five large windows each, and are plain, but the ends are ornamented with beautiful coupled Corinthian columns on their pedestals, which rise to the cieling, and the entablature with its richly ornamented cornice, is carried round the building, uninterrupted by any opening, a

propriety seldom attended to : between the coupled columns at the east end, is the grand entrance, and in a niche over it, the organ ; between those at the west end is an elegant recess, beautifully decorated with Corinthian columns and ornaments in stucco, in which stand the pulpit and communion table ; the cieling is flat, divided into compartments well designed, and richly ornamented, and with such taste and judgment, as to merit universal admiration : fluted Corinthian columns support the galleries ; which, as well as the seats below, are of varnished oak, decorated with festoons of flowers, and other ornaments in carved work : the whole is luminous and cheerful, and though the windows seem appropriated to the galleries, yet they shew abundant light to the most retired seats below. Instead of stoves, in the centre of each side, are fire places, which unfortunately sometimes smoke, and are extremely inconvenient to the seats immediately adjoining, by an excessive degree of warmth. The only fault to be observed in the interior of this church, is that the galleries, however beautiful in themselves, seem to be no part of the original plan, as they terminate on the shafts of the fine Corinthian columns that ornament the walls, and in a great measure conceal them : the galleries for the parish children also, though on a construction as neat and light as possible, are, from their position, liable to the same censure.

The removal of the pulpit and reading desk from their usual absurd position in front of the communion table to the rear of it, while it does not obstruct the preacher's voice, renders the communion service more audible, and produces a fine effect to the eye of the spectator on entering the church ; a marble font is intended to decorate the centre of the space from whence it was removed.

The vestry room is convenient and well connected, both with the body of the church, the pulpit, and the communion table.

ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH.

St. Catherine's church, in architectural beauty inferior only to that of St. Thomas, is situate in St. Thomas-street, and possesses an appearance of strength and solidity, not inapplicable to the Doric order in which it is built.

Contrary to the disposition of most other churches, in which one end constitutes the principal front, this presents one side to the street, from which it retires so as to leave an area before it, enclosed by a substantial iron balustrade, erected on a dwarf wall of hewn stone. In the front of the church, one of the public fountains has been erected, to the great convenience of the poorer inhabitants of the vicinity.

The original church, erected at an early period, having often suffered by fire, and at length becoming ruinous, was succeeded by the present edifice, which was finished in 1769. Mr. John Smith, who also built the church of St. Thomas, was the architect, and the expense was defrayed by a parliamentary grant of £7000. with a considerable additional sum assessed on the parish.

The front to Thomas-street is built of mountain granite; in the centre, four Doric semi-columns support a noble pediment, and between the two centre columns is a handsome door, ornamented with Ionic columns, supporting a circular pediment; the entablature, enriched with triglyphs, is continued the entire length of the front, and is supported at the extremities by coupled pilasters of the same order: between the columns and pilasters are two series of well proportioned circular-headed windows, simply ornamented, but out of compliment to the galleries, the larger are placed uppermost: on the entablature at each side of the pediment is a handsome stone balustrade. This front extends ninety-two feet, and in general possesses a massive and correct simplicity.

As this church stands on the highest ground in Dublin, a handsome steeple would of course contribute much to the perspective beauty of this city, a circumstance in which, as all travellers observe, it is shamefully deficient; such, indeed, was part of the original plan, as appears from the tower and belfry at the west end, obviously intended to constitute a part of it; but the parliamentary grant being insufficient to finish the body of the church, and the parish too poor to bear any considerable assessment, it will probably continue in its present unfinished state.

This tower is connected with the body of the church in an ungraceful manner, that destroys the general effect; it is also disfigured by two shabby houses, that project from it into Thomas-street; and to complete this system of deformity, the parochial school-house was, with a strange perversion of taste and judgment, built against it, but in a situation so

confined and inconvenient, and from the superior elevation of the tower, so liable to smoke, that it has been since abandoned. The removal of these obstructions, which are really public nuisances, would require a sum so considerable, as to render the acquisition of a handsome steeple to the church of St. Catherine an object of distant hope, although a few individuals have subscribed about £500. for that purpose.

The interior parts of this church are solid and convenient, the recess for the communion-table is decorated by stucco work in a good taste, and by coupled composite columns, supporting a pediment, over which is a large semicircular window: eight Ionic columns support the galleries, over which rise the same number of the Corinthian order, on whose entablature the roof, which over the center is circular, but over the galleries flat, seems to rest. It is, however, a fine piece of workmanship, and extends really from wall to wall without any intermediate support. A neat gallery has been of late years erected on either side of the organ-loft, to accommodate the Protestant children who attended the Sunday schools of this parish, but at present appropriated to the boys, 150 in number, educated in the noble school founded by the trustees of the late Erasmus Smyth, in Pimlico, in this parish, in the year 1804.

The interior of the church is, exclusive of the recess for the communion table, 80 feet by 49: the seats, which are of oak varnished, are kept remarkably neat and clean, a circumstance not always attended to in Dublin churches: it is well aired and preserved from damp, by two metal stoves, which, on the well known principle, that heated air never descends, are judiciously placed near the floor. Some persons have affected to call it dark and gloomy, but perhaps injudiciously, as the glare of excessive light is but ill adapted to produce that solemnity of mind so suitable to religious meditation and prayer.

This church had formerly chimes; but the bells, five in number, and said to be remarkably sweet toned, lie useless, as well as its clock, in consequence of the unfinished state of the steeple.

The church yard, only 180 feet by 80, is however sufficient, as the lower classes of this parish, the population of which exceeds 20,000 souls, generally bury their dead in the Hospital-fields, or other remote cemeteries: it is bounded on the westward by the rear of the wretched houses that form one side of Great Thomas-court, from whence their dirt is frequently flung into

it, while to the eastward a wall of 12 feet is insufficient to protect it from the stench and offals of the slaughter-houses of Little Thomas-court.

This parish, which is a vicarage in the presentation of the Earls of Meath, was originally united to that of St. James, but in consequence of the great extent and population of the union, was separated from it by an Act of Parliament in 1710. A vault under the communion-table is the cemetery of that noble family, of whose modest unprofessing merits no monumental inscription or other memorial exists in the church; its walls are as yet unstained by the adulations of the worthless dead; the following tribute to the memory of a really ingenious artist, and which is inscribed on a neat tablet of white marble near the entrance of the Vestry-room, not meriting that appellation.

To the Memory of

William Mylne,

Architect and Engineer

from Edinburg,

Who died aged 56 years, March 1790,

And whose remains are laid in the

Church-yard adjoining.

This Tablet was placed

by his Brother

Robert Mylne

of London,

to inform Posterity of the

Uncommon Zeal, Integrity and Skill,

with which he

formed, enlarged, and established

on a Perfect System

the Water-Works

of Dublin.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

THE church of St. Mary, with its cemetery, are perfectly insulated by surrounding streets, the church itself presenting three sides to the public view but its state of architecture is so indifferent, and its whole appearance so mean and dirty, that its fine situation only serves to render it an object of greater disgust. The principal entrance, from Stafford-street, is ornamented with Ionic columns, on either side of which are doors leading to the galleries, in a very heavy stile, and over these an unmeaning tower, of wretched architecture, which we cannot dignify with the appellation of a steeple, forms what we may call the front of St. Mary's church.

One of the public fountains, in a good style, is situate on the north side of it, in St. Mary's-street, and were it kept in a state of decent repair, would serve as a screen to hide part of its deformity; but even this is in a state of shameful neglect: a lion in a recumbent posture in the center is mutilated, the vase and urns that crown the center and wings are in the same state, and the entire discoloured and disfigured with dirt, while two low mean projections of brick work, one forming the parish watch-house, and the other the vestry-room, finish this picture of deformity.

The interior, however, of this church, which is 72 feet by 52, though heavy, is not inconvenient: the seats and galleries are of dark brown varnished oak, the latter supported by heavy octagonal pillars, over which are Ionic columns that sustain the roof: exclusive of the large window over the communion-table, it is enlightened by two rows of windows, the larger, which are circular-headed, above, and the walls are in several places decorated with monumental tablets, with inscriptions in the usual stile of unbounded flattery to the deceased; of these, however, two, consecrated to real worth, not by partial relatives, but by publick gratitude, deserve to be particularly noticed: in the north gallery is a handsome tablet of white marble with the following inscription;

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Robert Law, D.D.

late Rector of the Parish of S. Mary,

who departed this life June 11th, 1789.

The Parishioners of S. Mary's caused this monument to be erected,

In testimony of the high veneration and esteem
 in which they ever held their truly excellent and beloved Pastor,
 Whose unremitting attention,
 during a period of seventeen years,
 to the arduous and important offices of his station,
 whose faithful discharge of his various duties,
 and whose constant, tender and pious zeal
 for their temporal and eternal welfare,
 justly endeared him to the grateful affections
 of his whole flock,
 and whose afflicting loss alas ! will be long
 severely felt by the Poor,
 deeply regretted by the Rich,
 and sincerely lamented by all.

In the south back aisle is a tablet of white marble, laid on a ground of grey marble, neatly executed by that eminent artist Mr. Edward Smith : it is crowned with a funeral urn and the volumes of the Old and New Testament, under which is the following inscription :

To the memory
 of

Mr. William Watson, A. B. T. C. D.

He was respected as a Citizen, amiable as a man, and venerable as a Christian.

In youth he was virtuous,
 In manhood he was conscientious,
 in advancing years he was exemplary ;
 and earnest to be the instrument of communicating that to others
 which he found to be his own best security and truest happiness,
 he conceived, and shortly saw accomplished,
 the plan of an Association,
 (now incorporated by act of Parliament)
 for discountenancing Vice,
 and promoting the Knowledge and practice of the Christian Religion :
 the Members of which Body
 desirous to express their gratitude and prolong the influence of his Example,
 have erected this Monument.

He departed this life 26th May 1805, aged 72 years.

Reader,
whatever be thy rank in life, thou wilt truly advance thyself
by emulating the modest excellence
of William Watson.

The above inscription, as elegant as it is just, does equal honour to the head and heart of its author, Mr. Alexander Knox.

Beneath the inscription is the representation of the seal of the Association, and on the open volumes which form the center of it, are these emphatic words, taken from the Gospel of St. John, chap. v, verse 29, *Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me.*

The great disproportion between the burial grounds of this capital and its dense population, must strike the most inattentive observer; no where is it more observable than in this parish; and we cannot help thinking, that a wise legislature might interfere with effect, in their removal from the interior of the city to the neighbouring country: the idea that we are kneeling over the dust of what was once most dear to us, is a fine lesson to human vanity, and naturally produces that humility, and solemnity of soul, with which we ought to address the Deity. Hence, probably, originated among christians, the custom of burying in churches, or adjoining cemeteries. Such impressions, however, are soon obliterated by habit, and whatever may be their effect in awakening the pious affections, it is insufficient to sanction a practice, which from local circumstances, may be not only inconvenient, but dangerous. St. Mary's parish contains 16,654 souls, and its church-yard about 32,000 square feet: hence the proportion for each inhabitant is not two square feet; and it is a fact which we have witnessed, that, in order to make room for others, bodies in that cemetery have been taken up in an absolute state of putrefaction, to the great and very dangerous annoyance of the vicinity. In some other cemeteries the evil is not so great, but in that of St. Anne's it is, if possible, more distressing. In the removal of this nuisance, opposition may be expected from prejudice and superstition; but these have already begun to give way, and particularly in that class where they usually are most powerful. The Liberty poor, from the difficulty of finding room in their parish church-yards, and the desire of evading the payment of burial fees, have been of late years, almost universally interred in the Hospital-fields, and other country cemeteries.

Thus necessity, and perhaps common sense, have commenced a reform in this particular, which a wise legislature, it is hoped, may be able to complete.

Since the above was written, the outside of this church has assumed a much more decent appearance; a handsome iron palisade, on a dwarf wall, has been erected before the western front, the mutilated fountain has been removed, and a wall now screens the place it occupied; and the whole has been repaired and cleansed.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

THIS church was originally situated in the vicinity of the Castle, and, as already observed, was taken possession of by Government at a period of turbulence, and converted, from necessity, into a stable, for the use of the cavalry attached to the garison: in this state we find it in 1633, soon after which it was restored to the parish (probably on the remonstrance of Archbishop Laud against this profanation), but becoming ruinous, it was in 1670 rebuilt in a more central situation, on the site which it now occupies. The walls were of brick, materials ill suited to such an edifice, and the form injudiciously adopted, that of an ellipsis, from which circumstance it was generally denominated the round church: the expense was defrayed by the parish, aided by the liberal contributions of several pious individuals; but on a subsequent reparation of the church, stone gutters having been, at the instance of an interested individual, absurdly adopted instead of lead, not only the main timbers of the roof, but the upper part of the wall itself, became so dangerously decayed, that about the year 1793 it was found necessary to rebuild it; it was then judiciously proposed to reduce its dimensions, which were too great, and instead of an oval, to adopt a rectangular form, the latter being less expensive, more suitable to a convenient arrangement of seats, and more favourable to the voice of the reader or preacher; this proposition was, however, unfortunately over-ruled; from supposed but mistaken motives of œconomy, the lower part of the old walls was retained, the irregular position of the windows requiring the removal of all above the lower belting; the old form

and dimensions were of course preserved, and this church is at present an ellipsis of 80 feet by 60, and 43 high to the cornish, and is, as was foreseen, so unfavourable to the voice, that a preacher of ordinary lungs cannot be heard with any distinctness by a great proportion of the congregation.

Had the site been removed farther back into the church-yard, not only space might have been obtained for a handsome portico and steeple in front, but in a position opposite the opening into College-green, which terminates with the fine equestrian statue of King William, and the western front of the National Bank; but the present edifice, being only a few feet removed from the verge of a street already too narrow to be further incroached on, the architect had no room to exert his talents in producing a skreen of sufficient elevation to conceal its deformity: its exterior appearance is of course extremely uninteresting, presenting to the eye a low vestibule of mountain granite, perhaps heavy, but judiciously plain, and but little ornamented, as architectural graces and decorations here, would only render more conspicuous the nakedness of the disgusting brick wall that towers above it;* this vestibule has urns on the wings, and on the centre a statue of St. Andrew with his cross, by Mr. Edward Smith; but the latter, though possessing great merit, loses much of its effect by the want of a sufficient degree of elevation.

To this unpromising outside the interior of this church forms a perfect contrast, as all there is not only light, and beautifully proportioned, but richly decorated in a style of superior taste and elegance; the reading-desk and pulpit, over which rises the organ, occupy the south side of the ellipsis; in front of these is the communion-table, enclosed by a handsome semi-elliptic railing, forming one side of the oval area, that occupies the centre of the church, and from this area, which is beautifully floored with black and white stone, and communicates with the passage from the principal entrance, diverge like radii the passages to the seats, which rise amphitheatre-wise, as they recede from it: the gallery forms a graceful oval, uninterrupted except by the organ-loft, and supported by columns, not in front, but receding considerably from the eye, which gives a great degree of lightness to the whole; these columns, which are fluted, are not reconcilable to any known order, yet do great credit to the taste of the architect, Mr. Francis

* This church has lately received a coat of plaister in imitation of hewn stone.

Johnston, who seems to have taken the idea from Mr. Denon's drawings of Egyptian ruins : the capitals representing the flowers of the lotus, which seem attached to the shafts by a band of cordage ; the same idea is preserved in the elegant font of blue-veined marble that marks and adorns the centre of the oval area, and the band of cordage runs round the entire gallery under the front pannels : over the organ loft are small galleries of light and elegant construction for the children (male and female) belonging the parochial school. The ornamental sculptures are admirably executed, in the finest taste, and in our native oak, which was taken from the roof of the old College chapel, and of such fine texture and density, that the specific gravity of several pieces of it was found on trial to exceed that of water : the seats, gallery, &c. are of foreign oak oiled, not varnished, and the ceiling, though now shamefully discoloured in consequence of some fault in the materials, is on a plan of uncommon beauty, and from its centre is suspended by a gilt chain, the magnificent branch that formerly graced the centre of the House of Commons, and was a gift from Government to this parish, in which the Parliament-house, now converted into a national bank, is situated.

This church has seven large circular-headed windows, and the quantity of light is judiciously diminished by placing in front of those to the east and west, blinds of white oiled silk ornamented with transparent paintings, on subjects taken from the New Testament, with other appropriate decorations ; that on the western window representing the flight into Egypt, that on the eastern, children coming to Christ ; the idea, when well executed, must produce a good effect, and may be considered as a happy substitute for paintings on glass in a city where, we acknowledge with regret, such would fall a sacrifice to an unenlightened barbarism, that still disgraces too large a portion of the lower class of its inhabitants, and which seems to be in a state of unceasing hostility against every thing that is elegant or ornamental.

Mr. Johnston's plan included a fine Gothic steeple 230 feet high, placed, from necessity, in the rear of the church, but superior both in beauty and elevation to every thing of the kind in this city ; of this the two first stories (the lower of which forms a commodious vestry-room) are finished, and in a style that must excite regret, that a failure in the funds necessary to prosecute the work seems likely to consign it to the fate that has usually



Saint Georges Church.

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attended Dublin steeples, viz. that of never being finished. The entire expense of this church, which was opened for divine service on the 7th of March, 1807, amounted (including the new organ) to £22,000. nearly.

In 1704, Castle-market was built on the old site of St. Andrew's church and church-yard, from whence it was removed, in 1782, to its present site, between Great George's-street South and William-street, when the ground becoming necessary for the widening of Dame-street, it was valued by the committee of wide streets, and the purchase money paid into the Court of Chancery, where it was to remain vested in government debentures, until the various claims to the property should be finally adjusted: after a tedious litigation between the incumbent and the parish, the point was at length settled by a decree of the Court of Chancery, ordering that the former, and his successors for ever, should receive annually the interest of a certain proportion of the purchase money for their own use, and that the latter should receive annually the interest of the remainder for the uses of the church.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

THE rapid encrease of buildings in the northern part of this city, with the consequent encrease of Protestant population, requiring a new church, this truly elegant edifice was erected for the accommodation of the parish of St. George, already one of the most opulent and respectable of this city. The church and neighbouring streets having been built on one general plan, beautifully regular and consistent; the former possesses advantages of situation which no other public building in Dublin can boast of: free from the disgusting appendage of a church-yard, it stands completely insulated, in the centre of a rectangular area sufficiently extensive, surrounded by handsome regularly-built houses, and terminating to the west in a graceful crescent, from which diverge three spacious regular streets, viz. Beresford-street to the westward, Eccles-street to the northward, and Temple-street to the southward. The exterior dimensions of the body of the church are 92 feet in front by 34 in depth, to which there is, in the rear, a projection of 22 feet by 40, which contains a vestry room and parish school. The entire, cased with hewn stone, presents four regular fronts to view, of the antique

Ionic order, the decorations bold, and executed in the most correct manner. The principal entrance is from the crescent, in the centre of the western front, which is ornamented with a noble portico of four beautifully fluted Ionic columns, 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, supporting an angular pediment, with the following appropriate inscription on the frieze of the entablature,

ΔΟΞΑ ΕΝ ΥΨΙΣΤΟΙΣ ΘΕΩ.*

Over the portico, which extends 42 feet with a projection of 15, rises the steeple, which is also of hewn stone, highly decorated, divided into four stories, and surmounted with a handsome spire, the entire possessing much elegance and lightness, and measuring in height 200 feet from the pavement. Beresford-street commands a fine direct view of this front, with the portico and steeple, while Eccles and Temple-streets afford oblique views of it more picturesque, and not less pleasing.

The interior dimensions are 84 feet by 60: the seats below open partly off a spacious centre aisle, and partly off side aisles, which are separated by a partition from the body of the church; while timbers projecting from the walls, and resting on this partition, as a common fulcrum, support the gallery; these timbers, distinguished by the technical appellation of cantaleevers, are gracefully formed and richly sculptured, and rendering columns, which interrupt both the sight and voice, unnecessary, the gallery seems suspended in air, and possesses an uncommon degree of lightness and elegance.

The centre of the east side, where the gallery is interrupted, forms a curved recess, in which are placed the pulpit, reading-desk, and enclosure for the communion table; the rail of the latter, which is visible from every part of the church, projecting forward with a bold and graceful curve; the organ will stand in an appropriate recess, opposite the pulpit, behind the centre of the western gallery.

The decorations of the inside of this church, which is well lighted, are finished in a style that corresponds with that of the outside, and the ceiling is particularly admired for the simplicity of the design and the correctness of the execution; the stone staircases leading to the galleries are spacious and convenient; as are all the passages, which are planned with a particular attention to the prevention of noise and confusion in entering or departing from the church.

* Glory to God in the Highest. Luke ii. 14.

A subscription has been opened, and with every prospect of success, for defraying the expense of an organ and a peal of bells, to which the architect, Mr. Francis Johnston of Eccles-street, has contributed, with a liberality that does him honour; and it is but justice to add, that, in the opinion of the best judges, he has evinced great professional talents both in the plan and execution of this edifice, which certainly will rank very high among the finest churches of the British empire.

Of the other churches of this city we can only say, that though generally comfortable and convenient, yet none of them possess any architectural beauty, or are distinguished by any other circumstance that would justify a particular description, excepting, perhaps, the respectable old church of St. Michan, which though the largest, is the best for distinct hearing, in Dublin: from some peculiarity in the soil, the bodies deposited in the vaults under it, are preserved from corruption. In the church-yard of St. Michan's, a common gravestone with the following inscription, marks the spot where rest the remains of the once celebrated Doctor Charles Lucas.

To the Memory of

Charles Lucas, M. D.

formerly one of the Representatives in Parliament
for the City of Dublin;

whose incorrupt Integrity, unconquered Spirit,
just Judgment and glorious Perseverance

In the great Cause

of *Liberty, Virtue, and his Country,*

Endeared him to his grateful Constituents,

This Tomb-stone is placed

over his much respected remains, as a small,
yet sincere Tribute of Remembrance, by one of

His fellow Citizens, and Constituents,

Sir Edward Newenham Knight.

Lucas! Hibernia's Friend, her joy and pride,

Her powerful Bulwark, and her skilful guide,

Firm in the Senate, steady to his Trust,

Unmoved by fear, and obstinately just.

Charles Lucas, born 26 of September 1713,

Died November 4th 1771.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

THE navigation to the old Custom-house being difficult and unsafe, from the interruption of the channel of the river by the rock called *Stand-fast-Dick*, and that edifice which was erected in the year 1707, being not only in a state of decay, but exceedingly inconvenient, from a want of sufficient quay and warehouse room, it was resolved to build another which should better answer the increased opulence of the city, and with every desirable convenience: a plot of waste ground on the north side of the river was considered by the Commissioners of Revenue as an eligible situation, from its vicinity to the bay, the breadth of the river there, to which the navigation is uninterrupted from the harbour, and from the great extent of waste ground, of which a sufficiency might be obtained on easy terms: some differences of opinion between the Commissioners and the merchants for a while delayed the execution: but they were soon happily terminated, the work was commenced with great expedition, and the first stone was laid, without any ceremony on the occasion, on the 8th of August, 1781.

The view which we have given of this magnificent edifice was taken by Mr. Malton on its south-west angle looking down the harbour to the bay, and shews the whole of the south front, the most elegant of all, and part of that to the west: to the same ingenious artist we are indebted for the following description.

“The Custom-house is the most costly, and, excepting the Exchange, the most highly decorated building in the city: whether taken in the general effect, or minutely considered, its appearance is magnificent, and, on the whole, is acknowledged the most sumptuous edifice, appropriated to such a use, in Europe. It is situated on the south side of the river, better than half a mile east from Essex-bridge, on a nearly flat ground, with a convenient broad quay before it, about three feet above high-water mark; it is a full mile within the harbour, and aids to convey very exalted ideas of Dublin, in the approach from the Bay.

The whole building is insulated, exhibiting four decorated fronts to view, answering almost directly to the four cardinal points of the compass. The



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form is an oblong quadrangle, three hundred and seventy-five feet long, by two hundred and five feet deep. Within, are two courts, east and west, divided from each other by the centre pile, which, one hundred and thirty-one feet broad, extends the whole depth, from north to south. It is jointly the house of customs and excise; and, besides all the offices appropriated thereto, contains apartments or dwelling-houses for the chief commissioners. The north and south are the principal fronts, the east and west, excepting only the returns of the wings at the extremities, are large warehouses. The whole is decorated with columns and ornaments, of the Doric order, with some innovations, in a bold and good style.

Over the portico, in the centre, is a handsome cupola, on exactly the same plan as those beautiful cupolas at Greenwich-hospital, near London; but of somewhat less dimensions, and differing a little in the decorations of the elevation; the dome, twenty-six feet diameter, is quite plain, covered with copper; on the top of which, on a circular pedestal, is a statue of Hope, resting on her anchor; twelve feet high, and one hundred and thirteen feet from the ground. On the attic story, over the four pillars of the portico, are statues of Neptune, Plenty, Industry, and Mercury. In the tympan of the pediment, in alto-relievo, is represented the friendly union of Britannia and Hibernia, with the good consequences resulting to Ireland: they are placed in the centre, on a car of shell, embracing each other. Neptune, on the right, is driving away with his trident, Famine and Despair; on the left are sea gods, sounding their shells; and a fleet of ships, at a distance, approaching full sail, to which Hibernia is pointing. The frieze of the entablature, over the portico, is ornamented with oxes' heads entire, with festoons from one to the other, supposed to be of their hides. On the key stones of the arches of entrance, and others corresponding, in all sixteen, are allegorically represented as many rivers of Ireland, under male heads, excepting one, a female, in the centre of the north front, representing the river Anna Liffey; all decorated with what is peculiar to them, or their banks, and were executed, with the greater part of the other ornaments, by Mr. Edward Smyth, in a very bold, superior style. The four statues over the portico, with four others on the north front, were executed in London, by Mr. Thomas Banks, R.A.

The north front differs considerably from the south; it has a portico of four columns, in the centre, but no pediment. On the entablature, over

each column, are statues, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; it has neither arcades nor recessed columns, on each side the centre, as the south; the wings only are the same; but although in the general effect it is not at all comparable with the south, it is seen to great advantage from the noble semicircular area before it. The centre piles in the east and west fronts, which are similar,* are each near one hundred feet extent, with open arcades below of seven arches, joining them to the wings, are arches which give entrance to the courts: though there is no great display of ornament in these fronts, yet from the boldness of the parts, and the arcades in the middle, they have a very good effect. The courts are plain, convenience only being there required, the whole of which, with great part of the north, and both the east and west fronts, are built of native mountain stone; but the whole of the south front, and all the decorative parts of the three others, are of Portland.

“ The doors on each side of the portico, in the south front, communicate to passages running the whole depth of the building, with a range of offices down them on one side, lighted from the courts. Immediately within these doors, to the right and left, are handsome stair-cases, leading to the long room; in the way to which is a beautiful octagonal vestibule under the cupola. The long room is a spacious superb apartment, seventy feet square; down each side is a range of composite columns, about twelve feet from the walls, supporting an arched cieling, in which are two large circular lanterns, richly ornamented with devices in stucco; which, with semi-circular windows above the entablature, over the columns, pleasingly illuminate the room: between the columns are desks for the officers and clerks. The trial and board rooms, situated on the north front, are also very handsome apartments; particularly the former, being adorned with columns, and otherwise much ornamented. To these rooms, the long room, and other public offices in the north range, is access, by a very elegant stair-case, much admired for its light appearance and novel construction, and is esteemed a masterly piece of workmanship; the ascent is, on either side, to a half-landing, by steps fixed in the wall in the ordinary manner; from the middle of the half-landing, rises the return flight to the landing place, appearing between the landings without support, with a railing on each side.

* The centre pile in the west front rises two stories, that in the east front only one: the arches of the arcade in the former also have been lately built up: but as a handsome window occupies the centre of each, this front has not been injured in its general appearance.

The steps of this flight are sustained by being very thick, and laid on each other in arch joints, forming a semi-elliptical arch, from one landing to the other."

On the east of the Custom-house a wet dock has been excavated 400 feet by 200, covering nearly two English acres; it communicates with the Liffey by a sea-lock capable of admitting the largest vessels that can ascend the river, and has water sufficient to keep them at all times afloat: over the entrance is a draw-bridge, and along the quay that bounds it on the east and north, is a range of capacious and commodious warehouses, substantially built of brick, and strengthened by plain pilasters of mountain granite.

These are the general features of this extensive edifice, in the execution of which, no expense has been spared to render it most permanent, convenient, and magnificent: it is built partly on piles, and partly on framed timber, on account of the soft wet soil on which it is founded, and which frequently occasions under-water in the vaults. It was designed by, and executed under the direction of Mr. James Gandon: the objections made to it by the interested or the ignorant, are now forgotten; and it will, we trust, long continue a magnificent monument of the genius of that able architect. The estimate given in by Mr. Gandon to the House of Commons in February 1785, was £.163,363, 7s. 6d.; the total expense as stated from authentic documents is as follows:

Amount of expense of building the Custom-house as

per certified bills laid before government	-	£. 250,821 13 11½
Expense of furniture in the first instance	-	6,680 10 7
Expense of stoves, dock, drawbridge, and quay wall in front of Revenue ground on the Liffey; also for building stables for the officers of Revenue who have apartments in the Custom-house, with accommodation or day-stables for non resident commissioners	-	139,730 0 4½
	Total	397,232 4 11

Expense since 1794.

In furniture of every kind as allowed (cutlery, linen, glass, and delph, excepted) alteration and exchange of ditto, keeping the building in repair, new addition to the Excise office and stationary store

-	-	149,120 17 11
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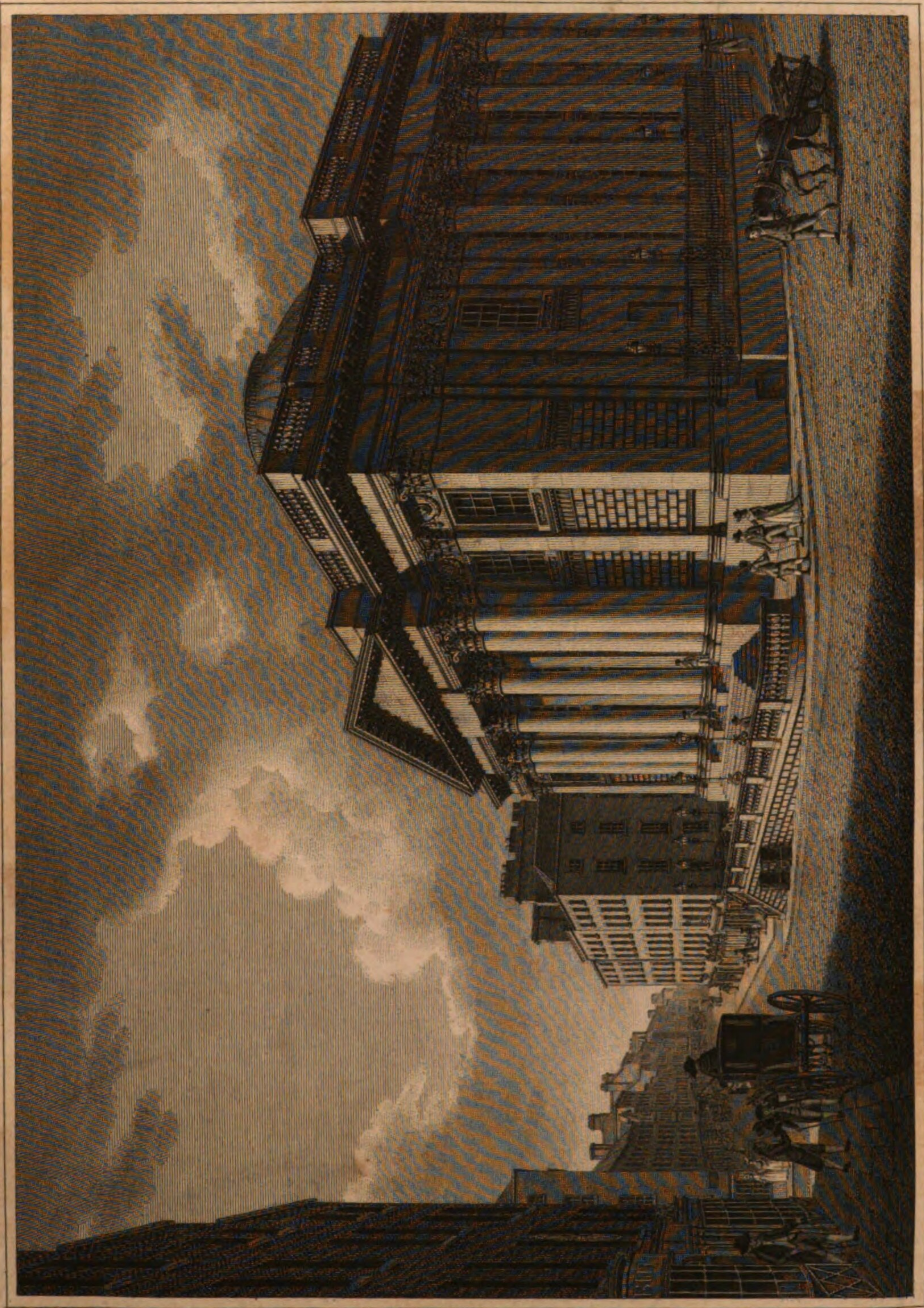
Total expense to January 5th, 1811 £. 546,353 2 10

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE Royal Exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, from the combined advantages of an excellent situation, beautiful form, and fine display of architectural elegance : it is nearly in the centre of Dublin, on the south side of the river Liffey, opposite a spacious trading street, called Parliament-street; commanding a great length of prospect down it, over Essex Bridge, to the end of a long street in the same continuation, called Capel-street; the most populous line of communication from the north to the south side of the town. The appearance of the Exchange, in the approach from Capel-street, is particularly striking; built on nearly the highest ground of the city, called Cork-hill; it is exposed to sight with considerable advantage, and terminates the view with an object, at once grand, chearful, and elegant. It is, perhaps, the most elegant structure of its kind in Europe, and standing on the north-east angle of the Castle, adds considerably to the grandeur of the approach to the residence of the Viceroy.

“The form of this beautiful edifice is nearly a square of one hundred feet, having three fronts of Portland stone, in the Corinthian order, crowned by a dome in the centre of the building. The north front, which with that to the west is represented in the annexed view, is the most perfect: a range of six columns, with their correspondent pilasters, and entablature, sustain a noble pediment, highly decorated; at each side, in the same range, are two pilasters. On account of the acclivity of the ground on which the Exchange stands, the entrance is by a large flight of steps, and before it, is a handsome ballustrade supported by rustic work: in this front, between the columns, are three entrances, with elegant iron gates, hung to Ionic pilasters. Immediately over the gates, are three windows between the columns, that assist in lighting the coffee-room; on each side of these windows, are two others, all richly ornamented by architraves, &c. The lower part, between the pilasters, is embellished by rustic work.

“The west front varies but little from the north front, except the want of a pediment: a regular range of Corinthian pilasters, with their entablature, are continued throughout the three fronts, and supports an elegant balustrade, which is only interrupted by the pediment in the north front: in the centre



Royal Exchange.

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of the west side is a projection of the entablature, supported by four columns, between which are three handsome glass doors, with Ionic pilasters like those already described; the ascent to them is by three steps only, as the ground at this side comes near to a level. In the upper floor is a range of windows, embellished like those in the north front. Under the pilasters in the east front, are arched windows that light the Broker's offices, and a door that communicates with them, and the subterraneous vaults of the Exchange. The east front is in a narrow passage called Exchange-alley, and ornamented with pilasters only.

“ On entering this edifice, the attention is immediately called to many conspicuous beauties; but above all, to the general form. Twelve fluted pillars of the Composite order, thirty-two feet high, are circularly disposed in the centre of a square area, covered by an highly enriched entablature; above which is a beautiful cylindrical lantern, about ten feet high, perforated by twelve circular windows, ornamented with festoons of laurel leaves; the whole crowned with a handsome spherical dome, divided into hexagonal compartments, enriched and well proportioned; and lighted from the centre, by a large circular sky-light. On each side of the twelve columns, which support the dome, are impost pilasters of the Ionic order, rising to upwards of half the height of the columns, the same as those which appear on the outside of the building, and covered with a fluted frieze and enriched cornice. The side-walks of the square are covered with a flat cieling, the height of the impost pilasters, with enriched soffits from the pilasters in the centre, to others opposite them against the wall. Behind four of the columns, answering to the angles of the building, are recesses with desks, and other accommodations for writing, which are not only very convenient, but serve to square the side-walks, in the blank arcades of which seats are placed: the floor through the whole ambulatory, and particularly under the dome, is handsomely inlaid, and the columns, pilasters, arcade, floor, stair-cases, &c. are all of Portland stone, which produces a very fine effect. At each extremity of the north side of the Exchange, are handsome oval geometrical stone stair-cases, lighted by oval lanterns, in highly enriched coved cielings; by which is access to the coffee and other rooms, disposed around the cylinder of the dome, over the ambulatory below. To the north front is the coffee-room, which is an excellent apartment, extending from one stair-case to the other, lighted by three windows, between the pillars of

the portico, and by two oval lanterns, in a coved ceiling, richly ornamented in stucco, on coloured grounds. On the west is a large room for the merchants to deposit samples of their wares, called the Brokers' office, but used as a sitting-room for the Commissioners of Bankruptcy. To the south are the apartments of the house-keeper. On the east is the merchants' Committee-room, with a convenient anti-chamber; at present occupied by the Right Honourable, and Honourable, the Commissioners for making wide and convenient streets, for the improvement of the City."

"Opposite the north entrance, between two of the pillars which support the dome, is an excellent statue of his present Majesty, George III. in a Roman military habit, placed on a white marble pedestal, cast in bronze, by J. Van Nost: it was presented to the merchants of Dublin by the Earl of Northumberland, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to be placed in the Exchange; and cost seven hundred guineas. In a niche in the wall of the west stair-case, is a fine marble statue of the late Dr. Charles Lucas, holding Magna Charta in his hand, standing on a pedestal, whereon is represented Liberty in bas-relief: it is esteemed an excellent piece of art, executed by Mr. Edward Smyth, a native of Ireland; the expense was defrayed by a number of gentlemen, friends of the deceased patriot."

"The Exchange was planned and executed under the immediate inspection of the late Mr. Thomas Cooley, architect, from London; who, competitor with several gentlemen eminent in the profession, obtained the head premium of one hundred guineas, given by the Trustees, for the best design for the said Exchange: a second, of sixty, was given to Mr. Thomas Sandby; and a third, of thirty, to Mr. James Gandon. This was the first introduction of Mr. Cooley into Ireland; where he executed many works of consequence, both in the metropolis and country, which do him great credit; but, of all, the Exchange undeniably claims the pre-eminence: it is a specimen of great ability, and evinces the judgment and impartiality of those who employed him. Although the Earl of Northumberland was so warm and active to forward the execution, he had not the honour of laying the foundation stone, which was done, with great ceremony, by his successor, George, Lord Viscount Townshend, in the second year of his administration, on the 2d of August, 1769; five years after the Parliamentary grant of £13,500. for the purchase of the site, and was opened on the 1st of January in the year 1779. A considerable sum was raised by the merchants,



Courts of Law.

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as a fund for the erection; added to, and completed by means of lottery schemes, conducted by them, with the utmost integrity.* The gross amount of the whole expenditure was forty thousand pounds.

“The scite of the Exchange was formerly occupied by a range of old houses, and a particular one, called Lucas’s Coffee-house, which so narrowed the passage to the Castle, that two carriages could scarcely pass abreast, there being not more than twenty feet space from house to house. On the same spot, when the City of Dublin was surrounded with walls, and had its gates and towers, stood that named Dame’s Gate, as expressed in the map of Dublin in 1610. The Exchange is founded on a rock, which extends along Parliament-street under Essex Bridge, to Liffey-street, on the north side of the river, and well known by the name of Stand Fast Dick.”

THE COURTS OF LAW.

THE Courts of Law, Dublin, or, as they are commonly called, the Four Courts, with the addition of the law offices adjoining, form an extensive and truly elegant pile of building. They are situated on the Inn’s Quay, on the north side of the river, about a quarter of a mile westward of Essex Bridge, and are easy of access from all quarters of the city. The annexed view was taken by Mr. Malton, to whom we are indebted for the following description, from off the south end of Ormond Bridge, looking up the river, with the Law Courts on the right hand, the Merchants’ Quay on the left, the

* Mr. Thomas Allen having, in 1763, been appointed by patent to the sinecure place of taster of wines, and endeavouring to enforce a fee of two shillings per ton on all wines and other liquors imported into this kingdom, the body of merchants of this city, alarmed at what they considered as a new mode of arbitrary taxation, formed an association, entered into a subscription, and appointed a committee of twenty-one of their members to conduct a legal opposition to the measure: the struggle did not last long, or cost much; and turning their thoughts to the best mode of applying the redundant subscription, they unanimously adopted the idea of building a commodious edifice for the meeting of merchants and traders: such seems to have been the origin of the idea of building this Exchange, and a situation having been fixed upon, the purchase-money, £13,500. was obtained from Parliament by the zeal and activity of Doctor Charles Lucas, then one of the city representatives, whose statue, of course, merits the situation it occupies in this beautiful edifice.

Old Bridge in the middle of the picture, the bridge called Queen's Bridge, above the Old Bridge, and the prospect terminated by the high grounds and salute battery in the Phoenix Park, which are visible from the station of the view.

The whole edifice of the law courts and the law offices together, form an oblong rectangle of 440 feet in front, to the river, and 170 feet deep, to the rear. The centre pile, 140 feet square, divides off the law offices, and forms two court-yards, one to the east, the other to the west: which courts are shut out from the street by handsome screen walls, perforated by arches; as shewn in the view. The middle structure contains the four courts of judicature, of the Chancery, King's-Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas, with all requisite conveniences for the proper discharge of the various business transacted. It is needless to describe the particulars of the outward structure, seeing most are distinguishable in the view. On the pediment, over the portico, stands the statue of Moses: on the one side is Justice, and Mercy on the other. On the corners of the building, over the coupled pilasters, are the statues of Wisdom and Authority, in the attitude of sitting.

From the street, is an ascent of five steps to the portico, with the great door of entrance in the centre of a semi-circular recess, conducting through an oblong vestibule into the great hall under the dome, into which is a descent of five steps.* To have a clear conception of the disposition of the various apartments of the inside, as they are arranged around the circular hall, it is necessary first to conceive the plan well; which may be distinctly delineated in the imagination, by figuring a circle of 64 feet diameter, inscribed in the centre of a square of 140 feet, with the four courts, radiating from the circle to the angles of the square. In the space between the courts are disposed convenient and handsome rooms for the judges, jurors, and proper officers.

In the circular hall are eight similar openings. One from the portico at entrance, the opposite to which leads to a spacious apartment called the Chancery Chamber, under which is an extensive coffee-room, with other conveniences; the openings at right angles with the two just mentioned, communicate to the rooms for the judges and jurors; and the four others

* Now reduced to three steps by raising the floor of the hall, which is an improvement.

open to the respective courts, as already observed. In each of the above openings stand four columns, two in depth on each side. In the piers, between the openings, are niches and sunk pannels. The columns around the hall are of the Corinthian order, 25 feet high, fluted the upper two-thirds of the shaft, and stand upon a sub-plinth that contains the steps of ascent into the courts and avenues. The entablature is continued around unbroken, above which is an attic pedestal, having in the dado eight sunk pannels corresponding with, and over the eight openings below, between the columns. In the pannels, over the entrances into the courts, are historical pieces in bas-relief, representing four great events in the British history. 1st. William the Conqueror establishing courts of justice, feudal and Norman laws, doomsday book, curfew. 2nd. King John signing Magna Charta before the barons. 3d. Henry the Second, on landing in Ireland, receiving the Irish chieftains, grants the first charter to Dublin. 4th. James the First abolishing the Brehon laws, tanistry, gavelkind, gossipred, and publishes the act of oblivion. The whole, with the sculpture on the external of the building, are in the pure style of the antique, admirably executed by the able hand of Mr. Edward Smith, a native artist. From the attic springs a dome nearly hemispherical, having a large circular opening in the centre, around which is a gallery.* Through the opening is seen the void between the interior and exterior domes; the same in effect as is seen in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, London. The hall is lighted by eight windows in the dome, over the eight pannels of the attic; the large apertures in the cylinder without, communicate to the windows within, whence flows a power of light, which completely, as well as beautifully, illumines the whole. Between the windows in the dome are eight Colossal statues in alto-relievo, standing on consoles; emblematical of liberty, justice, wisdom, law, prudence, mercy eloquence, and punishment. A rich frieze of foliage

* The void between the interior and exterior domes is in fact a spacious circular room of equal dimensions with the hall below it, and well lighted by windows placed between the columns that decorate the outside of the dome: in the centre of the floor of this room is a circular opening encompassed by an iron railing through which perpetually ascends a confused noise from the hall, while the courts are sitting, which circumstance, with the difficulty of the approach to it by a dark and narrow staircase, renders this room very unfit for a library, which was, it is said, its original destination: it is at present occupied by a confused mass of the public archives, which the Commissioners of the Public Records lately appointed are, with a very laudable zeal, endeavouring to arrange and regulate.

takes its rise over the heads of the above statues, and extends around the dome. In the frieze, over each window, are medallions of eight eminent ancient law-givers, viz. Moses, Lycurgus, Solon, Numa, Confucius, Alfred, Mancho-Capac, and Ollamh-Todhla. The rest of the dome is enriched with mosaic work, to the opening in the centre

The interior of the hall is so extremely beautiful that no verbal description can convey an adequate idea of it; 'tis simple! 'tis elegant! 'tis magnificent! As the four courts are similar, and of equal dimensions, a particular description of one will answer for all. On rising five steps, and removing a curtain immediately at the back of the columns, the court is entered; a wainscot screen crosses it, having a door at each extreme for admission of the lawyers, counsel, and witnesses. On each side is a gallery, one for the jury, the other for the sheriff and other officers. The judges sit in a cove formed by a niche in the end of the court, with semi-elliptical sounding-boards over their heads. Each court is lighted by six windows, three on each side, above the cornice, which is on a level with the cornice over the columns of the hall. Level with the galleries are apartments for the jurors to retire.

This extensive building was first begun by Mr. Thomas Cooley, architect, in 1776. He lived, however, but to complete the western wing. On his demise the completing of it was given to Mr. James Gandon. It was the intention of Mr. Cooley to have kept back the middle part, containing the Courts; and by only gently breaking the range, to have preserved one entire court yard of the space that is now divided into two, and the ground covered by the centre pile. It is to be lamented that that idea has been departed from by his successor, a change, which besides other disadvantages, prevents so magnificent a structure being seen to advantage.*

* This change is not to be imputed to Mr. Gandon, but to the difficulty of procuring ground at the rear of this edifice sufficient for keeping back the centre pile. It must indeed be admitted, that in consequence of the inconsiderable space between it and the river, it is seen to great disadvantage; but from the opposite quay, where the spectator may chuse his station, at the most favourable distance and without any intervening object, it appears uncommonly elegant and interesting. It is to be lamented that no other public building in Dublin possesses this advantage, the Custom-house excepted, the view of which, however, from the opposite quay is almost perpetually interrupted by the masts and rigging of the ships that crowd this part of the river. From the nature of the soil and vicinity of the river, the Four Courts are unfortunately subject to underwater, and some small settlements appearing in the piers



Bank of Ireland.

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The foundation stone, of the part containing the courts, was laid, with the usual ceremony, on the 13th of March 1786, by his Grace Charles the late Duke of Rutland, then lord lieutenant, attended by the lord chancellor, and great law officers. From March 1786, to February 1797, by the accounts, there has been expended £77,000. which added to £16,788. the sum laid out under the direction of Mr. Cooley, makes £93,788. to which, if were added the consumption of the last year; but the most expensive of any, and to the whole were farther added, the estimate for building the eastern wing and offices, not yet executed, with allowance for alterations that are to take place on the Quay before the building, £150,000l, will, I imagine, not be found an exaggerated estimate for the entire completion.

The four courts of law were formerly holden under one roof in Christ-church-lane; prior to which period, 1695, they were separate and ambulatory, being removed as convenience and safety made it expedient. Sometimes they were holden at Carlow, sometimes at Drogheda, but mostly in the Castle of Dublin; whence they were removed to Christ-church-lane, as before-mentioned.

THE BANK OF IRELAND.

THIS stately edifice, formerly the Parliament-house of Ireland, was in 1802, purchased from government for the sum of £40,000. subject to a ground rent of £240. per annum, by the governors of the Bank of Ireland, for the purpose of converting it into a National Bank, the buildings in St. Mary's abbey, which they had hitherto occupied, being considered as mean, confined and inconvenient. We will first give the accurate and judicious description of it in its original state, drawn by that ingenious artist Mr.

between the openings in the great hall, have caused some alarm, but it is to be hoped without sufficient cause: this circumstance, however, has been adduced as an argument against rebuilding Ormond Bridge (destroyed by a violent flood in 1802) in front of this edifice, as intended, as driving the necessary piles for that purpose so near the dome might endanger its safety, and the site of the intended bridge has accordingly been fixed at a point lower down the river. Some persons think the dome too elevated, and are of opinion that its hemispherical roof is not so graceful as one of an elliptical form.

James Malton, and afterwards note the principal alterations and additions made to render it more convenient for the purpose of a National Bank.

“The Parliament-house of Ireland, confining ourselves only to the part exhibited in the annexed view, is, notwithstanding the several fine pieces of architecture since recently raised, the noblest structure Dublin has to boast; and it is no hyperbole to advance, that this edifice in the entire, is the grandest, most convenient, and most extensive of the kind in Europe. The portico shewn in the view, is without any of the usual architectural decorations, having neither statue, vase, bass relief, tablet, sculptured key-stone, or sunk pannel to enrich it; it derives all its beauty from a simple impulse of fine art; and is one of the few instances of form only, expressing true symmetry. It has been with many the subject of consideration, whether it would not have been rendered still more pleasing had the dado of the pedestal, above the entablature, been perforated, and balusters placed in the openings; but those of the best taste have been decidedly of opinion, it is best, as the architect has put it out of his hands. This noble structure is situated on College green, is placed nearly at right-angles with the west front of the College, and the contiguity of two such structures, gives a grandeur of scene that would do honor to the first city of Europe.

“The inside of this admirable building corresponds in every respect with the majesty of its external appearance. The middle door, under the portico, leads directly into the Commons-house, passing through a great hall, called the Court of Requests, where people assemble during the sittings of parliament, sometimes large deputations of them with, and attending petitions before the house. The commons room is truly deserving of admiration. Its form is circular, 55 feet in diameter, inscribed in a square. The seats whereon the members sit, are disposed around the centre of the room in concentric circles one rising above another. About 15 feet above the level of the floor, on a cylindrical basement are disposed 16 Corinthian columns supporting a rich hemispherical dome, which crowns the whole. A narrow gallery, for the public, about five feet broad, with very convenient seats, is fitted up, with a balustrade in front between the pillars. The appearance of the house assembled below, from the gallery, corresponds with its importance, and presents a dignity, that must be seen to be felt; the strength of the orators' eloquence receives additional force from the construction of the place, and the vibration in the dome. All around the commons room is a

beautiful corridore, which communicates by three doors into the house ; and to all the apartments attendant thereon, which are conveniently disposed about, committee-rooms, rooms for clerks, coffee-rooms, &c.

“The House of Lords is situated to the right of the commons, and is also a noble apartment ; the body is 40 feet long by 30 wide, in addition to which, at the upper end, is a circular recess 13 feet deep, like a large niche, wherein the throne is placed, under a rich canopy of crimson velvet ; and at the lower end is the bar, 20 feet square. The room is ornamented, at each end, with Corinthian columns with niches between : The entablature of the order goes round the room, which is covered with a rich trunk ceiling. On the two long sides of the room are two large pieces of tapestry, now rather decayed ; one represents the famous battle of the Boyne, and the other, that of Aughrim : they were executed by a Dutch artist, and are esteemed very fine. Here again, the house assembled, from below the bar, a high scene of picturesque grandeur is presented ; and the Viceroy on the throne, appears with more splendour than his Majesty himself on the throne of England.

“The parliament-house was begun to be built, during the administration of John Lord Carteret, in the year of 1729, in the reign of George II. and was executed under the inspection of Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, engineer and surveyor general ; but completed by Arthur Dobbs, Esq. who succeeded him in that office, about the year 1739 ; the expence amounting to near £40,000.

“The House of Lords, having for a considerable time been considered inconvenient by its members, from its too great interference with the Commons, it was determined to give it a distinct entrance, with some additional rooms. Accordingly, in the year 1785, Mr. James Gandon, architect, was applied to, to make designs for an eastern front, with additional rooms, for the greater convenience of the lords. His plans being approved, they were speedily put into execution, and are now entirely completed, to the great convenience of the upper house, and exterior ornament of the place. A noble portico, of six Corinthian columns, three feet six inches in diameter, covered by a handsome pediment, now gives the noble peers entrance to the high Court of Judicature. The entablature of the old portico is continued around to the new ; but the column of one being of the Ionic order, and that of the other of the Corinthian, an incongruity in architecture takes

place, which is certainly exceptionable, and might have been avoided by making the whole of the same order. The two porticoes are annexed together by a circular screen wall, the height of the whole building, enriched with dressed niches, and a rusticated basement. It is now completely finished, and expended about £25,000. The inside presents many conveniences and beauties, particularly a committee room, 39 by 27; a library 33 feet square; a hall 57 by 20; and a beautiful circular vestibule.

“The Commons House not being thought sufficiently convenient, and the house being desirous, at the same time, to improve the external appearance of the building, it was determined to make considerable additions to the westward of the old structure. The designs of Mr. Robert Parke, architect, being approved, it was begun in August, 1787, and completed in October 1794, and comprises an extent of building, nearly equal to that on the east. The western entrance is under a portico of four Ionic columns, and is attached to the old portico by a circular wall, as on the opposite side, but with the addition of a circular colonade, of the same order and magnitude as the columns of the portico, 12 feet distance from the wall. This colonade, being of considerable extent, gives an appearance of extreme grandeur to the building, but robs it of particular distinguishing beauties, which the plainer screen wall to the east gives to the porticoes. The inside of this addition comprises many conveniences, particularly a suit of committee rooms, for determining contested elections before the house; rooms for the housekeeper, sergeant at arms, &c. and a large hall for chairmen to wait in with their chairs. The whole expenditure of this addition amounted to £25,396.

“On the 27th of February, 1792, between the hours of five and six in the evening, while the house were sitting, a fire broke out in the Commons-house, and entirely consumed that noble apartment, but did little other damage. It is conjectured to have taken place by the breaking of one of the flues, which run through the walls to warm the house, and so communicated fire to the timber in the building. Its present construction very nearly resembles the old: it is circular; the other was octangular.

“The original building of the Parliament-house is said to have been designed by a Mr. Cassels, or Castell, architect; yet, upon every enquiry very little seems to be known of him. Harris, in his History of Dublin, speaking of the Parliament-house, makes no mention of him, but says it

was executed under the inspection of Sir Edward Lovet Pearce and Arthur Dobbs, Esq. but whether from their designs, or those of Mr. Castell, or any other person, is not said. That Mr. Castell was equal to such a performance, may be presumed from the excellence of one acknowledged work of his, Leinster-house, Dublin; which is a specimen of chaste and very correct architecture, and entitles him to so honourable a supposition as designing the original Senate-house, shewn in the annexed view."

It appears from the above description, that when this edifice became the property of the governors, the east and west ends were dissimilarly connected with the center, a circumstance which must have produced a want of uniformity in the front, unpleasing to the eye of the spectator: this defect has been happily removed, and the connection is now effected by circular screen walls ornamented with Ionic columns supporting an entablature similar to that of the portico, and between which are niches for statues, the whole producing a very fine effect. The tympanum of the pediment in the center of the front is decorated with the royal arms in bold relief, and on its apex stands a figure of Hibernia, with Fidelity on her right hand, and Commerce on her left, distinguished by their proper emblems, executed by Mr. E. Smith. It was intended also to ornament the eastern and western terminations of this noble portico with other appropriate statues, of which models were prepared by the same ingenious artist, and we hope the idea will not be relinquished: these were to have been emblematic figures representing the agriculture and manufactures of Ireland.

The noble Corinthian portico that adorns the eastern front of this edifice possesses uncommon beauty, and is seen to great advantage from College-street: the tympanum of the pediment is plain, but on its apex is a statue of Fortitude with Justice on her right hand, and Liberty on her left, distinguished by their appropriate emblems, and executed in a stile of lightness and elegance that does great credit to the artist already mentioned, by whom they were designed and executed. The architectural incongruity already mentioned is, it must be acknowledged, a defect,* but of so little

* Adopting the Corinthian order instead of the Ionic in this front, was the result of the directions of the lords themselves, who conceiving that such a variety would be pleasing, overlooked the difficulty of uniting parts so discordant. It is related that a gentleman passing, when the workmen were placing the Corinthian capitals on the columns, struck with this incongruity, asked what order was that? when

importance, as by no means to justify the idea of taking down this beautiful portico, and rebuilding it in the Ionic order.

The accommodations and conveniences indispensable in a bank requiring an arrangement irreconcilable with the former plan of this edifice, it became necessary to take down a considerable part of its interior buildings, among which was the Court of Requests and (notwithstanding its singular beauty) the circular Common's-room. Preparatory to this business, a great variety of plans was obtained by the governors, in consequence of liberal premiums offered for that purpose, but although many of these displayed much genius and talent, yet none of them was adopted, and the necessary alterations and additions that have taken place are the result of the taste and judgment of Mr. Francis Johnston, to whom this business was intrusted.

On the site of the Court of Requests, nearly, stands the Cash-office, which may be pronounced one of the finest rooms in the empire: it is 70 feet by 53; the walls are pannelled with Bath-stone, and ornamented with 24 fluted Ionic columns of Portland stone supporting a rich entablature, and raised on pedestals, so as to shew the columns entire above the desks and counters that range along the walls, which has a good effect; it is lighted from the roof, and also by a series of windows under the entablature, apparently 24 in number, but of these seven on the south side are, from local circumstances, false, but being glazed with looking-glass have the appearance of real windows, and thus preserve the uniformity of the room: the ceiling, which is coved, and richly ornamented, has a large rectangular opening in the center about 50 feet by 30, and over this rises an elegant lantern, which, with the windows under the entablature, throws down a quantity of light rather too profuse to be at all times pleasing to the eye: the height of this noble room from the floor, which is neatly flagged, to the richly decorated ceiling of the lantern, is 50 feet: it has two entrances, one in the center of each end, leading from vestibules or common halls, and these communicate with

Mr. Gandon, who was present, answered with a ready wit, that it was a very substantial order, for it was the order of the House of Lords.—The converting the Parliament-house into a National Bank, produced at the time several attempts at wit, among which the following epigram may be mentioned:

If, as it is by some asserted,
This house be to a bank converted,
What most we want will then be there,
Instead of what we best can spare.

the beautiful corridors that formerly enclosed the commons-room, and at present lead to the great variety of offices, waiting-rooms, &c. which the extensive business of a national bank requires.

In the House of Lords, which remains unaltered, and forms at present the Court of Proprietors, are the two fine pieces of tapestry already mentioned: they had been taken down with an intention of sending them to England, but have been replaced at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Johnston: that representing the battle of the Boyne has suffered much, and the colours are in some parts greatly faded; the other, representing, not the battle of Augrim, but the defence of Derry, is in a good state of preservation, and round its margin are representations of some of the most interesting transactions of that memorable siege, such as the breaking of the boom across the Foyle by the Dartmouth, &c.

In the western front is the room called the library, or model room, 86 feet by 34, furnished with presses for books, papers, &c. from the floor to the ceiling; and here is to be seen a fine model of this extensive building, the result of the ingenuity and patient perseverance of Mr. Doolittle, who expended on it the labour of nearly three years: it is placed on a platform nearly four feet high, where it is seen to advantage, and gives a very correct idea of this noble edifice, of which it is an accurate resemblance; with this single exception, that the Ionic order is carried round, to avoid the incongruity of the Corinthian portico of the eastern front. In this model the roof of the Cash-office may be taken off by those who are curious to see the contrivance of the architect in its construction, which is singularly ingenious, and a good specimen of the professional talents of Mr. Johnston.

For the security of the Bank, both against fire and external violence, it is to be completely insulated; its numerous apartments are lighted either from the roof or the interior courts, there not being any window, or other aperture, a few doors excepted in the exterior walls, which are every where crowned with battlements for the purpose of defence: adjoining to the western front, apartments have been erected for a military guard, to which the approach is through a beautiful gateway ornamented with Ionic columns, with military trophies over the arch, finely designed and executed by J. Kirk, and seen to great advantage, as it forms a graceful termination to Forster-place. To encrease the means of security, the clerks and other persons belonging to the bank are formed into a regular corps, above 100

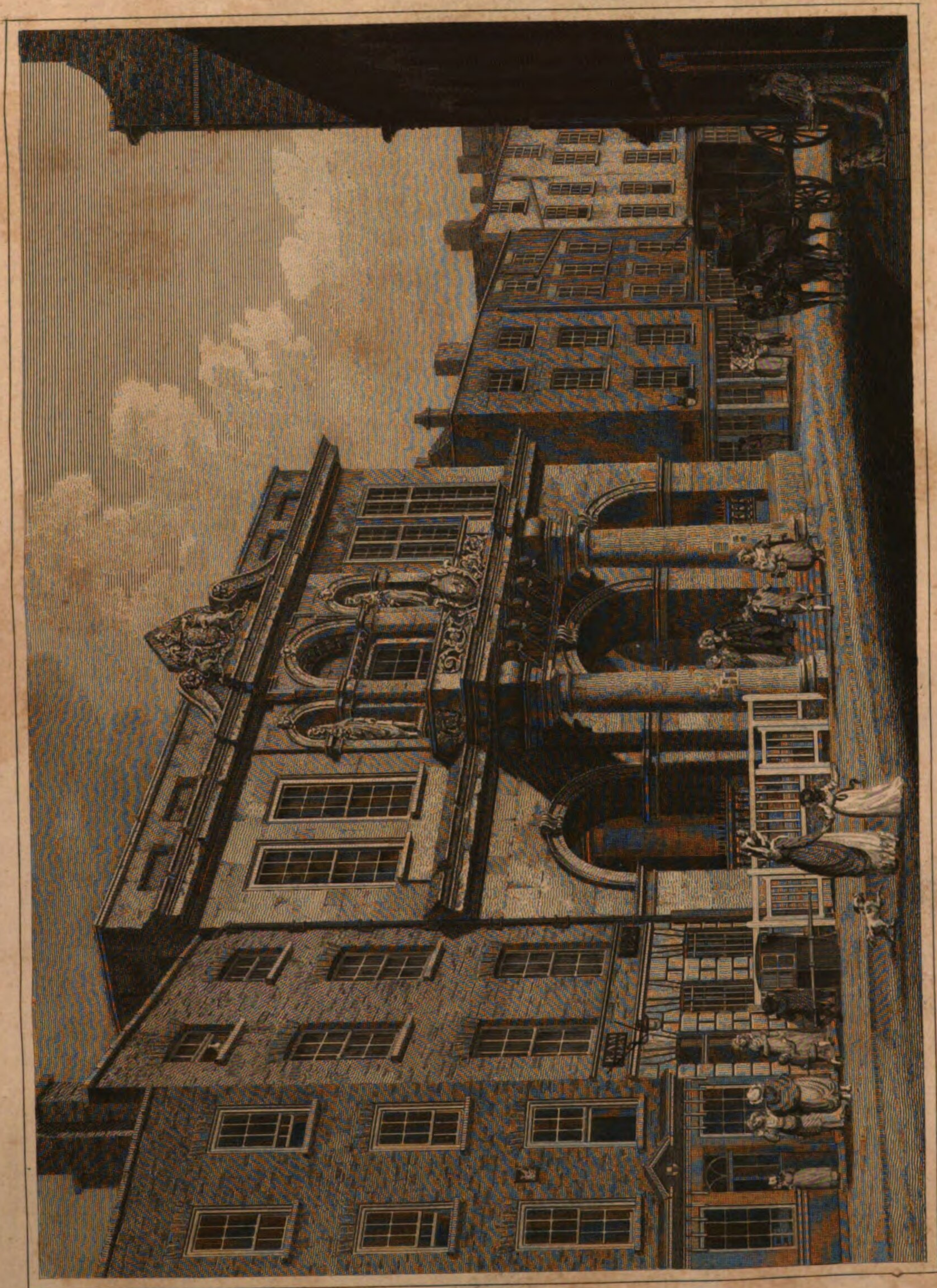
strong, and have an armoury within the walls; to which we may add, that there are two powerful fire engines, capable of throwing water, of which there is an ample supply, over every part of the building.

THE THOLSEL.

THIS edifice, the Guildhall of the Corporation of Dublin, and reared in the year 1683, has nearly ceased to exist, its dangerously ruinous state having a few years since rendered it necessary to take the greater part of it down: recollection, however, aided by the fine perspective view of its front by Mr. Malton, enables us to give a short descriptive sketch of this once respectable building.

Its name is derived from the old words toll-stall, i. e. the toll-gatherer's stall or seat, being the place where the collectors attended to receive the toll or custom for such goods as were liable to the city imposts: it was situated on the south side of Skinner's-row, presenting its principal front to that street, and another to St. Nicholas-street, which are both narrow and inconvenient; to the eastward it joined the adjacent houses; while on the south, a yard only a few feet in breadth formed a partial separation between it and the church of St. Nicholas: the form is nearly a square, being 62 feet in front by 68 in depth, two stories high, built of hewn stone, and supported on arches to the north and west, which were not destitute of elegance; in the center of the principal front two massive columns of the Tuscan order supported a vestibule of a very robust appearance, but in a stile bold and singular; over this vestibule, which was decorated with the city arms, was a window with niches on either side, in which stood the statues of Charles II. in whose reign this pile was erected, and of his brother, James duke of York, afterwards the bigoted and unfortunate James II; and over these the royal-arms supported by scrolls formed a kind of angular pediment: the statues, which are in the costume of the day, in robes and great periwigs, stand at present in the side aisle of Christ-church; they are in good preservation, and, together with the other ornaments of this building, have been considered by some as in a masterly stile.

A spacious open hall, decorated with four massive columns similar to those



The Tholsel.

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Trinity College.

Published August 22^d 1817, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand, London.

of the vestibule, and supporting the floor of the upper story, comprehended the entire of the ground-floor, with the exception of the space occupied by the stair-case, and its south-eastern angle, which was appropriated to the Recorder's court: in this court delinquents were tried in the presence of the lord mayor even for capital offences, murder and treason excepted; and here, by the civil bill act, all debts where the sum litigated did not exceed £20. was determinable in a summary way, and at a trifling expence. On the upper floor, and in apartments appropriated to the purpose, the lord mayor, aldermen, commons and sheriffs used to meet to transact city business, until the ruinous state of this building obliged them to assemble for that purpose, in what was formerly the Exhibition room, in William-street; and the spacious room, above sixty feet in length, which occupied the western front might be considered, as already observed, as the Guildhall of Dublin, as here the merchants used to assemble before the erection of the Royal Exchange on Cork-hill. About one third part of this pile, situated on the east is still in existence, and here the Court of Conscience, for determining matters of property under forty shillings, is at present held.

From the massive appearance of the ruins of the Tholsel it seems to have been built for a much longer existence than it has attained; but this may perhaps be attributed, not to any defect in the materials or execution, but in the foundation, as the substrate of bog on which the ruins of the church of St. Michael, not more than thirty yards distant stand, probably extends to the site of this building.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

"SOME writers have held that there were schools of literature in Ireland in the times of paganism, and that they were established here, as well as in England, by a colony of Grecians which arrived in Ireland from the siege of Troy, who opened public nurseries of learning; and this they would evince by many words of Greek derivation, yet remaining in the Irish language. Be this as it may, the accounts of those Greek colonies may well be reckoned, if not among the fabulous, at least as stories which cannot, at this distant period, be reconciled to sound reason.

"Indeed it is not improbable that the Druids, who were the priests, philo-

sophers and legislators of Ireland, had seminaries for the instruction of youth in the principles of their religion, since we find from Cæsar,* that a part of the province of the Druids in Gaul and Britain, was the institution of the youth of the country in learning, and that vast numbers resorted to them upon that account; but whether such seminaries were established by the state, or had any stipends or revenues allotted to them like our universities, is no where, that we know of, alledged. We shall leave the testimony of our Irish historians to their own credit; for they universally agree, that Ollamh Fodlah, who was King of Ireland A.M. 3236, was so great a favourer of learning, that he erected a fair palace at Tarah, called Mur-Ollomhau, *i. e. the walls of the bards*, as a college for the learned men of his kingdom to reside in, at his own charge.

“Whatever was the state of the Irish seminaries in times of paganism, it is not to be controverted, but that they shone out in full lustre in the ages of christianity succeeding the arrival of St. Patrick, particularly in the 6th, 7th and 8th centuries. It is evident from ancient writers of undeniable credit, that there were formerly in Ireland several eminent schools or universities, to which the Irish and Britons, and at length the Gauls and Saxons resorted as to marts of sound literature;† as at Armagh, Clonard, Ross in Carbery, anciently called Ross-Ailithri, Beg-Eri, Clonfert, Bangor, Rathene in Fercal, and Lismore: of other ancient seats of learning in Ireland, as Cashel and Down, there is only a bare hint given, in an epistle‡ of Florence Carty, written to Donat, Earl of Thomond.

“But to proceed to more modern times: in 1311 John Lech, Archbishop of Dublin, procured a bull from Pope Clement V. for the foundation of an university for scholars at Dublin;§ but this project fell by the death of the Archbishop about two years after. In 1320 Alexander de Bicknor, who succeeded in the archbishoprick, renewed this foundation, and procured a confirmation of it from Pope John XXII. and appointed a set of statutes to be observed by this university, which was erected in St. Patrick’s Church.

* Comment, lib. 6.

† See Bede Eccle. Hist. lib. 3. cap. 7, lib. 4. cap. 26. Alcuin Vita S. Willibrordi lib. 2. cap. 4. Erick of Auxerre, de Miraculis Germanis, lib. 1. cap. ult. The life of Sulgenus.

‡ A MS. in Dublin College library.

§ The original of which was destroyed at the burning of Christ Church, but an abstract of a copy of it is preserved in Alan’s registry.

William de Hardite, a dominican friar, Henry Cogry of the order of friars minor, and Edmund of Karmardin, a dominican, were created doctors of divinity; and William Rodiart, dean of St. Patrick's, was promoted to the degree of doctor of the canon law, and made the first chancellor of that university. It appears in the registry of Archbishop Alan that King Edward III. afterwards instituted a divinity lecturer in that university, and by a record in Birmingham tower, that monarch gave further countenance to it by granting to the scholars his letters of protection upon all occasions. By this record it is manifest, that at that time, viz. 1358 (being thirty-eight years after Bicknor's foundation), lectures in divinity, the civil and canon laws, and other clerical sciences were then maintained there; yet, notwithstanding these encouragements, for want of a sufficient fund to maintain the students, the university by degrees dwindled to nothing. However, there remained some traces of it in the reign of King Henry VII. for in a provincial synod held in Christ Church, Dublin, before Walter Fitz-Simons, then Archbishop of Dublin, certain annual pensions were granted for seven years to the *lecturers of the university* by the Archbishop and his suffragans and clergy of the province of Dublin.

The next attempt for erecting an university was in a parliament assembled at Dublin on the 17th of January, 1568, in the government of Sir Henry Sidney, wherein a motion was made to re-erect the university, formerly established in St. Patrick's church, and to support it by voluntary contributions.*

The lord deputy gave due encouragement to this undertaking by offering to settle on it £20. a year in lands, and to give £100. in money to carry on the design; and many other worthy persons promised their bounty in proportion to their estates. The year following, on the 4th of March, the lord deputy and council of Ireland writ to the Lords of the Council of England, mentioning the motion made in parliament, the liberal offers of many good men to forward such an undertaking, the advantages of it in respect of the royal government, the reformation of the people from barbarism, and the planting civility among them; and then they requested their Lordships to forward their humble petition to the Queen, that her majesty would be pleased to further their designs with her bounteous liberality, and gracious countenance. But this matter took no effect.

* Campion, p. 5. Holingsh. Chron. p. 69.

In 1585 Sir John Perrot, then lord deputy of Ireland, observing learning to be at a low ebb in that country for want of seminaries of good literature, endeavoured to establish two universities in the city of Dublin, and to lay their foundation in the dissolution of the cathedral of St. Patrick. It was not his intention to reinstate the university formerly settled in the said church, but to convert the revenues of it into the foundation of two universities, which he thought the readiest method to set them on foot. The reasons which he urged for carrying on this work appear in a letter written by him to the then Lord Treasurer of England, wherein he says "That whereas there is no place for the courts of law, save only an old hall in the Castle of Dublin, dangerously placed over the munition of powder, that the Cathedral of St. Patrick, being spacious and large, would sufficiently serve for all the several courts, and there being a want of a store-house for grain and other provision, and no place fit for it, whereby the waste in victualling is the greater, that the canons houses environing the church might aptly serve for an inns of court to bestow the judges and lawyers in, in exchange for which, their inns of courts lying commodiously over the river, and hard by the bridge, for loading and unloading, would as aptly serve for a store-house and granary. That there being two cathedrals in Dublin, this dedicated to St. Patrick, and the other to the name of Christ, that St. Patrick's was had in more superstitious reputation than the other, and therefore ought to be dissolved. The revenues of St. Patrick's are by estimation now about 4000 marks per annum, which would serve to begin the foundation of two universities, and endow a couple of colleges in them with £1000. per annum a piece, and the residue may be employed on the reparation of the said church and houses, and be annexed unto Christ-church by way of augmentation of the choir." His purpose was, as appears in some of the public letters of those times, to have settled six masters in each of the two colleges, and an hundred scholars to be instructed by them in learning, civility, and loyalty. The six masters to be chosen out of the most learned residentiaries of the said cathedral, who were in vicissitudes, three and three of each college, to have resided and kept hospitality in the several prebendaries whereunto the cure of souls was annexed. These intentions would have been very laudable, had they been better founded than in the ruin of such a famous and ancient cathedral. This project was defeated by the warm and zealous applications of the Lord

Chancellor Loftus, then Archbishop of Dublin, to the Queen, and to his fast friend, the Lord Treasurer of England, which at length ended in the disgrace of the lord deputy. The writer of the life of Sir John Perrot ascribes* the Archbishop's motives in giving such an opposition to the deputy's scheme, to private views, "As being interested in the livings of St. Patrick's by long leases and other estates thereof granted either to himself, his children, or kinsmen. But let his views be what they will, he successfully defended his church, and prevented its being appropriated to an university. Yet his grace was soon after a zealous and active instrument in promoting the foundation of another university without sacrilege, or the profanation of God's church, of which we shall in the next place proceed to give an account.

The mayor and citizens of Dublin enjoyed by grant from King Henry VIII. the site, ambit, and precinct of the dissolved Augustinian monastery of All Saints lying within the suburbs of that city. Archbishop Loftus judging this a convenient situation for an intended college, applied to the mayor and citizens in their common-council, and in two pathetic speeches, made on different days, laid before them the Queen's intention of erecting an university in Ireland, and the advantages that such a society would bring to their city, and concluded with requesting them to grant a fit place for building such a college. The citizens soon embraced the archbishop's proposal, and granted the said monastery and the lands adjoining to it for the purposes aforesaid. The archbishop dispatched Henry Usher, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, to petition the Queen for her royal charter, and for a mortmain license for the land granted by the city. The Queen readily granted the petition, and by warrant dated the 29th of December 1591, ordered a license of mortmain to pass the seals for the grant of the said abbey, which is recited to be of the yearly value of £20. and for the foundation of such a college by way of corporation, with a power to accept such lands and contributions, for the maintenance thereof as any of her subjects should be charitably moved to bestow to the value of £400. a year. On the 3d of March following, letters patent passed in due form, pursuant to the said warrant, by which, first, a college is appointed to be erected, to be the mother of an university in a certain place called All-Hallows near Dublin, for the education, institution, and instruction of youth in arts and

* Page 242.

faculties to endure for ever. 2dly, That it be called, *Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis juxta Dublin a Serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ fundatum.* ——— *The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity near Dublin, founded by the most serene Queen Elizabeth.* 3dly, That it consist of one provost and three fellows in the name of more, and of three scholars in the name of more. 4thly, The Queen appointed Adam Loftus, D. D. Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the first provost of the said college; and Henry Usher, A. M. Luke Chaloner, A. M. and Lancelot Moyne, A. B. the three first fellows in the name of more; and Henry Lee, William Daniel, and Stephen White, the three first scholars in the name of more. 5thly, That the said provost, fellows, and scholars, and their successors for ever be a body politic and corporate by the name of provost, fellows, and scholars of the college of the Holy Trinity, founded by Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin, and that they and their successors be by that name capable to purchase, take, and possess any manors, lands, tenements or hereditaments to them or their successors for ever, either from the Queen, her heirs and successors, or from any other person for their support and maintenance, to the yearly value of £400. notwithstanding any statutes of mortmain, (so as such lands be not held of the crown immediately in capite, in demesne, or service) and that they may sue and be sued, implead or be impleaded by such name in all causes and actions, real, personal, and mixed, in all courts temporal or spiritual in Ireland, or elsewhere; and further, that they have a common seal for transacting their business. 6thly, That upon a vacancy of the provostship either by death, departure, resignation, deprivation or otherwise, the surviving fellows and their successors, or the major part of them, may elect another fit provost within three months after such vacancy. In the same manner upon a vacancy of any fellow or scholar, the provost and the surviving fellows, or the major part of them, may elect one to succeed within two months after such vacancy. 7thly, That the provost and fellows of the said college may make and constitute laws and statutes from time to time for the better government of their body, and may chuse such out of the statutes of Oxford or Cambridge, as they shall judge proper for their purpose, and especially that no body else should profess or teach the liberal arts in any other place in Ireland, without the Queen's special license. 8thly, That the students in this college may have the power of obtaining the degrees of bachelors, masters and doctors in all arts and faculties in a proper time from their admission. Provided, that when the fellows thereof

should complete seven years in their office from the time of their taking the degrees of masters of arts, that then they be displaced from their fellowships, and others be elected in their room for the benefit of the kingdom and church. 9thly, William Cecil, Baron of Burghley, Lord Treasurer of England, being appointed by the patent the first chancellor, it was provided that for the time to come, the provost and the major part of the fellows should have the election of a chancellor, which chancellor or his vice-chancellor, together with the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Meath, the vice-treasurer, treasurer at war, chief justice of the chief place in Ireland, and the mayor of the city of Dublin, all for the time being, or the major part of them, who shall be called *visitors*, shall determine all strifes, actions, and controversies arising in the college, which the provost and the major part of the fellows cannot compose, and shall have power to correct and punish all the more grievous offences, which shall be left unpunished by the provost and fellows. 10thly, That for obtaining all degrees among themselves, they have liberty of performing all acts of scholastic exercises in such manner as the provost and the major part of the fellows shall think proper, and for that purpose may elect all necessary officers, whether vice-chancellor, proctor or proctors. 11thly, The Queen's subjects and officers had full liberty to grant such aids for the better constituting, maintaining and supporting the said college, as they should think proper. And 12thly, That all the goods, chattels, lands, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to the provost, fellows, and scholars of the said college should for ever after be exempted from all burdens, taxes, tallages, cesses, subsidies, exactions, compositions and demands whatsoever, either in time of war or peace.

To provide a fund for forwarding the buildings, and other necessary charges attending this infant society, on the 11th of March 1591, the lord deputy Fitz-Williams, and the privy council, issued circular letters to some principal gentleman in each barony of the kingdom, to intreat the benevolence of the well-disposed inhabitants, in the following form.

William Fitz-Williams, By the Lord Deputy and Council.

"WHEREAS the Queen's most excellent Majesty for the tender care which her highness hath of the good and prosperous estate of this her realm of Ireland, and knowing by the experience of the flourishing estate of England, how beneficial it is to any country to have places of learning erected in the same, hath by her gracious favour authorized us her deputy, chancellor, and

the rest of the council to found and establish a college or an university near Dublin, in the site of All-hallows, which is freely granted by the citizens thereof, with the precincts belonging to the same, to the value of £20. by the year, who are also willing each of them according to their ability, to afford them charitable contributions for the furthering of so good a purpose. These are, therefore, earnestly to request you, (having for your assistant such a person as the sheriff of that county shall appoint for his substitute) carefully to labour with such persons within your barony (having made a book of all their names) whom you think can or will afford any contribution, whether in money, some portion of lands, or any other chattels, whereby their benevolence may be shewed to the putting forward so notable and excellent a purpose, as this will prove to the benefit of the whole country, whereby knowledge, learning, and civility may be increased, to the banishing of barbarism, tumults, and disordered living from among them, and whereby their children, and children's children, especially those that be poor (as it were in an orphan's hospital freely) may have their learning and education given them with much more ease and lesser charges, than in other universities they can obtain it. The which business seeing God hath prospered so far, that there is already procured from her majesty the grant of a corporation, with the freedom of mortmain, and all liberties, favours, and immunities belonging to such a body, as by their charter and letters patent may appear, and that the site and place wherein the building must be raised, is already granted, it should be a comfort and rejoicing to the whole country that there is such a beginning of so blessed a work offered unto them to further and assist with their good devotion, seeing the benefit redoundeth to their own posterity, and will in time appear to be a matter of no small commodity to the whole country. These therefore are earnestly to require you, in regard of the former considerations, that the benevolence of the fore-named persons with all care and diligence be intreated by you, and that you signify to us by the first of the next term what each of them under their hands will afford for the furtherance of so notable a work, to the intent that when their benevolences are seen, there may be collectors appointed for the receiving thereof: for which this shall be your warrant. Given at her majesty's castle of Dublin the 11th of March 1591.

Ad. Archbishop of Dublin.—John Armachan.—Tho. Medensis.

To our beloved Robert Taaffe of Cookston, gent. for the Barony of Louth."

In the same form some special persons were deputed in every barony of the kingdom, with a list or book annexed of the names of persons proper to be applied to. What this method produced does not appear; but, if we may judge by the return made by Robert Taaffe to the before recited warrant, the sum was very small. For he says, that "he had applied to all the gentlemen of the barony of Louth, whose answer was, that they were poor, and not able to give any thing towards the building of the college."

However, the work proceeded vigorously; Thomas Smith, mayor of Dublin, on the 13th of March the same year, laid the first stone of the building, and on the 9th of January 1593, the first students were admitted into it. Yet as the Queen's endowment lay in Ulster, the rebellion of Tyrone in the latter end of her majesty's reign, put a stop to all receipts of the income of that body, and was very near putting a final period to it, if the state had not taken it into their immediate care and protection. Archbishop Loftus, who had been a great instrument in the first foundation was one of the lords justices in 1597 and 1598, in conjunction with Sir Robert Gardiner, chief justice of the Queen's Bench. These lords justices, "in regard of the decay of the revenues of the college in those times of rebellion, and as the same was of her majesty's princely foundation, having no other means of relief, granted to the college a concordatum of £40. sterling per annum, and also the allowance of six dead payes out of such cheques as should be imposed upon her majesty's army;" and the Earl of Essex, lord lieutenant in 1599, reciting the said grant, by concordatum dated the 3d of May that year, continued the same during pleasure, and ordered the concordatum of £40. a year to be paid quarterly, and the dead payes, amounting to £5. 12s. a month, to be paid monthly. In November the same year Archbishop Loftus and Sir George Carey, being then lords justices, the fellows and corporation of the college petitioned them for "present relief, setting forth the utter decay of the college rents in the then general revolt, whereby they were fallen into great want, and not able to hold their society together." Upon which petition they obtained a warrant on the 30th of that month, for the payment of 40s. a week out of the entertainment appointed for a canoneer, to continue till the vice-treasurer should receive warrant to the contrary. On the 29th of January following the lords justices and council issued another concordatum in behalf of the college, reciting, "that forasmuch as by several lords deputies, lords justices, and the late lord lieutenant,

there had been granted to the provost and some of the fellows of Trinity College near Dublin, a concordatum of £40. sterling yearly, for keeping a public and standing lecture unto the state, and that by the death of Matthias Holmes, late fellow of the college, the same place is fallen void; they therefore order, that the said college should have as of her majesty's bounty, for the better maintenance of the provost, and to the use before mentioned, the said sum of £40. sterling yearly, to be paid to them out of such fines, impost of wines, and other casualties as should come to the vice-treasurer's hands, to be paid quarterly until contrary directions be issued." The year following the Queen took this body under her own consideration, and by privy seal dated the 30th of April, not only confirmed the foregoing grants, but also made to them a further grant of £200. per annum. "Being informed (says her majesty) by letters from Ireland to our council here, that the college is in danger to be dissolved, the maintenance thereof being wholly taken away, and no benefit received of our late grant of concealments in regard of the troubles, and that (as you have signified) you have supplied them with some means for their continuance together, until our pleasure be signified on that behalf; we are well pleased out of our princely care for the maintenance of that college (being of our own foundation) and for the establishing of so great a means of instruction of our people, to grant unto the provost, fellows, and scholars of the said college both a confirmation and continuance of those means, which you have formerly granted unto them, as also a further supply of £200. sterling per annum, out of the wards, liveries, reliefs, intrusions, alienations, fines, and any other casualties, that shall come to our hands (our impost revenues of our lands there, and treasure sent from hence only excepted) to be paid quarterly, and to be continued until they shall enjoy the benefit of our former grant of concealments: and further that our said grant be paid to the college before any other concordatum or grant heretofore passed, or hereafter to be passed out of any part of the said casualties. And if the said casualties do not amount to £200. in any one year by reason of the troubles, then that the said college be answered the arrearages out of the first casualties that shall come to our hands the next year, and so from time to time until they receive the full benefit of this grant." Letters patent passed pursuant to this privy seal on the 16th of July following.

Thus was this college fostered and supported in its infancy. King James I.

who was a prince of learning, and an encourager of it, besides a pension of £388. 15s. English money, payable yearly out of the exchequer, endowed it with large estates in the province of Ulster: King Charles I. was also a benefactor to it, and so were the succeeding monarchs down to the present times, not to mention the provisions made for it by the acts of settlement and explanation. It is the only university in Ireland, and may be called our Athens.*

The original constitution is set forth before; but in the year 1637 it received a new charter, and another set of statutes, which made several material alterations in the constitution. For, 1st, by the original charter the office of provost was upon a vacancy filled up by an election made by a majority of the fellows. By the new charter this power was reserved to the crown, and the office made donative. 2dly, By the first charter the fellows could continue no more than seven years in their offices from the time of commencing masters of arts.† By the second charter they were made tenants for life in their fellowships, if they thought proper. 3dly, The first charter provides, that upon the vacancy of a fellowship or scholarship the place should be filled by election within two months after the vacancy, and the election was placed in a majority of the fellows. By the new charter it was ordained, that upon the vacancy of a senior fellowship, the same should be supplied within three days after the vacancy made known, by a majority or equal number of the surviving senior fellows, together with the provost; and upon a vacancy of a junior fellowship or scholarship, that the same be filled up by the provost and senior fellows, or the major part of them, together with the provost, on the Monday after Trinity sunday following the vacancy.

* Some persons have supposed a distinction between the college and university, which has been productive of some inconvenience and confusion; but Dr. Miller has, in his ingenious treatise on the subject, proved this distinction to be imaginary, and that the college is invested with the privileges of an university, and is an university in itself: that the Board composed of the provost and senior fellows, is constituted the sole academic senate or convocation; that this Board ought, accordingly, to decide all matters relating to degrees at the public commencements; that no person, not belonging to this Board, should be considered as possessing any right of objecting to any degree; and that the officers assisting at the commencements should be regarded as merely ministerial.

† The urgent necessity of diffusing through a country so ignorant as Ireland was at that period, whatever information could be easily communicated, suggested the expediency of limiting to so short a period the duration of fellowships, and thereby converting these situations into nurseries of education for the parochial clergy, rather than retreats for learned men.

4thly, By the first constitution the number of fellows was only seven, and they of equal authority, without any distinction into senior and junior. By the new charter the number of fellows was enlarged to sixteen, and distinguished into seven senior and nine junior, and the government of the college committed to the provost and the majority of the seven senior fellows; and the number of scholars was enlarged to seventy. 5thly, By the first charter the provost and fellows had power to form laws and statutes from time to time for the better government of the college, and to adopt and incorporate such as they thought proper from those of Cambridge or Oxford. By the new charter the King, by consent of the provost, fellows and scholars, reserved this power to himself; and the former statutes were declared null and void, and a new set of statutes given them by his Majesty. But in cases omitted to be provided for in the new statutes, the provost and the major part of the senior fellows had power given them to make new statutes not repugnant to those granted by the King, the same to be confirmed by the visitors of the college, and so to remain in force till the provost and major part of the senior fellows, by consent of the visitors, should think proper to rescind them. 6thly, The mortmain licence was enlarged to £200. a year more than was contained in the first licence. 7thly, By the first charter the visitors appointed for the college were the chancellor, or his vice-chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Meath, the vice-treasurer, treasurer at war, the chief justice of the King's Bench, and the mayor of the city of Dublin, all for the time being, or the major part of them. By the new charter the visitors were restrained to the chancellor or his vice-chancellor, and the Archbishop of Dublin. Although the provision for both fellows and scholars was originally small, at present the fund for their support, by means of bequests, is considerable, particularly for the fellows, who are better appointed, perhaps, than any university teachers in the world; indeed for the best reason, as the election falls on none but such as have acquitted themselves with superior excellence at a most severe trial of literary skill.

The office of provost being of considerable dignity and emolument, has, in some instances, been given to laymen, and persons previously unconnected with the university; but such appointments are always disagreeable, and, in general, so much respect is paid to the feelings of the members of this learned body, as to place over them one who had for some time filled the

office of fellow, and is capable of filling the station with propriety, as will appear from the list given in the note.* During the provost's absence, his

* List of the Provosts of Trinity College, Dublin.

	When appointed	Where educated	
Archbishop Loftus,	1591	Cambridge	Primate and Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.
Mr. Walter Travers	1594	Ditto	
Mr. Henry Alvay -	1601	Ditto	
Mr. Wm. Temple, after } wards Sir W. Temple. }	1609	Ditto	
Mr. William Bedel	1627	Ditto	
Dr. Robert Usher, son } to Primate Usher - }	1629	Trin. Col. D.	Consecrated Bishop of Kildare in 1635 ; was a fellow.
Mr. William Chappel	1634	Cambridge	Consecrated Bishop of Cork and Ross in 1638.
Mr. Richard Washington	1640	Oxford	Fled 29th of October 1641.
Dr. ——— Tate -	-	Trin. Col. D.	Tate and Loftus were successively appointed by the Lords Justices <i>temporarii subrectores</i> .
Dr. Dudley Loftus -	-		
Dr. Anthony Martin	1645	Cambridge	Consecrated Bishop of Meath in 1625 ; was a fellow.
Mr. Samuel Winter	1652	Ditto	Appointed by Oliver Cromwell.
Dr. Thomas Seel -	1660-1	Trin. Col. D.	Died provost ; was a fellow.
Dr. Michael Ward	1674	Ditto	Consecrated Bishop of Ossory.
Dr. Narcissus Marsh	1678	Oxford	Consecrated Bishop of Ferns in 1682, translated to Cashel.
Dr. Robert Huntingdon	1683	Ditto	Consecrated Bishop of Raphoe in 1701.
Dr. St. George Ashe	1692	Trin. Col. D.	Con. Bishop of Cloyne, translated to Clogher ; was a fellow.
Dr. George Browne	1695	Ditto	Died provost ; was a fellow.
Dr. Peter Browne	1699	Ditto	Consecrated Bishop of Cork ; was a fellow.
Dr. Benjamin Pratt	1710	Ditto	Dean of Down ; was a fellow.
Dr. Richard Baldwin	1719	Ditto	Died provost ; was a fellow.
Dr. Francis Andrews	1758	Ditto	Died provost ; was a fellow, and a layman,
Dr. J. Hely Hutchinson	1774	Ditto	Ditto ; a layman ; was not a fellow.
Dr. Richard Murray	1795	Ditto	Ditto ; was a fellow.
Dr. John Kearney	1799	Ditto	Consecrated Bishop of Ossory ; was a fellow.
Dr. George Hall	1806	Ditto	Consecrated Bishop of Dromore ; was a fellow.
Dr. Thomas Elrington	1181	Ditto	The present provost ; was a fellow.

Archbishop Loftus is named in the charter of Elizabeth ; the six succeeding provosts were elected agreeably to the charter of Elizabeth ; and all the following provosts nominated by the Crown, agreeable to the charter of Charles.

“ In the infancy of an institution which was to introduce literature into a country long distracted by civil wars, and as yet but imperfectly reduced to obedience, it could not be expected that the natives should soon be found possessed of the qualifications required for the difficult task of bringing it forward to maturity : in these circumstances, as Dr. Miller justly observes, the new university naturally looked for assistance and direction to the long established seminaries of England ; and Robert Usher, the

place is filled by the senior of the fellows, who is always called vice-provost. The provost and seven senior fellows form a council called *the Board*, which meets every Saturday, and by which all matters relating to the internal government of the college are decided. The income of a senior fellow, arising from various sources, is generally estimated at about one thousand pounds *per annum*; but it necessarily fluctuates according to the offices held, and, on an average, is probably not so great.

The number of junior fellows is at present (1812); but it is intended to augment them. These are the tutors of the college; and their income depends, in a great measure, on the number of their pupils. Some who, from merit or interest, have a large number, have £700. or £800. *per annum*. Attempts were made by former provosts, to assign tutors to every young person entering the college, which would give very great influence; but, at present, the parents or guardians of the pupils chose the tutor under whom he is placed. The number of livings in the gift of the university is nineteen, the value of which was, some years ago from £500. to £1000. *per annum*, and must have considerably advanced from the increase of tillage. On one of these becoming vacant, it is offered to the clerical fellow in rotation, beginning with the senior until one chuses to accept of it, who then vacates his fellowship. The professors, also, of divinity and common law must vacate their fellowships to hold these two offices.

The supplying the benefices and professorships as they become vacant, keeps up a constant circulation among the leading members of the university. By this means, there is a constant encouragement to exertion among the students, and the church of Ireland is supplied with some of its most useful and respectable members. There is, perhaps, no patronage so beneficial to the country as this. The mode of filling a senior fellowship, on its becoming vacant is, for the Board to elect the senior of the junior fellows, if no objection lie against him, within three days after a vacancy is known. But to a junior fellowship, admission is obtained only by sustaining publicly one of the severest trials of the human faculties of which there is any account. The candidates for this office, who must have taken a bachelor's degree in
sixth provost, who was elected 36 years after the opening of the college, was the first person educated in it, who was deemed qualified for that station." As soon, however as the institution had acquired maturity, proper respect was paid to native talent, and the eleven last provosts were, with the single exception of Mr. Hutchinson, selected from among the fellows.

arts, are examined in the public hall, three days successively, for two hours in the morning, and as many in the afternoon of each day; the first morning in logic and metaphysics; first afternoon in all the branches of the mathematics; second morning in natural philosophy; second evening in ethics; third morning in history and chronology; third evening in the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages; the fourth day is private, and is devoted to composition. The examination is in Latin; and the days appointed for it are the four days immediately preceding Trinity Sunday. The examiners, who are the provost and seven senior fellows, (or, in the absence of any of these, the next in seniority among the juniors,) after a scrutiny among themselves in the Board-room, on the succeeding Monday, proceed to give their votes, in the most solemn manner, for the candidate or candidates, they think fittest to supply the vacancies, when, if the provost do not choose to interpose, the vote of the majority is decisive, and the successful candidate is presently after sworn into office in the College chapel. As the struggle is often close, and the decision, consequently difficult, the result is naturally expected with much anxiety; for the successful candidate is considered as honourably and happily provided for. It will often happen that men of great merit will fail from various causes; but, when unsuccessful candidates have answered respectably, they have a sum of money allotted to them at the time; and, if they chose to decline further attempts, generally succeed in procuring pupils, or entering some of the learned professions, derive benefit from their past exertions. The difficulty, indeed, is so great, that it is considered honourable to have made the attempt, even without success.

There are only three of the fellows allowed to be members of the lay professions, one of medicine, and two of law, without an express dispensation from the crown. All the rest must become clergymen of the established church, and take their share of the clerical duties of the university. By the statutes of the college, every fellow, on marrying, may be obliged to vacate his fellowship; but several dispensations have been given by the crown; and, of late years, most of the fellows have married, without any attempt to enforce the penalty.*

Besides the fellows, there are 70 scholars, who have a right of voting at the election of the member returned by the college to parliament, and who

* In consequence of a recent communication from his Majesty, the celibacy of the fellows to be elected in future will be strictly enforced.

have some other privileges and emoluments. Twenty of these have what are called native places, attended by an additional income; and these are filled up as vacancies occur, from the most diligent of the scholars. The candidates for a scholarship must have arrived at the rank of sophisters; and are examined for two days in the week, before Whitsuntide, in the Greek and Latin classics, by the provost and senior fellows. As a scholarship cannot be held by one arrived at the standing of master in arts, it terminates in four, or, at most, five years, from the time of obtaining it; but it is often vacated before that time, as the emolument is trifling, and the necessary attendance on college duties often interferes with professional pursuits, after the completion of the undergraduate course.

The students are classed under three ranks, distinguished by the names of fellow commoners, pensioners, and sizars. The number of the two former is unlimited, and generally exceeds 500. They are publicly examined before admission, by the senior lecturer, and such fellows as he chuses to associate with him, in several Greek and Latin books appointed to be read at schools for this purpose, and in Latin composition, either prose or verse. The candidates admitted, are entered according to their merit; and to obtain the first place on this occasion is esteemed very honourable. Extraordinary rewards are also adjudged, on some occasions, to those who distinguish themselves; whilst those who are shamefully deficient are refused admission, and are obliged to return to school, or to seek refuge in some other college, where the proficiency of the students is less attended to.

The fellow commoners are distinguished by a peculiar gown and cap, and have the privilege of dining at the same table with the fellows, for which they pay a much higher stipend; whilst pensioners, at a less expence, possess all the real advantages which the college affords; and if they conduct themselves with propriety, receive every attention from their superiors. The sizars are limited in number to about 30, and receive their commons and instruction *gratis*: as vacancies occur, they are selected after examination from a number of competitors: though their situation may appear degrading, yet by good conduct, they may remove any thing that would be painful, and, in a very short time, by continued diligence, they may raise themselves to a higher rank. Some of this class have, indeed, risen to the highest honours of the university; but this does not generally happen.

The undergraduate course continues for four years, during the two first

of which the students are called freshmen, and the two last sophisters; and there are four examinations in each year in the public hall, in a course of reading appointed by the Board. Judgments are given for each branch of the examination, which are publicly read, and those who get a very bad judgment lose the examination for that time. To encourage application, premiums and certificates are liberally, but not negligently bestowed: and the youth who omits no examination, and obtains good judgments at every one, during his undergraduate course, is honoured with a gold medal, which, being obtained only by the union of respectable talents, with unremitting application, is justly and highly valued. The premiums are books, stamped with the college arms; and, the certificates, which are on vellum, are given only to those, who, being the best in the division, are precluded from a premium, a second time in the same year, in order to spread the flame of emulation more widely. Besides these regular rewards, there are occasional ones for composition; and the provost is empowered to give annual sums, called exhibitions, to those he esteems deserving. There are also premiums for Hebrew, mathematics, divinity, &c.: for those who, having taken their bachelor's degree, continue in the college, either with a view to a fellowship, or in pursuance of their professional studies.

Besides the advantages derived from the regular examinations, &c.; there is a society composed of a number of those who have arrived at the standing of sophisters, called the Historical Society, under the patronage of the fellows, in which questions are debated, portions of history examined into, and compositions in prose and verse occasionally read. These exercises serve to call forth the exertion of the students, and have particularly contributed to form some of the most distinguished members of the Irish bar, who here cultivated those powers of oratory, by which they have since risen to the most eminent stations.

Having given this general account of the system of education pursued in Dublin college, it may be expected that some notice should be taken of the illustrious characters it has produced. Here, however, if we consider the length of time since its establishment, it must be acknowledged, that they are but few in number; and some of those who are most celebrated, appear to have derived little advantage from their *alma mater*. Amongst these last, we must perhaps consider Swift,* Congreve, and Goldsmith. But though

* Doctor Barret having discovered some very curious circumstances relative to the conduct of this

the list will not be great, it will include Usher, Berkley, Molineux, and Edmund Burke. To these we may add the less eminent, but truly respectable names of Archbishop King, Bishops Bedell, P. Browne, Chandler, H. Hamilton, and Young; Doctors J. Leland, Helsham, Delaney, Lawson, Murray, Parnell; Messrs. Farquhar and Dodwell, with a long list of distinguished lawyers and statesmen, such as Lord Chancellor Clare, Lord Avonmore, Hussey Burgh, Henry Flood, &c. Persons yet living have been purposely excluded from this list, or it might have been increased by names well known, and highly respected throughout the British empire.

It may, however, be asked, why the number of eminent writers is not greater? And it may be answered that the course of study, necessary to obtain a fellowship is very fatiguing; that when this honour is obtained, the time of a fellow is usefully employed in teaching his pupils, and that when, after several years of labour, he arrives at a state in which he can enjoy "*otium cum dignitate*," it can hardly be expected that he should devote himself to new labours, without that inducement which most authors have of thus providing for the maintenance of a family. It requires uncommon exertion in men, so situated, to become authors, and it is perhaps rather to be wondered at, that so many have added this to their other labours.

singular man in the entries of the college registry, and which have not been noticed by any of his biographers, we shall give them as stated by Dr. Miller, in his very ingenious examination of the charters and statutes of Trinity College, Dublin, to whom they were communicated by Dr. Barret. "He (Swift) with four others, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the year 1685-6, *per specialem gratiam*, as has been often mentioned; was with six others, admonished in the year 1686-7, for notorious neglect of duties, and frequenting the city of Dublin; and in the year 1688 was, with two others, suspended from the degree which he had already taken, and from his capacity of receiving any other, for exciting disturbances within the college, and insulting the junior dean: Swift and another of the number were also sentenced to ask pardon publicly of the junior dean on their knees, as having offended more atrociously than the rest. The sentence of suspension was published on the last day of November (being his birthday, when he completed 21 years); and on the eighth of the following January the persons then suspended were restored. These facts afford the true solution of the animosity which he entertained towards the University of Dublin, and account for his determination to take the degree of Master of Arts in that of Oxford. At that time it was not unusual to take a degree *per specialem gratiam*; this circumstance therefore could scarcely be the cause of his irritation: and the solution now given receives confirmation, from the consideration that the junior dean, for insulting whom, he and his companions were punished, was the same Mr. Owen Lloyd, whom he afterwards treated, after an interval of 20 years, with so much severity in his account of Lord Wharton."

Is it then to be inferred that the University of Dublin is less useful, or its fellows less respectable? Is authorship more honourable than forming the youth of their country for active life? And is it to be desired, that the fellows should cease to labour as tutors, or that they should be compelled by reduced incomes to add to this labour, that Dublin college may be able to rival her sister universities in the production of authors? Is it not rather their first duty and their highest honour to watch over the morals of the youth entrusted to their care, to maintain strict discipline, to encourage and assist rising merit, and to form their pupils for future usefulness? After all, though Dublin cannot boast any name equal to Bacon, Newton or Locke, yet considering the much greater number of students in Oxford and Cambridge than in it, there will not be as much reason to shrink from the comparison as might at first be imagined.

The system of education in Dublin has also been objected to, especially by those who admire that of the Scotch universities. It is said, that learning would be more considerably advanced, by each fellow devoting himself to some one science, and lecturing on it, than by his being obliged to instruct in all. There is some force in this objection; but if the system in Dublin College be not as favourable to the advancement of science, it will be found much more so to the diffusion of it, for every tutor is more interested in the general improvement of his pupils, feeling himself in some degree answerable for it, than if they were merely to attend to a discourse delivered by him. In fact, in education, it is of much more consequence to have good elementary works carefully explained to a student, than that a lecturer should aim at establishing his own character by new discoveries, when more than three-fourths of his hearers probably want to be instructed in the first principles. The consequence is, that at other universities, the youth who has been well trained at school, and who burns with the desire of knowledge, may learn more in a shorter time, than he can do in Dublin; but on the other hand, the many, those who require the stimulus of reward, or the dread of punishment to induce them to study, and who are unable to proceed, without the assistance of a tutor, will perhaps derive much greater advantage in Dublin, than at any other. Besides, though the junior fellows instruct the undergraduates in every part of their course of instruction, the lectures to the more advanced students, are given by professors who have only one pursuit; and the lectures on natural philosophy and mathematics,

will not be found inferior to those given at other universities. It may be added, that the attention paid throughout the course to logic and mathematics, lays a very useful foundation for future labours.

It may be perceived from what has been already noticed, that a considerable sum out of the college revenues is devoted to giving rewards to the students, a system pursued here more regularly and extensively than in any other university, and which has been of late years adopted at two or three colleges in Oxford and Cambridge.

The advantage of a large revenue is also apparent in other instances. The library, especially since the addition of the Fagel collection, is of the first rank, and is highly creditable to the college. This library is open for four hours each day, from 8 to 10 in the morning, and from 12 to 2 in the afternoon; and students may remain in it for the intermediate hours, if they chuse to be locked in, during the absence of the librarian. Every person who has taken the degree of bachelor of arts in the university is entitled to go there, if he once enter into an engagement to observe the rules of the library; and this privilege is liberally extended, by the special favour of the Board, to gentlemen who, having no claim, may derive benefit from the use of it. If undergraduates cannot obtain this privilege, it is because they are thought to be most usefully employed in preparing for their respective examinations, and the frequenting the library would interfere with their peculiar studies. The manuscript room contains many curious Irish manuscripts; and Dr. Barrett, the present vice-provost, discovered there an old manuscript of the Gospel of Matthew, of which he has published a *fac-simile*. The collection of apparatus for lectures on natural philosophy is very valuable, and was in great part a donation from that active promoter of science, the late primate Robinson.

The museum is a fine room, and contains many curious articles; the collection of minerals, in particular, has been considerably increased, and would be esteemed valuable, if it were not naturally compared with the neighbouring one belonging to the Dublin Society, which is excelled by very few in the world. The anatomy-house contains the celebrated wax models of the human figure, executed by Monsieur de Roue, at Paris, and purchased by the Earl of Shelburne, who presented them to the college in 1752.

A lot of ground of about four acres has been lately taken at about the distance of a mile from the college for a botanical garden, which is laying

out in the best manner at a considerable expence; and an astronomical observatory has been erected on the summit of Dunsink-hill, which will be hereafter particularly described.

Such are the advantages which the university of Dublin possesses; and these advantages are not, as at Oxford and Cambridge, confined to those who can subscribe the articles, or attend on the worship of the established church. The Roman Catholic and the Protestant dissenter may pass through every stage of education, without being required to do any thing inconsistent with their opinions as such; and subscription, which is at Oxford required on matriculation, and at Cambridge on taking the lowest degree, is here never asked except on attaining a fellowship, or on admission to a degree in divinity. Such liberal conduct must add considerably to the number of students, though it will be in some measure counteracted by the influence of fashion, and by the unwillingness of many young men to submit to those salutary restrictions which have been introduced, and which, in so large a city, are peculiarly necessary."

To the above accurate and candid account of the system of education pursued in the University of Dublin, and for which we are indebted to the ingenious author of the article of the *University of Dublin* in the Cyclopædia, we shall add a few observations on a subject that he has omitted, viz. the system latterly adopted for the instruction of persons intended for holy orders in the established church: they have been suggested to us by a gentleman of the university, now in orders, and who having experienced its good effects, is anxious to see a system, still in its infancy, receive those improvements of which it is susceptible, and which, if adopted, must be productive of the happiest effects.

The professorship of divinity, as it now stands, was settled by his present Majesty, whose statute declares that the promotion of religion was to be the grand object of the university; and to this end appoints that the professor of divinity should be elected out of the senior fellows, and immediately after resign his fellowship, and be forthwith liberated from all collegiate exercises and duties, except those connected with his important situation: in order to this, he is provided with a liberal salary, estimated at £700. per annum, and he is allowed, in case of sickness, to appoint a deputy to supply his place: the advanced age of the present amiable and venerable professor has obliged him to avail himself of this indulgence. The deputy and senior

lecturer, who receive each a salary of about £100. per annum, lecture the bachelors, chiefly scholars of the house, of the middle and senior classes, alternately on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays during term, and the lectures generally consist of a portion of Butler's analogy, Clarke's evidences, or Mosheim's ecclesiastical history, in which they are examined with great care.

There are also three junior lecturers in divinity for the junior class, consisting chiefly of candidates for holy orders; these are lectured twice a week during term, holidays excepted, which it is to be lamented are too numerous: the lectures are generally taken from the New Testament, and translation from the original; critical observations on the idioms, the geography of the scriptures, with what is infinitely more important, the elucidation of its precious precepts and doctrines, occupy the principal attention of the lecturers: this last branch is peculiarly attended to by a few of the lecturers, whose head and heart, whose life and doctrines entitle them to rank among the most useful members of society. Four terms entitle to holy orders; and the total number of lectures that are to qualify for this most sacred of all professions, may be estimated at somewhat above 30: three-fourths of these will suffice, so that the number absolutely required will not be found to exceed 24, each of which occupies about one hour. Now, supposing the knowledge thus acquired the most appropriate to the end intended, may we not venture to entertain a doubt of its being possible, for the most attentive young student to acquire, at such a limited number of lectures, the qualifications requisite to enable him to perform the awefully responsible duties of a christian pastor to his flock? and may we not conclude, that hence, young men must necessarily undertake to teach others what they know not themselves, and to assert, maintain, or oppose doctrines which they do not understand? Let us recollect that the study of three years is necessary to form a physician; that a regular attendance on lectures, absolute servitude in the duties of the hospital, and at the end a rigidly severe examination, are required to entitle him to prescribe remedies for the diseases of the body: let us recollect also, that the diseases of the soul are as numerous, as severe, and as dangerous as those of the body; and unskilfulness in treatment still more fatal in its effects, and we will be disposed to hesitate, before we pronounce that the necessary proficiency in this important science can be attained in the short period, and with the limited instructions at present allotted to it.

It has been observed, and perhaps with truth, that too much of the time and talents of our young students has been employed in the mazes of logic, in abstract inquiry, and useless research; in short, in making acquisitions which, at the end of their literary career, they have just acquired useful knowledge enough to despise, while in the mean time divinity, that *mater scientiarum*, that supports our hopes and banishes our fears, that raises us as it were from earth to heaven, has been permitted to languish in silent neglect, as unworthy of their attention. That such is a fair representation of the system pursued in former times must, we fear, be allowed, and from the efforts already made and now making, we may conclude that the heads of our university are sensible, that institutions and studies suited to the age of its founders have been long since superannuated, and in many instances require revision and amendment. To introduce a change, however beneficial, into established systems which time has sanctioned, and prescription rendered venerable, is, we acknowledge, a business of great delicacy; but we trust that the worthy individuals who, from the purest motives, have engaged in this business, will not be discouraged by difficulties which can be only temporary, when opposed to that ardour and perseverance which is inspired by a consciousness that they are supporting a cause on which hangs all that is most dear to man. If we seriously prize our established religion, surely we ought to be anxious not only to communicate its precepts and doctrines in their native purity, but to defend it against the sectarian spirit which is assailing it on every side with envenomed ardour; and to the college only can it look for future champions, at once zealous and enlightened. Bishops, it may be said, should be careful in admitting to orders such only as are competent: this we heartily admit; but bishops, to use a homely phrase, must work with such tools as they can get; and if such as are suitable to the purpose are not formed in our university, where can they be procured?

After these observations made, not in the spirit of censure, but from the most anxious hope that the improvement so happily commenced will be progressive, we must not neglect to mention other regulations lately adopted for the purpose of imparting religious knowledge to the undergraduate students. The junior and senior freshmen are in term time weekly lectured in some portion of the scriptures, and if any omit attending these lectures, they are obliged to stand an examination in these scriptures at the end of the term. This we hail as the dawn of better days, and wish to see the

advantages of this regulation extended to the senior and junior sophisters, to whom religious knowledge is surely as necessary. Premiums were likewise assigned to each division of the classes under their respective lecturers; these have, we understand, been curtailed; but we trust that a system found to be so productive of emulation in the acquisition of the other branches of human knowledge, and so worthy of a body liberally endowed, will be restored, and that the highly esteemed individual member to whose exertions at the Board we owe in a great measure these improvements, will experience that hearty co-operation of the whole, which alone can produce adequately useful and permanent effects

This college is liberally but not profusely endowed: its estates, situated principally in the counties of Donegal and Kerry, consist of lands originally forfeited to the crown, but which, prior to their being granted to the college, had been set in perpetuity at very trifling rents, and of course produced a revenue, not only very inconsiderable, but likely to continue so: fortunately however, for the interests of literature and the college, the tenants forfeited their leases by subsequent rebellion, and these estates produced on an average of the four last years, nearly £15,250. per annum, exclusive of moderate fines, which are divided in certain proportions among the senior fellows, and form a considerable part of their income. The provost possesses a separate estate, totally independent of the college, situated in the county of Galway, and producing at present an annual income of about £2600. per annum.

Trinity College, unquestionably one of the noblest structures of the kind in Europe, formerly consisted of four quadrangles, reduced latterly to two, called the Parliament and Library-squares, by taking down the old hall, chapel and steeple, with some other decayed buildings: it presents a spacious front of the Corinthian order, and extending 300 feet to College-green, of which it forms the eastern termination: of this, the centre is decorated by an angular pediment supported by Corinthian columns, and it terminates in pavilions to the north and south ornamented with coupled pilasters of the same order, supporting an attic story, and all of Portland stone:* the

* This front consists of four stories, a circumstance necessary, perhaps, in an edifice where accommodation for numerous students was an essential object, but unfavourable to architectural beauty. In the original plan a dome was to have crowned the centre, but this idea has been relinquished.

vestibule, (over which is the museum, a fine room of 60 feet by 40, in the centre of the front) is an octagon terminating in groined arches, and leads into the *Parliament-square*, 328 by 210 feet, and so called from its having been rebuilt principally through the munificence of Parliament, who granted the university at different times upwards of £40,000. for that purpose: it is entirely of hewn stone, and contains, besides numerous apartments for the students, &c. the chapel,* the theatre for lectures and examinations, and the refectory or dining hall.

The front of the theatre is finely decorated with four Corinthian columns supporting a pediment; and its interior, which is 80 feet long (exclusive of a semicircular recess at the end, of 36 feet diameter) by 40 broad, and 44 high, is excellently ornamented in stucco. A rustic basement supports a range of pilasters of the Composite order, highly decorated, from which the rich mosaic ceiling rises in groined arches; and in the pannels between these pilasters are hung eight whole length portraits, being those of Queen Elizabeth the foundress, and of the following seven eminent persons educated in the university, viz. Primate Usher, Archbishop King, Bishop Berkeley, William Molyneaux Esq. Dean Swift, Dr. Baldwin, and the Right Hon. John Forster. In the theatre also has been placed the fine monument of Doctor Baldwin, formerly provost, who died in 1758: "A large sarcophagus of black and gold marble supports a white marble mattrass, on which the provost is represented in a recumbent posture larger than life, with a scroll representing his will, by which he left his fortune, amounting to £80,000. to the university, in the left hand, on the elbow of which arm he supports himself, and his right hand extended open. Over him leans a female figure, in a mourning attitude, emblematic of the university, up to whose face, expressive of the deepest woe, he looks with a countenance of resigned complacency; whilst at his feet there stands a fine figure of an angel, holding a wreath of palm in its left hand, that casts on him a look of ineffable benignity, and points up to heaven as his destination and reward. Behind these figures rises a magnificent pyramid of variegated Egyptian porphyry. The sculpture of the figures is excellent, the contours chaste, the draperies light and graceful, the attitudes well conceived, and the expression throughout strong,

* It would have been desirable that the chapel and theatre, which are very beautiful, could have been so united to the original edifice as to form with it one graceful whole, but the great elevation, and four ranges of windows of the latter, rendered this obviously impracticable.

yet correct: and the whole is a performance that does the highest honour to the superior abilities of Mr. Hewetson, a native of Ireland, settled at Rome, who executed it for the college at the expense of £2000."

Directly opposite to the theatre, on the north side of the square, is the chapel, with a front exactly similar, the internal decorations of which are in the same style of elegance; and both the theatre and chapel are executed from the designs of Sir William Chambers, who furnished all the plans for the late improvements of the college.

The refectory, which is a detached building, presents to the square a handsome architectural front, ornamented with an Ionic pediment supported by pilasters, it is 70 feet long, 35 broad, and 35 high, and handsomely finished within with stucco ornaments and oak wainscoting; and over its spacious anti-room, which is 40 feet by 30, are the apartments of the historical society. The buildings which are to complete the division between the two squares are not as yet erected: they are to be executed after a design of Sir William Chambers, and will consist of a triumphal arch of the Doric order, with three openings, supporting a handsome square tower with four circular headed windows ornamented with Corinthian columns and urns, in which will hang the great bell, the finest in Ireland, with the clock; the whole to be terminated by a lofty octangular obelisk.

Of the other square, whose area is 265 by 214 feet, three sides consist of brick buildings containing apartments for the students; the library forms the fourth side: this edifice, which is built of hewn stone,* with a rich Corinthian entablature, crowned with a balustrade, consists of an extensive centre and two advanced pavilions. In the western pavilion are the librarian's apartment, and the great staircase, from which by folding doors you enter the library, which is considered as by much the finest room in the empire appropriated to such a purpose: it is 210 feet long, 41 broad, and 40 feet high, fitted up in a very elegant and convenient manner: the books are placed on shelves on both sides of partitions projecting from the side-walls between the windows, and terminating in fluted Corinthian columns, which support a spacious gallery; the whole executed with great elegance in varnished oak. The gallery is adorned with the busts of many illustrious

* The Corinthian entablature and balustrade are of Portland stone, and in good preservation; but the other parts of this building are faced with stone of a very inferior quality, and already so much damaged by the weather, as greatly to injure the appearance of this noble edifice.

writers and literary characters, executed in white marble by the ablest sculptors; and on the shelves are to be found a fine collection of the best writers on every subject, in number nearly 50,000 volumes, and daily increasing.* At its further end in the eastern pavilion is a fine room 52 feet long, 26 wide, and 22 high, finished in the same style, but without a gallery; and in this has been deposited that fine collection called the Fagel library, lately purchased at an expense of £8,000. British, and comprizing about 27,000 volumes.† Over the Fagel library, and opening off the gallery, is an apartment of similar dimensions, in which are deposited the manuscripts, many of which are valuable, particularly those relative to Irish history, and some of high estimation in the Greek, Arabic and Persian languages. Among the former are the celebrated Montfortian manuscript, and a copy of the four Gospels, with a continued Greek commentary, written in the ninth century. Here also is a very curious manuscript map of China of considerable dimensions, drawn by a native of that empire, and in the native characters.

The fellows have an elegantly laid-out garden, on the south of the library, into which no students, fellow-commoners and masters excepted, are admitted, where they may be sequestered from the crowd, and enabled in the midst of solitude,

— *inter sylvas Academi quærere verum.*

* The busts, at present twenty-one in number, are those of Homer, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes and Cicero among the ancients, and Shakspeare, Milton, Bacon, Usher, Boyle, Locke, Newton, Swift, Delany, Parnell, Clayton, Lawson, Gilbert, Baldwin and Clement among the moderns. Of these the four last were admitted, not for their eminence in the literary world, but from their connection with the university: the amiable Doctor Lawson, the admired preacher of his day, was a fellow of this college; the excellent and universally beloved Dr. Clement, for many years the faithful representative in Parliament of the city of Dublin, was its vice-provost. Besides an ample addition of valuable books to this library, Dr. Gilbert adorned it with fourteen of the finest of these busts; and Dr. Baldwin bequeathed to the university a property, as already mentioned, of £80,000. While the busts of some whose titles may, perhaps, be thought doubtful, have been admitted, we lament that we search in vain for those of Spencer, Dryden, Waller, Prior, Pope, Addison, Thompson, Young, Goldsmith, Gray, Johnston, Cowper, &c. with the numerous divines that have done honour to England and to human nature. But we must add, that there are yet twenty-three vacant pedestals. On Swift's bust is the following inscription, *Ex dono quartæ classis 1745, procurante Digbæo French.*

† This library was the property of Mr. Fagel, pensionary of Holland, who had it removed to London, on the invasion of that country by the French in the year 1794. The purchase-money of this splendid and most valuable addition to the library of the university was a grant from the governors of Erasmus Smith's schools.

To the east of the library square and fellows' garden, there is a fine well-planted park of about $13\frac{1}{2}$ English acres, with a bowling-green for the relaxation of the minds of the students after the fatigues of their studies. It has been proposed to let a part of the south side of this park for building ground, in order to widen and complete Nassau-street, which at present consists of a single row of houses: but though this would be a great improvement to this part of the city, and add considerably to the college revenue, without diminishing the extent of this fine park, to which an addition on the north side is in contemplation, yet it would so greatly disfigure its termination on this side, and be attended with so many obvious inconveniences, that a proposition so unworthy of a body that cannot plead indigence in its justification, will no doubt be resisted. In this park is situated a mean building containing the laboratory and anatomical lecture-room; and here also is the printing-office, ornamented with a fine portico of the Doric order, with an inscription, importing that it was the gift of Doctor John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, to the university.

By the act of settlement, the chief governor or governors of Ireland, by consent of the privy council, were empowered to erect another college, to be of the university of Dublin, to be called King's college, and out of the lands vested or to be vested in the King by that act, to raise a yearly allowance not exceeding £2000. per annum, by an equal charge upon every thousand acres, and therewith to endow the said college, which was to be governed by such laws and constitutions as the King, his heirs or successors should, under the great seal of England or Ireland, appoint. But this power has not yet been carried into execution.

About 60 feet to the south of the west front of the college stands the provost's house, in point of architectural elegance the second in rank among the private edifices of Dublin. The elevation is after a design by the Right Honourable the Earl of Burlington and Cork, as may be seen in the *Vitruvius Britannicus*. It has a spacious court in front, separated from Grafton-street, (which in consequence of the building of Carlisle Bridge, has become an excellent street of trade,) by a high stone wall with a handsome gateway in the centre, and in a line with the front: on each side of the building are convenient offices, forming wings to the house. Of the inside, it needs only be said, that to a suite of excellent rooms, is added a noble hall and elegant staircase: to the rear of the house is a lawn and shrubbery,



Provost's House.

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München

commanding a view of the fellows' garden, from which it is separated by a sunk fence. The provost's house communicates with the Parliament-square by a covered gallery.

His Royal Highness Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, LL. D. is the present chancellor, and the Right Hon. William Downes, LL. D., chief justice of the King's Bench, the vice chancellor of Trinity College. The visitors are the chancellor (or in his absence the vice chancellor) and the Lord Archbishop of Dublin. The present provost is the Rev. Thomas Elrington, and the following is a list of the professors and lecturers of the university.

KING'S PROFESSORS.

Divinity, Rev. James Drought, D.D.
Deputy, Dr. Barrett.
Common Law, Right Hon. P. Duignan, LL. D.
Deputy, Alexander Hamilton, LL. D.
Civil Law, Dr. Hodgkinson.
Physic, Edward Hill, M. D.
Greek, Dr. Phipps.
Assistants, Dr. Wilson.
 Dr. Mooney.

LECTURERS.

Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, Dr. Prior.
Assistants, Dr. Usher.
 Dr. Nash.
 Dr. Kyle.
Greek, Dr. Lloyd.
Assistants, Mr. Wray.
 Mr. Sadlier.

KING'S PROFESSORS OF MODERN
LANGUAGES.

French and German, Charles Williomier, LL. D.
Spanish and Italian, Alfonso Peligrini, LL. D.

ERASMUS SMITH'S PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, Dr. William Magee.
Sen. Assistant and Donegal Lecturer, Dr. Wilson.
Jun. Assistant, Dr. Mooney.
Oriental Languages, Dr. Barrett.
Assistants, Dr. Usher.
 Dr. Kyle.
Oratory, Dr. Graves.
Assistant, Mr. Wray.
History, Dr. Hodgkinson.
Assistant, Dr. Lloyd.
Natural Philosophy, Dr. Davenport.
Mrs. Donnelan's Lecturer, Dr. Nash.
Andrews's Professor of Astronomy, Rev. John Brinkley, D. D.

MEDICAL PROFESSORS.

Anatomy and Surgery, William Hartigan, M. D.
Chemistry, Francis Barker, M. D.
Botany, William Allman, M. D.

THE KING'S HOSPITAL, OXMANTOWN, OR FREE SCHOOL OF
KING CHARLES THE SECOND,

COMMONLY CALLED THE BLUE-COAT HOSPITAL.

FEW capitals in Europe have, in proportion to their population, more charitable foundations than Dublin has at present. It must be confessed, however, that the origin of these institutions cannot be referred to any very distant period: though this city has been for many centuries the centre of the English interests in this island, yet it was long before those interests attained such an ascendancy, as to place it beyond the reach of the anxieties arising from internal dissention, or external violence: in such a state of insecurity, charitable endowments, or indeed public works of any kind, are seldom thought of: from a people torn by a succession of intestine divisions, or harrassed with long and bloody wars, conducted with malignity and supported with obstinacy, what advances can we expect in works that peculiarly belong to periods of peace and tranquillity? when the long agitated passions subside, and the consciousness of security harmonizes the human mind, it is then, and then only, that the heart naturally expands, and looking beyond its own immediate interests, feels a god-like pleasure in contributing to enlighten ignorance and relieve distress: then Industry, the child of Peace, begins to exert her suspended energy, and Opulence, her usual attendant, supplying means, schools are founded, hospitals are endowed, and those various public edifices are seen to arise, which, while they adorn a capital, are worthy of the enlightened policy of a civilized people. Such is the natural process in almost every city; and Mr. Harris expresses just indignation at the invidious observation made by some travellers little more than a century ago, "that Dublin had many churches, but not a single hospital:" the implied censure on the national character, which is incontestibly compassionate and humane, is certainly unfounded, and to expect such foundations to exist, at the period when these gentlemen visited Dublin, would be just as rational, as to expect that the effect should precede the cause.

The period of improvement in this city seems to have commenced in the

reign of Charles the Second, and the progress in works not only of charity, but of public ornament and utility in general, since that time has been almost without parallel.

Of these the first, and still one of the most important, was the King's, or Blue-coat Hospital, erected in the year 1670, by the bounty of the corporation of the city of Dublin, in Queen-street, at the south-eastern angle of Oxmantown Green, but since rebuilt about the centre of the same spacious area. The original plan was noble and extensive, as it was intended to receive and support not only the aged and infirm poor of the city, but also their children, to whom an appropriate education was to be given: but the donations, though at first so liberal as to induce the governors to entertain a sanguine hope of being able to accomplish this truly humane design, in its fullest extent, gradually declined, and they were about the year 1680 reluctantly obliged to contract their plan, and confine the charity to the sons and grandsons only of decayed citizens.

As the charter obtained from Charles II. clearly points out the object of the original plan, with the powers given to the governors, an extract from it may be acceptable to the reader.

“ His majesty therefore has therein granted to the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons and citizens of the city of Dublin, and their successors for ever, all that piece and parcel of ground in Oxmantown Green, near the said city, where the intended hospital and school is already built, to be held of his Majesty, as of his Castle of Dublin, in free and common soccage, as a mansion-house, and place of abode, for the sustentation and relief of poor children, aged, maimed and impotent people, inhabiting or residing in the said city of Dublin; and giving power to the said mayor, sheriffs, &c. and their successors for ever, at their wills and pleasures, to place therein such master or masters, and such numbers of poor people and children, and such officers and ministers of the said hospital and free-school, as likewise an able, learned, pious and orthodox minister, to be approved of by the Archbishop of Dublin for the time being, which minister is to read divine service, and preach, to such as shall reside there, and catechize such children, as shall be in the said hospital, or free school, as to the said mayor, &c. shall seem convenient; who are also thereby impowered to remove such master, minister, &c. or any other officers belonging to the said hospital, and to place others in their stead, and to appoint fees and salaries for all the afore-

mentioned members of the hospital and free school, as they and their successors shall think fit ; that the mayor, &c. and their successors be governors of the said hospital and free-school, and of the lands and tenements, &c. to the same belonging ; that under this title of the governors of the hospital and free-school of King Charles the Second, Dublin, they be a body corporate, and capable of suing, or of being sued in any of his majesty's courts, and of purchasing to the yearly value of £6000. sterling, and of keeping a seal, &c. And they are hindered from alienating any of the estate of the said hospital and free-school to any other use than that of the corporation now mentioned ; and from making leases for above 41 years of houses, or other buildings, or 21 of lands, tenements, &c.* And that either in possession, or not above two years before the expiration of the estate in possession, and without any fine or income, at the best yearly rent that *bonâ fide* from good and solvent tenants may be had. Nor is any lease to be made to any of the governors, or any other person to the use of, or in trust for any of them. They have also power given them of making rules and statutes, &c. for the government of the hospital and free-school, and to execute, or abrogate such rules as they find occasion, provided they be not contrary to the laws in force, or the royal authority."

The original edifice presented an uninteresting irregular front to Queen-street, about 170 feet in length : it was, however, spacious and convenient, exceeding 300 feet in depth, and had apartments sufficient to accommodate the national parliament, which frequently sat here before the erection of the noble pile in College-green, and particularly in 1729, when an infamous attempt was made to obtain the supplies for 21 years, but which was fortunately defeated by a majority of one. This edifice becoming decayed and ruinous, it was determined to rebuild it on its present site, where the first stone was laid by the Earl of Harcourt, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the 16th of June, 1773.

The Blue-coat hospital, it has been justly observed, merits the appellation of an elegant structure : the judicious arrangement of height to extent, the beautiful proportion of its parts, with the chaste propriety of its decorations, produce a very happy effect, which fails not at once to strike and interest

* By a clause introduced into Erasmus Smith's charter, the governors of the hospital are empowered to make leases of houses or building ground for ninety-nine years.

the beholder. It consists of a centre and wings extending 300 feet, and connected with each other in the rere by subordinate buildings, of which the lower part is screened from the eye by handsome circular walls in front, ornamented with niches, a balustrade and urns.

The central pile, 87 feet by 58, and 43 in height to the parapet, is of the Ionic order, and consists of a rustic basement with two other stories; in the centre an elegant angular pediment is supported by four Ionic columns resting on the basement story, and over this rises the steeple, but from the want of means as yet unfinished; a circumstance much to be regretted, as it appears, from the original drawings of Mr. Ivory, to be uncommonly light and elegant: it was intended to consist of two octagonal lanthorns, ornamented with Corinthian and Composite columns, with an intermediate stage for the clock, and crowned with a light oval dome, ball and vane, the latter 140 feet from the ground. A fountain, decorated by a lofty obelisk of Portland stone, formerly stood opposite to the centre of this hospital; it possessed much merit, but as, in consequence of its great elevation, it obstructed the view of this beautiful edifice, it has been judiciously taken down, and the spacious area in front inclosed with a handsome substantial iron pallisade on a dwarf wall, in which there are two gates.

This building is entirely appropriated to the officers of the house, with the exception of the apartments necessary for conducting the business of the hospital: these open off long galleries 7 feet 6 inches wide, which being lighted by two end windows only, at the distance of 87 feet from each other, are rather gloomy: exclusive of apartments for the chaplain, agent and register, steward, and housekeeper, who have distinct kitchens and cellars on the under-ground floor, there is a committee room, a record room, and a board room; this last, 34 feet by 21, is neat and elegant, ornamented with a rich Corinthian cornice and coved ceiling, and commanding a cheerful view of the spacious play-ground and palatine square of the barracks. In this room are hung up the beautiful original drawings of the front and rere elevations of this hospital, by Mr. Ivory the architect.*

* One end of this beautiful apartment is disfigured by the iron chest containing the charter and other valuable papers of the corporation, which is sunk into the wall, and exhibits to view the mean appearance of a common press. I mention this seemingly trivial circumstance, as it may be easily obviated by converting the place it occupies into a niche for a statue, and placing the chest in the mock door-way on one side of it.

The northern wing, decorated by a turret rising from the roof, is the chapel, which is fitted up with taste and elegance: the length below is 65 feet, but the addition of an end gallery above extends it to 76 feet; the breadth and height are each 32 feet, and the harmony of these proportions immediately strike the eye: it is lighted, perhaps too strongly for the solemnity of religious worship; and over the communion table is a handsome painting of the Resurrection, executed by Mr. Waldron in 1783.

The southern wing, in its dimensions and exterior decorations perfectly similar to the northern, contains a spacious school-room 65 feet by 32, well lighted, but from its extent and elevation, and having but one fire-place, uncomfortably cold in the winter months. Over this is a spacious dormitory; but the timbers supporting the floor of this apartment not being equal, in consequence of their length, to support the superincumbent weight, have bent into curves, and are at present supported from below by wooden posts, which tend much to disfigure the school room: as this is obviously unnecessarily lofty, it would be much improved by reducing its height by a coved ceiling, and the trusses necessary in forming the cove, would support the bending timbers, and thus render these disgusting posts unnecessary. The school-room is decorated, or to speak more justly, disfigured by some portraits in a wretched filthy state of repair, removed hither from the Tholsel, with a few belonging to the hospital; these represent George II. and Queen Caroline, William III. and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, General Ginckle, Dean Drelingcourt, the city arms, &c.

The rere or western front was intended to consist of a centre and wings connected by subordinate buildings, all of plain substantial masonry, and extending about 350 feet: of the wings, which project 95 feet, that to the south only, has as yet been built, and in this we find the dining-hall and principal dormitories.

The dining-hall, 52 feet by 30, is a neat plain room, sufficiently lofty and well lighted; the floor substantially flaged, and in one side a large fire-place: it is contiguous to the kitchen, and in every respect well adapted to its purpose: the ceiling is plain, the cornice neat and simple, and its only ornaments judiciously appropriate, consisting of tablets exhibiting the names and respective donations of the various benefactors to the hospital, with the dates annexed to most of them: and these, we observe with concern, evince a gradual and unmerited decline in the attention of the

public to this institution. A very few years since, this hall, the school-room, and some other parts of the hospital, exhibited a shameful degree of inattention to necessary repairs, and particularly in the articles of painting and white-washing; and, as the appearance of perfect neatness and cleanliness in every institution of this kind is highly gratifying, an obvious inattention to such essentials must naturally suggest ideas by no means favourable to the governors of the charity: the consequences of this neglect the officers of the house expressed an anxious concern to remove, but were destitute of the means; but we are happy to add, that the entire has been lately repaired and white-washed, and that the latter operation, justly held to be indispensable, is to be in future every year repeated.

There are four dormitories for the boys, all spacious, but deficient in height: that over the school-room, 65 feet by 32, is only 11 feet high; that over the hall, 52 feet by 30, is only $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, which is also the height of two others, one of which is 71 feet by 18, and the other 60 feet by 16. These have been lately furnished with 75 double bedsteads of hammered iron, in place of wooden bedsteads which were formerly used, and found productive of bugs: the bedding and blankets are also new, several wholesome regulations in the dormitories have been adopted, and perfect neatness and cleanliness are every where visible.

As air, heated by respiration, naturally ascends until it meets the ceiling, care should be taken, in the construction of dormitories, where a considerable number of children are to sleep, to provide a method of readily discharging it: this must be effected either by proper vents in the ceiling, or by raising the windows to it, and letting the upper sash descend, taking care, at the same time, that the ceiling is perfectly plain, without any projections of beams, &c. to interrupt the current of heated air along it to the proper vents. I mention this circumstance here, as no precaution of the kind has been attended to in the construction of these, otherwise, fine dormitories: the windows are some feet from the ceiling, which is interrupted and, indeed, disfigured by a multitude of large projecting beams, and the few vents in it are rendered useless by this interruption of the current of air towards them, and by their having no corresponding louvres in the roof. The inconveniences, however, that arise from a defective ventilation, are here less perceptible from the great dimensions of the dormitories, allowing a considerable space between the beds; these, which as already mentioned,

are 75 in number, and accommodate 150 boys, the present establishment in the hospital, might, without crowding, be considerably increased.

The range connecting the centre to the chapel is appropriated principally to the infirmary, which is thus removed to a considerable distance from the school-room and dormitories, the entire central pile intervening: this consists of two apartments, with a room for a nurse-tender; all of them with windows and ceilings similar to those of the dormitories, and incommoded, in an extreme degree, by smokey chimneys. Of all the arrangements of the hospital, this is the least deserving of our approbation: the children, however, of this school have been, in general, healthy, but its having been long protected by a kind Providence from the visitation of infection, is a bad reason for being ill provided against it: here the long absence of disease had produced a false security, till the year 1807, when above 70 children were in this infirmary at once. We would here, therefore, earnestly recommend a plan, latterly adopted by the Incorporated Society, which seems to exclude the moral possibility of infection spreading to any extent: in this the infirmary is a detached building, in an airy situation, at some distance from the school-room and dormitories, and consists generally of two stories, of which the upper contains the infirmary, the lower the convalescent apartment, with rooms for nurses, all well ventilated, and situate in an enclosed yard, for the perfect airing of the convalescents, before they are returned to the school, to mingle with the mass of the children. From the great extent of the play-ground, such a building might be erected here, without any inconvenience whatever.*

From the original plan of Mr. Ivory it appears, that the buildings, which in the rere front connect the centre and wings, were intended to stand on spacious piazzas, open to the bowling-green: these have been omitted, probably from the same necessity that prevents the finishing the steeple and northern wing: the circumstance is, however, to be regretted, as the children would be thus enabled to enjoy the hours appropriated to play, under cover, in wet weather.

The exterior elegance and beauty of this edifice are almost sufficient to silence any censure on the principle to which it owes its existence; but when we reflect, that the children of decayed citizens, for whose accommodation

* A very fine infirmary has been lately built, on a similar plan, at the Hibernian school in the Phoenix-park, by Mr. Francis Johnston.

and instruction the institution was principally intended, had, from the want of the means of support, dwindled from 170 to 120, we cannot help expressing regret, that it was thought necessary to erect a palace for their accommodation. Substantial edifices of plain masonry are, certainly, most appropriate to institutions where charity is the object, and of which economy should be the leading principle. In great national establishments, indeed, such as the hospitals at Greenwich and Chelsea, where the government of an opulent nation defrays the entire expense, elegance and splendour are commendable; but in local charities, where all that is expended on exterior decoration is taken from the means of subsisting and instructing the immediate objects of the institution, it is fair to conclude, that every thing beyond neatness and solidity, beyond comfort, convenience and salubrity, is censurable. The sum of £21,294. has been already expended on the Blue-coat Hospital, which was intended to accommodate 300 boys; but the governors, disappointed in their expectation of Parliamentary aid, have been obliged to leave it unfinished. Some years since, it was computed that £4000. would complete the original plan, a sum, however, at present obviously insufficient, in consequence of the great rise that has latterly taken place in the price both of labour and materials.*

Formerly children were not admissible under three feet nine inches in height; they are at present received between the ages of 8 and 12 years, without any attention to their size, but must be first examined by the surgeon in the presence of the governors, and found free from lameness, deformity, and infectious disease; the boys, at present in the hospital, appear, with a very few exceptions, to be fine healthy stout children; and we are happy to be able to affirm, that they are well lodged, well clothed, well fed, well instructed, and obviously civilized in their manners. At the last public examination, the upper classes appeared, in religious knowledge, to have made a competent progress, and in propriety, correctness, and even elegance of reading, whether in prose or verse, they certainly are unrivalled by the

* The governors have lately ordered plans and estimates to be prepared for finishing the steeple, and erecting an additional building for the accommodation of 50 boys; and from the great zeal with which that exalted and enlightened character, the present chief justice of the King's bench, has endeavoured to promote the interests of the institution, there is every reason to hope that a fund will be procured for carrying these plans into execution.

children of any of the schools of this metropolis; a pre-eminence for which they are indebted to the ability and attention of the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Morgan; they evinced on the same occasion, the same decided superiority in arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry and navigation, the result, no doubt, of great diligence, and on the part of Mr. Dalton, the mathematical master, of the most unwearied assiduity, who, educated himself on the foundation, is thus making the most honourable return to the protectors of his youth. The mathematical master receives an additional salary of £20. per annum from the guild of merchants, which he well merits; and it is to be wished that the liberality of that opulent corporation may supply the institution with a few mathematical instruments, of which, though obviously necessary, it is totally destitute.

The governors of Erasmus Smith's charities have heretofore supported 20 boys at this school, which number they increased on the 24th of June, 1807, to 30, and, at a subsequent period, to 50. At the same time the worthy treasurer of their board, the present lord chief justice Downes, added 7 more, assigning, with a liberality that does him honour, the emoluments of his office as treasurer for their support.

There are 10 boys always in the hospital, who are nominated as vacancies occur, by the Bishop of Meath, for the time being, for ever, as trustee under the will of the late Henry Osborne, of Dardistown, in the county of Meath, who by deed of agreement with the governors, dated the 11th of March, 1697, paid over to them the sum of £1000. on the foregoing condition: the interest of this sum is at present obviously inadequate to their maintenance.

There are two boys always in the hospital, who are nominated by the minister of St. Werburgh's parish for the time being for ever, under the will of the late Mr. James Southwell, who bequeathed a sum of £400. and upwards on the foregoing condition.

The guild of St. Anne supports two boys in the hospital, for which they pay annually £40. Thus, of the 150 boys at present in the school, 79 are appointed by the corporation, 10 by the Bishop of Meath, 2 by the minister of St. Werburgh's parish, 2 by the guild of St. Anne, 50 by the governors of Erasmus Smith's school, and 7 by their treasurer, lord chief justice Downes.

Those nominated and appointed by the governors of the hospital must be

the sons or grandsons of reduced free citizens, a circumstance not required in those nominated by others; they are admitted only on board days, as vacancies occur, and the governor, whose turn it is to nominate, must be present; the certificate of the freedom of the boy's father or grandfather must be produced, and the parent, or some near friend or relative, must swear that the boy so to be admitted is the reputed son or grandson of the person mentioned in the certificate.

In the ten years preceding 1807, the number of boys admitted amounted to 199: in the same period 179 were apprenticed to various trades, or to the sea-service, with each of whom was paid a fee of £5.; they are apprenticed at the age of 14 years, or upwards, and no trades or manufactures, or any kind of industry, are carried on in the hospital.

The income of the hospital, as exhibited in the annexed rental, consists of the rents of St. Stephen's-green and Oxmantown (with which it was originally endowed by the corporation of Dublin, but which, being set in perpetuity, cannot rise) together with several other rents and annuities, the gift of individuals at various periods; the entire, including a rise of £931. 10s. on the lands of Nodstown* in 1807, amounting to £2417. 4s. 9½d. per annum. In addition to this, the liberality of the city conferred on it a further revenue, partly fixed and partly casual, but always so considerable, as to produce on an average £818. per annum; this consisted of £250. paid as a compensation by the city for the toll on corn, formerly withdrawn from

* The history of Nodstown is somewhat singular: Giles Martin was married for several years to a woman by whom he had not any issue, and who fearing that, in the event of his death, the property might be alienated, pretended to be pregnant, and actually imposed on him a child of her sister's as his own: the secret some time after having been discovered, in consequence of a quarrel between the sisters, Mr. Martin, in a moment of passion and disgust, executed a deed, assigning over the property on his death to the hospital; the deed was duly registered, and the wife dying some time after, he married again, and had several sons, who made repeated attempts to re-possess the property, but without effect: its value at that period was very inconsiderable, and when out of lease, a very trifling rise was offered by the former tenant, which, strange to relate, was accepted by the guardians of the charity; and the leases would have been perfected, had not the transaction been providentially discovered by the late Sir Thomas Blackhall, whose firmness and integrity resisted a measure so fraudulent in itself, and so injurious to the interests of the institution: by his interposition the rent was raised to £527. 7s. which on the late re-setting has been advanced to £1459. 7s. Thus has the valuable property of Nodstown, by the interference of that Being, who can make the wrath of man to praise him, been not only providentially converted to the uses of a most excellent charity, but as providentially preserved to it.

the charity; an annual payment of £227. 10s. by the high sheriff of the city of Dublin on his being sworn into office; a fine of 300 guineas on persons refusing to serve the office of high sheriff; and a payment of 100 guineas from an alderman on being elected. In the year 1807, however, the corporation of the city of Dublin, by a resolution of the quarter assembly, withdrew the entire; and we cannot help deploring the necessity which impelled that respectable body to adopt a measure, which, if persevered in, must have been severely felt by an excellent charity, which, owing its existence to their humanity, and having been so long fostered by their care, may be considered as their own child. In consequence, however, of the efforts of some worthy individuals of the corporation, who were much affected by this unworthy measure, the entire has been since restored, with the exception of 100 guineas per annum, part of the fine of the person refusing to serve the office of sheriff, which is still withheld. From the fluctuation and uncertainty of this part of the revenues of the hospital, it is to be wished that Parliament would make it mandatory on the corporation to appropriate these fines to the use of the charity.

How far the hospital participates in that mismanagement which is the never failing consequence of a great number of unaccountable governors,* I do not presume to determine; but convinced, as I am, that its interior economy is excellent, that its officers are really performing their duty from the purest motive, that of attachment to its interests, and concluding from the general good conduct of the boys apprenticed from it, that the proposed end is generally attained, we cannot help forming an anxious wish, that funds may be found not only sufficient to restore its former numbers, but to enlarge them as far as the original plan, or at least as far as the present buildings, without incurring any extraordinary expense, may admit.†

* The present governors are the Right Hon. the lord mayor, the recorder, 24 alderman, 2 sheriffs, 35 sheriff's peers, master of St. Anne's guild, senior master of Trinity guild, all for the time being, Lord chief justice Downes, Right. Hon. John Forster, archbishops of Dublin and Cashel, bishop of Cloyne, archdeacon of Dublin, Hon. Baron George, William Harvey, M. D. Daniel Bryan, M. D. and Samuel Lestrangle, M. D.; in all 75. Of these, lord chief justice Downes, the archbishops of Dublin and Cashel, with the archdeacon of Dublin, are governors of Erasmus Smith's schools.

† Were an infirmary erected, detached from the hospital, as already suggested, the present infirmary might be converted into a dormitory, which, with the additional beds that might be placed in the already existing dormitories, without crowding, would be sufficient to accommodate 50 additional boys.

The salaries, and other emoluments of the officers, &c. of the hospital, exclusive of their apartments, are thus estimated :

	£.	s.	d.
Chaplain and schoolmaster, Rev. Allen Morgan, - - -	153	0	0
Agent, register, and steward, Robert Hart, Esq., - - -	250	9	0
Writing and mathematical master, William Dalton, exclusive of £20. per annum from the guild of merchants, - - -	180	0	0
Assistant to ditto, - - - - -	22	15	0
Housekeeper, - - - - -	87	7	0
Physician, non-resident, Samuel L' Estrange, - - -	no salary		
Surgeon, non-resident, - - - - -	30	0	0
The servants of the house are a butler, messenger, porter, cook, 8 nurses, and a house-maid, who are dieted in the house, and whose wages collectively amounts to - - -	82	2	1½
Late housekeeper superannuated for faithful service, at 30 guineas per annum, - - - - -	34	2	6
A superannuated cook, and 3 nurses, who are not resident, but receive collectively, - - - - -	17	0	0

As it is obvious, that no officer of the hospital should possess an influence sufficient to procure impunity, should he neglect his duty, it would be desirable, that no person should be eligible who was a member of the corporation of the city, or connected with its politics. The late steward was a sheriff's peer, consequently a member of the board; and, as a recompence for neglect of duty, was superannuated on his full salary of £131. 14s. per annum, retaining his apartments in the hospital. From the period of this gentleman's being superannuated, to his death, Mr. Hart performed the important duties of steward, gratuitously, and with that ability, integrity, and solicitude for the interests of the institution, with which he has uniformly discharged every trust reposed in him by the governors. It is therefore with pleasure that we find that he has been continued in this employment, in addition to those which he already held, with the moderate additional salary of 100 guineas per annum.

Income of the King's Hospital for the year ending December 25, 1810.

		£.	s.	d.
Estates, £2389. 11s. 9½d.	Fee farm rents of St. Stephen's-green, and Oxmantown-green,	210	11	6½
	Two holdings in Smithfield, Bishop Pooley's rents,	-	11	8 0
	Lands of Nodstown, county of Tipperary,	-	1459	7 0
	Grange Gorman rents,	-	40	0 0
	Holding at New-market on the Coombe, Mrs. Morgan,	-	12	0 0
	Rectorial tythes of Mullingar,	-	210	0 0
	Holding in Upper Church-street, Jacob Loving's assigns,	-	36	0 0
	South side of Blackall-street, Thomas Wildridge,	-	80	0 0
	Holding in Upper Church-street, John Hutton's assigns,	-	23	10 3
	Ditto King's-street, Oxmantown, Jacob Pool's rent,	-	12	7 0
	Ditto Upper Church-street, John Boshell's rent,	-	72	0 0
	Ditto New-row on the Poddle, Andrew Downey's rent,	-	24	6 0
	Lands of Kilcothy, county of Wexford,	-	158	2 0
	Ground in Leeson-street, Alexander Wilson's rent,	-	40	0 0
Annuities £282.	From Corporation of Dublin, in lieu of toll on corn,	-	250	0 0
	Mr. Wemersly's representatives,	-	2	0 0
	Alderman Preston's trustees,	-	20	0 0
	Mrs. Warren's representatives,	-	5	0 0
Other income £1644. 6s. 0½d.	Alderman Thomas Quinn's ditto,	-	5	0 0
	From St. Anne's guild, for support of two boys,	-	40	0 0
	Governors of Erasmus Smith's schools for support of 30 boys*	1001	6	6¼
	Treasurer of ditto for support of 7 boys,	-	228	19 6¼
	High sheriffs when sworn into office,	-	227	10 0
	Late lord mayor, in lieu of a commons' ball,	-	22	15 0
	John Allen, Esq. on being elected an alderman,	-	113	15 0
	Two apprentice fees returned, casual,	-	10	0 0
		Total		
		4315	17	10

The expenditure, in support of the institution, for the year ending December 25, 1810, was as follows:

	£	s	d
Provisions,	1919	13	1¼
Allowance, in lieu of subsistence,	150	4	8
Clothing,	635	0	6

* This amounts to £33. 7s. 6¼d. for each boy on an average.

	£.	s.	d.
Coals, soap, candles, and lamp-oil	227	14	4
Furniture and repairs	117	15	3
Stationary, books, and advertising	69	2	8
Apprentice fees	55	0	0
Rents	13	2	0
Salaries, wages, and annuities	611	17	2
Medicines	35	1	8
Diet, and lodging of boys in the country	16	9	8
Contingencies	26	6	5
Total	3877*	7	5 $\frac{1}{4}$

Dietary of the King's Hospital, from the 1st of May to the 1st of Nov.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Breakfast.	Bread 6 oz., mixed milk a pint, $\frac{1}{3}$ new.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Bread 6 oz., milk gruel a pint.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Wednesday.
Dinner.	Meat $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. broth 3 naggins, bread 5 oz., beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Bread 6 oz., mixed milk a pint, $\frac{1}{3}$ new.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Monday.	Same as Monday.
Supper.	Bread 6 oz., new milk a pint.	Bread 6 oz., butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Same as Monday.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
<i>From the 1st of November to the 1st of May.</i>							
Breakfast.	Bread 6 oz., new milk 3 naggins.	Stirabout new milk $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Same as Sunday.	Bread 6 oz., milk gruel a pint.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Wednesday.	Same as Wednesday.
Dinner.	Meat $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. broth 3 naggins, bread 6 oz., beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Bread 6 oz., new milk 3 naggins.	Same as Sunday.	Bread 5 oz., tripe $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to Feb. 1.; but pease porridge to May 1.	Same as Sunday.	Same as Wednesday.	Same as Monday.
Supper.	Bread 6 oz., new milk a pint.	Bread 6 oz., butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.

* This total divided by 130, the number of boys then in the hospital, gives 29*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* for each boy on an average.

Breakfast at 9, and dinner at 2 o'clock the entire year. Supper at 6 from March 25, to September 29: at 7 o'clock from September 29, to March 25.

The boys never got any vegetables, except last year, when the board ordered $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes with their meat, instead of 5 oz. of bread.

The boys rise in summer at 6, and go into school at 7 o'clock: in winter they rise at 7, and go into school at 8 o'clock. They leave school at 4, and go to bed at 8 o'clock.

Since the year 1808 the boys have been allowed potatoes, instead of bread with their meat; an indulgence which they never got before, except on one day in the year, viz. *All Soul's Eve*.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

THE institution which has now obtained the name of the Foundling Hospital of the City of Dublin, was founded originally to supply maintenance and comfort to the aged and infirm; to compel the idle and lazy vagrant, by labour and industry, to contribute to his own support; and to free the city from the number of loathsome objects that every where infested the streets. On a site of about fourteen acres in the west end of St. James's-street, granted by the city (who obtained an Act of Parliament to settle it for ever for the use of the poor), Mary Dutchess of Ormond, on the 12th of October, 1704, laid the foundation stone of the building, when its only endowment was an estate of about £100. per annum, purchased by the corporation of the city for that purpose. The very narrow limits to which the advantages of the institution could then extend, induced the legislature in the year 1728 to dissolve the old corporation, and erect a new one invested with such powers as might enable them to give greater extent to the influence of the institution, and encrease the number of objects to whom it might administer relief. Common beggars were now taken in, employed, and maintained. Those who laboured under the severest visitation incident to man, the loss of reason, were received and carefully attended; and children of every denomination of five years old and upwards, were admitted and supported; such as had not attained to that age had a legal demand on the

respective parishes in which they were found exposed for protection: but here the legislature was again obliged to interfere; the tax for their maintenance was deemed oppressive, and still the fund was inadequate to the purpose; disputes arose about the limits of the parishes, and amidst the inhuman contest of who should not support it, the infant perished. 'Twas now the institution assumed a new form, which, with a few alterations, it retained for a long time; it now became, by an Act of Parliament in the year 1730, an asylum for infants of every age and every denomination; and a fund, provided by an additional tax on every house, was appropriated solely to their support, unconnected with the other branches of the charity; and the institution at large then assumed the name of the Foundling Hospital and Workhouse of the City of Dublin. As the number of hospitals endowed in the city for the relief of the indigent, the diseased, and the distressed increased, and the increase was rapid, the necessity of the original design of the institution was proportionably diminished. The hospital, which bears the name of its founder, Dr. Jonathan Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, together with a number of private mad-houses, superseded the necessity of that part of the foundation which was appropriated to the reception of lunatics. The endowment of an hospital for the reception of incurable objects took away from the streets such as were offensive. The aged and the infirm, in general, found a support in parochial contributions, and the public hospitals administered medical relief to such as were diseased; so that to the Foundling Hospital and Workhouse (for it still retained that addition, as the children were employed in different manufactures), was left the care and maintenance of the infant from the earliest period of its existence, till it was enabled, by a competent share of education, to go abroad into the world, in such a station either of trade or service as might make it a useful member of the community. Still, however, the two branches of the institution were held distinct, and the management of them assigned to different officers: the infant department had no connexion with that in which the grown children were maintained; and thus did it remain till the year 1774; when, on the death of the person to whom was entrusted the care of the infant department, the governors thought proper to unite them both in one, and form a general connected system of the whole; with this variation from the act of 1730, that no child above the age of 12 months should be admitted. Every child of that age

or under presented at the gate, or placed in the cradle, was immediately received, and brought up by a person (whose sole appointment was for that purpose) to the infant nursery, when, if, upon examination by the surgeon, whose duty was very particularly directed to that point, there appeared the least suspicion of disease, it was brought to an infirmary appropriated to its reception, and there placed under the care of the surgeon; while those whose constitution would allow it were immediately given to nurses in the country who daily resorted to the house for that purpose with a solicitude for success scarcely to be accounted for, when the wages they were to receive are taken into consideration; with these they remained till they had attained their eighth year, when they were drafted in, and then became more peculiarly the objects of the executive part of the institution; they were then incorporated into the family, and began to feel that they were not barely snatched from destruction in the earliest period of infancy, but that the same fostering hand which was first held out to them led them on still through the path of appropriate education till they were enabled to procure for themselves a competent subsistence independent of the world. The support and the instruction they received was such as most of them must have been strangers to had not such an establishment as this been open for their reception. Nor was it the foundling alone, the offspring of infamy, that was saved from ruin, the child of distress was equally the object of its care; and, not confined to this part of the united kingdom, its benevolent protection was, by a clause in the Act of 1772, extended to the children of His Majesty's neighbouring dominions. To carry into execution the purposes of an establishment of such unlimited extent, a number of people must necessarily be employed; and to the following officers was entrusted the management of the internal police. A chaplain, whose province was, independant of religious duties, to superintend the literary education, pointing his attention more especially to their being perfectly instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion. A treasurer, in whom also were united the offices of overseer and steward, who, together with an assistant, received the income of the establishment, and conducted the whole of the æconomical department. A register, the outline of whose duty was to make an exact entry of the admission of every child, when and to whom it was given to nurse; to keep a regular account of every

disbursement made by the treasurer, and to attend the governors in their judicial capacity. A physician, whose duty it was to visit the hospital two days in the week, but whose attendance was never supposed to extend to the infant department unless called in on some extraordinary occasion. A surgeon, who was to attend every day. A resident apothecary. A supervisor of the tax on houses, to which office was annexed the superintendence of the public garden and factories. An housekeeper, to whom was entrusted, beside the general attention to the cleanliness of the house, the more immediate care of the lodging and diet of the children. A matron and a deputy, by whom every thing relating to the infant department was transacted. Under this arrangement it remained till the year 1797, when a very great mortality in the infant department made it again become the object of parliamentary investigation, the result of which was an almost total change in the direction and management of it. The number of governors from 172 were reduced at first to nine, to which were afterwards added three more, all by election, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, officially. Joined to these were twelve governesses, who undertook to visit the hospital, each a month in rotation. Instead of the attendance of a physician twice a week, that office was abolished, and the duty united to that of the surgeon, on whom also devolved part of the matron's, whose office, with that of her deputy, was also abolished, as unnecessary, and the superintendence of the infant nursery (in which wet nurses were now to be employed) committed to a head nurse: every other regulation was made that might meet the circumstances that were before so fatal; and to extend the advantages to the children that were sent to the country, a premium of forty shillings was given to every country nurse, who at the end of the first year produced a certificate from the surgeon that her child was well nursed, when her wages were increased after that from 2 to 3 pounds a year; and the result of these precautions have not disappointed the most sanguine expectation. But the improvements were not confined to the foundling department alone, though from that they originated. The system of education and arrangement of the schools underwent an entire alteration.* In the female department,

* When the children are drafted into the house they are dispersed through the several schools. There are at present 12 female and 4 male schools, the numbers in which are various according to the state of the house, and the number of the schools may be reduced or enlarged according to circumstances. The masters and mistresses are assisted by monitors chosen from among the children; and the present mistresses who, with a few exceptions, have been educated in the house, and promoted in consequence of

which is under the immediate superintendence of the chaplain, the number of mistresses was increased, and no more children put under the care of any one than she could with propriety and effect attend to; and to each was allotted a dormitory where she was to sleep along with her children; a school-room, and a small apartment for her own retirement; not, as they were before, all instructed promiscuously in one room, and crowded together in dormitories under the care of nurses hired at very small wages from whose conversation or example no good could be derived, but frequently the reverse. But the great and most important alteration took place in the male department, who, instead of sharing only in the general superintendency of the officer to whom the education of the children was entrusted, are now placed under the immediate and exclusive inspection of one,* by whose abilities and exertions an improvement has been made beyond what the most zealous could wish or the most sanguine could expect.

To rear the children to habits of industry is a principal object of the institution, and with that design the females are taught plain work, knitting, spinning, and to make their own clothes; and the boys employed every second day at different trades, as weavers, scribblers, tailors, carpenters, shoemakers, and gardeners; and those employments, with the instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, a perfect knowledge of the Scriptures, and the principles of the Protestant religion, complete the general system of education.

their talents, assiduity, and good conduct; generally perform the duties assigned to them under the direction of a prudent superintendant mistress, to the satisfaction of the governesses, and better, perhaps, than externs, seldom so well informed, and not habituated to confinement.

* The Rev. Henry Murray, the present chaplain. The Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education on this establishment, in 1810, gives the following attestation to the merits of this gentleman, "The Plan on which the Male Schools are conducted was not adopted till the year 1802, when the Rev. Henry Murray was appointed superintendant, an office then first instituted by the governors from experience of the necessity of it, and from which it appears that the most beneficial consequences have resulted: of this gentleman we feel ourselves bound to say, that his plan of instruction, and the success which has attended it, give him the strongest claim to public notice and patronage; by his single efforts, and without being indebted either to Dr. Bell or Mr. Lancaster, he has introduced much that is truly valuable in their systems into the schools of the hospital; we had an opportunity of witnessing the progress of the children under his care, and found it to be fully answerable to the character we had heard of it." To this attestation I shall only add, that although catechisms are admitted in his system, yet an intimate and familiar acquaintance with the sacred Scriptures is the fundamental principle on which it rests.



Dining Hall, Foundling Hospital.

Bayrische
Staatsbibliothek
München

To the above concise, but accurate history of this institution, for which I am indebted to the Rev. Henry Crofton, the late worthy and much lamented chaplain of the Hospital, I have only to add a descriptive sketch of such of the buildings as seem to merit notice, with such observations as may occur.

The land occupied by the Foundling Hospital, with the gardens, &c. attached to it, consisted originally of about fourteen acres, but reduced considerably by the sale of a part of it to the Grand Canal Company, which was necessary for the extension of their line, and by setting a portion of it south of the canal, which, being thus separated from the rest, became useless to the institution: it presents a front to St. James's Street of nearly 400 feet, one fourth of which is occupied by a confined prison for vagrants, &c. called Bridewell, a troublesome nuisance, which should be removed; and the remainder is secured by a lofty substantial wall, through which is the principal entrance by a large gate, contiguous to which is a doorway and a neat porter's lodge.

The gate leads to an open area in front of the hospital, neatly gravelled, of nearly 400 by 150 feet, in which the boys on the foundation parade and exercise during part of their play-hours; the large interior area being assigned to the female children, who are thus kept separate except at meal-hours, when the chaplain, head master of the boys' school, with their various assistants are always present: the front, represented in the print, contains the hall in the centre with projecting wings, in which are the principal entrances to the interior buildings: of this front, which has been lately improved by the addition of a parapet and a few other decorations by Mr. Francis Johnston, I shall say nothing, as the print is a faithful representation of it: the door way in the centre, which is in a singular but not ungraceful style of architecture, leads directly into the dining-hall 120 feet by 40 and 32 high; it is well lighted by 16 circular-headed windows, 8 on each side, and communicates with the interior court by a second door-way opposite the grand entrance; its decorations are judicious, few, and plain, but it possesses a noble simplicity which, added to the beautiful proportion of its parts, strikes the eye of the most incurious, and entitles it to rank with the finest rooms in the British empire: the floor is of an excellent stone brought from Cumberland, of a reddish tinge, fine grain, and well laid: the walls are wainscoted to the height of nearly six feet, and at each end is a

large fire place encompassed by a semicircular iron grating, which, while it keeps the children at that distance from the fire which is most compatible with a due degree of warmth, protects them from the often fatal effects of a too near approach to it. Over the eastern fire-place is a full length picture of primate Boulter, who fed the poor of the City of Dublin in this hall during a period of famine in 1727-8; it is in good preservation, and is the original from whence the well-known print representing that transaction was taken. The hall is at present furnished with 40 tables with necessary forms, and as each table is sufficient to accommodate 20 children without crowding, 1000 may with ease and comfort sit down to their meal at once, leaving an uninterrupted avenue of 15 feet wide through the centre of the hall, a space often occupied by visitors who come hither to contemplate one of the most gratifying of all human exhibitions, 1000 children here sheltered from all the miseries that follow in the train of want, neglect, and ignorance, rescued from the worst of all enemies, their own profligate parents, experiencing within those walls every attention of parental tenderness from persons who, really alive to the interests of these otherwise deserted innocents, are incessantly employed in training them, not only in that species of knowledge necessary to fit them for becoming useful members of society, but impressing on their yet tender and uncorrupted minds the law and love of Him, whom to know is life eternal.* In favourable weather the boys are paraded in front of the hall immediately before the hour of dinner; the girls, at the same time, assemble in the interior court, and the children of the various schools, distinguished by their appropriate badges, and conducted by their respective masters and mistresses, enter the hall, on the proper signal, with a decency, silence, and regularity, extremely pleasing, repair to their appropriate seats, and having enjoyed, with evident marks of pleasure, their comfortable meal, and sung a hymn by way of grace, return in the same order without the smallest symptom of confusion: this is a spectacle which, I confess, I could never view unmoved, and I have often seen a tear stealing

* The Rev. Henry Crofton, the late chaplain, had the superintendence of the female schools as to moral and religious instruction, while that of the boys' schools was entrusted to the Rev. Henry Murray; and the uniform success which has for some years attended the children sent from this institution to the public examinations, held annually by the association for discountenancing vice, &c. is an incontestable proof, not only of the professional talents of these gentlemen, but of an awful sense of duty, which could alone support them in the discharge of a trust that requires such incessant toil and persevering patience.

down the cheek of an utter stranger to the charity, surprised into a similar emotion of delight.

The Chapel, lately finished by Mr. Francis Johnston, from his own designs, is in the centre of the buildings on the south side of the interior court, communicating with the hall by a handsome flagged passage: the interior, which is in a style of uncommon elegance, is 70 feet by 50, exclusive of two recesses, of which that to the north, 24 by 16 feet, forms the vestibule; off which are the stairs leading to the galleries: and the other to the south, which is occupied by the reading desk, pulpit, and communion table: on each side of the great aisle, which is 70 feet by 15, a range of 6 Gothic pillars, each formed by an union of six slender pillars, supports not only the galleries, but the roof, which is of an uncommon but elegant construction: exclusive of a large Gothic window in the recess over the communion table this chapel is well lighted by 18 others, 10 in the upper series, 5 on each side; under which are 8 of smaller dimensions, with two convenient fire places, one in the centre of each side; and over these are appropriate inscriptions judiciously selected from the sacred Scriptures.

Over the eastern fire place, Matthew 19, 14.

“Suffer little children to come to me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.”

Over the western fire place, Matthew 25, 40.

“Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these little ones, ye have done it unto me.”

The galleries are assigned to the female children; the boys sit below; the seats for both are plain neat benches, rising one above the other; and as they are all within the pillars, the aisle is perfectly free from every object that could interrupt the eye while contemplating its architectural beauty, which is certainly considerable; and thus the interior of this fine chapel is seen to an advantage unknown in churches incumbered by pews. Over the vestibule in the northern recess, is a seat appropriated to the governors and governesses; and above this is an upper gallery communicating with the nurseries, for the use of the nurses and other female servants of the hospital. It is to be lamented, that this chapel has the great defect of being so unfavourable to the voice of the preacher, that a very small part of the audience can be edified by his discourse, however powerful his lungs: this cannot arise from its extent, for several churches of greater dimensions are free.

from this defect ; but, perhaps, partly from the great elevation of the roof, and partly from the injudicious situation of the pulpit at the extreme end, and in a recess, which must have a tendency to confine the voice ; this defect may, of course, be in some measure obviated by a pulpit in the aisle, where there is abundant space for it.* There is no organ ; but there is a space appropriated for its reception, when the governors may be enabled to purchase one.

The Infirmary, built also on a plan of Mr. F. Johnston, and finished by him in 1810, is a spacious building of plain substantial masonry, well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended, and completely insulated, being above 150 feet from the buildings of the hospital : it consists of three stories, and in each the apartments open off a gallery of 150 feet long, by 6 wide : the wards, which are in the wings, and 12 in number, are spacious and lofty, being nearly 30 by 20 feet and 14 high, calculated to hold 12 single beds each, and well ventilated, particularly those situated at the ends of the wings, which have windows on three sides. The wards on the upper floor are consigned to sick patients ; those on the second to convalescents ; and those on the ground floor are used only in cases of necessity arising from an overflow of patients, and also for surgical cases : as the apartments of the nurse-tenders occupy the centre of the building, they form a separation between the male and female wards, which thus have no communication with each other, and are approached by separate staircases ; these apartments also are so spacious, that in cases of great pressure they may be occasionally used as wards. On the ground floor are convenient apartments for the housekeeper and apothecary, with a medicine room for the latter, a receiving room for examining the patients before they are sent to the sick wards, and a spacious store for holding the various articles necessary for such an institution : there is a plentiful supply of good water conveyed in pipes from the bason, with convenient water-closets on all the floors, as also warm and cold baths : the space between the infirmary and hospital is divided into two spacious convalescent yards for the children, in which the sexes are perfectly distinct ; and the wards, which all face the south, command a cheerful view over a beautifully wooded and richly cultivated

* Since the above was written, a fine pulpit has been erected in front of the communion table ; and though its dimensions are such that it may be used as a reading desk, it appears light and elegant ; and on the whole judiciously proportioned to the spacious aisle in which it stands.

country, terminating in the Wicklow mountains; in short, here every advantage is to be found that can be wished for in such an institution; and it is but justice to say, that in every part of it, the strictest attention to cleanliness is visible. From some unaccountable neglect, staffs or saddles to protect the projecting angles have been every where omitted; these are, of course, almost every where broken, and are not only productive of dirt, but very disgusting to the eye in an edifice where strength and solidity, united to neatness and simplicity form the prevailing character.

The governors anxious to educate the children in habits of useful industry, established in the year 1799 a manufactory of camblets, flannels, baize, and livery cloths, which at present employs 10 broad and as many narrow looms; the boys on the factory list are generally about 100, who are alternately engaged every other day in the factory, or their respective schools: they are generally from 8 to 12 years of age, and employed in picking, winding, scribling, and weaving; while about 80 of the female children, from about 7 to 10 years of age, with a similar precaution of not neglecting their learning, are engaged in carding, spinning, and reeling yarn for supplying the looms: two men are employed under the superintendant of this department in the scribling school, and two in the weaving school, for the purpose of instructing the children and preparing the work: as an encouragement to the children, a sixth of the entire of their earnings is reserved for them, deducting a small allowance which is paid them weekly, as an immediate reward for a due performance of their tasks; and on being apprenticed they receive a certificate of the balance to which they will be entitled on the expiration of their apprenticeship, provided they serve it faithfully and honestly; from fifty to sixty boys have been annually apprenticed, most of whom have thus acquired a trade that promises a fair prospect of future competence, without sacrificing to it that moral and religious instruction which points to prospects still more interesting: the male and female parts of the factory are perfectly distinct; the former is carried on in the spacious detached building, formerly the infirmary; the latter in the great room over the hall: the nett profit to the institution, after defraying every expense of attendance, and the superintendant's salary, may be estimated at £150. per annum.*

* Here are also a carpenter, gardener, shoemaker and taylor, who receive from the institution regular salaries, for instructing a competent number of the boys in their respective trades.

The numerous apartments in this hospital merit the character of being well lighted and ventilated: but the schools and dormitories on the upper floors are universally too low; these vary from 30 to 60 feet in length, by 20 wide; but in no instance do they exceed 10 feet in height, which must appear insufficient when we consider that the beds, which are double, are in contact without any intervals: and that in consequence of the numbers to be accommodated, two children at least, and frequently three, sleep in the same bed; and hence arises the necessity of leaving a part of the windows open at night, especially in sultry weather: the arrangement also is in some essential points defective, and particularly in that of the apartments assigned to the upper officers of the hospital, which, though spacious and airy, are rendered very uncomfortable by their being universally situated on the middle floor, with the children's dormitories both above and below them. Persons whose day is one continued scene of laborious exertion both of body and mind in promoting the essential interests of the charity, should be enabled to pass their night in comfort; but under existing circumstances this is here impossible.

As the governesses pay the most unremitting attention to the infant nursery, it is scarce necessary to add, that in the apartments appropriated to this department, which are spacious, well ventilated, cheerful and comfortable, there prevails such a degree of neatness and cleanliness, such an attention to the comfort of the helpless objects of the charity, as never fails to excite sensations of heart-felt delight in the visitors: here four dry and sixteen wet nurses are in constant attendance; and as each of these, with the assistance of a double cradle, can manage two infants, this number is at present found sufficient.

The mortality which at a former period prevailed in this hospital, was the result of gross neglect and injudicious management; and was so dreadful as to become the subject of parliamentary enquiry; when it appeared, that of 10272 children sent to the infant infirmary in 21 years, ending in 1796, 45 only were recovered. Under the new system, however, a happy change has taken place; every possible precaution has been adopted, and with obvious success, to prevent the injuries suffered by infants from the negligence and inhumanity of the women employed to convey them from distant parts to the capital: the erroneous and vicious management of the entire infant department, in which a great majority of the children received were aban-

done as hopelessly afflicted by the venereal disease,* has been reformed; and among many other salutary regulations, that of house wet-nurses, instead of spoon-feeding, has been adopted with the happiest success: the mortality formerly so disgraceful to the institution, has been, of course, greatly diminished; and the number of lives preserved has been so considerable, that the wages paid to country nurses, which in the year ending the 5th of January, 1803, was £8143. 11s. 6d. has annually encreased; and with such rapidity, that the sum paid, for the same purpose, for the year ending the 5th of January, 1811, amounted to not less than £16,110. 18s. 11d.

Though these country nurses, at certain seasons, for obvious reasons come more slowly in, yet there is generally a sufficient number attending in expectation of employment: they come from all the counties in Leinster, Kilkenny excepted; but chiefly from those of Dublin, Wicklow, Kildare, and Meath: the stated wages of each nurse are, as already mentioned, three pounds per annum, with a premium (if merited) of two pounds at the end of the first year; and at this small annual expense every child is maintained until the period arrives of drafting it into the hospital: whatever clothes it receives are furnished by the nurse, with the exception of a suit of flannel, which she receives with it.†

All persons applying to be employed in the nursing, or care of children, must produce certificates of good character from some of the respectable resident gentry, or farmers of the neighbourhood from whence they come; with these the children generally remain till drafted into the house: and so strong is the attachment generally formed between nurse and child, that the latter sometimes becomes adopted into the family in which it has been placed; there are frequent instances of women relinquishing their wages rather than part with the children entrusted to their care; and the separation seldom takes place without tears on both sides. No nurse receives her wages without producing the child at the hospital; they are paid once a year; and the period fixed is in the summer months of June, July and August, when the days are long, and the weather and roads favourable for travelling. Neat and convenient apartments for paying the nurses, with an

* Of the 10272 children sent to the infant infirmary in 21 years, ending in 1796, no less than 10201 were stated as venereal; but experience has now ascertained, to the credit of the morals of our people, that scarce one child in 30 is contaminated with that disgraceful disease.

† The wages of a country nurse are at present obviously insufficient, and must be raised.

enclosure surrounded with sheds to protect them and the children from the inclemency of the weather, have been lately finished. The following table shews the comparative number of admissions from the several counties of Ireland, for twelve years and a half, ending the 31st of December 1811:

Number of Children admitted into the Foundling Hospital in the following Years, specifying the number sent from each County in each Year.

Counties.	Years ending 24th of June.								6 months ending Dec. 31, 1807.	Years ending 31st Dec.				Total from each County.
	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807		1808	1809	1810	1811	
County and City of Dublin	696	552	469	590	532	535	577	606	274	676	640	661	624	7432
Carlow	29	37	17	40	32	30	44	34	17	28	17	26	44	395
Kilkenny	38	31	15	42	40	31	33	26	15	33	30	29	25	388
Kildare	56	50	33	53	57	62	63	62	25	80	76	53	70	740
King's County	29	37	27	40	31	35	40	39	11	56	36	43	41	465
Queen's County	38	26	22	42	32	32	43	31	16	46	47	42	34	451
Louth	55	44	29	55	52	42	39	51	20	49	30	50	36	552
Longford	12	14	15	23	13	22	24	24	10	26	26	36	27	272
Meath	68	43	42	58	52	56	42	50	32	59	66	67	72	707
West Meath	30	32	15	24	24	26	26	16	16	25	28	20	24	306
Wexford	46	35	38	50	46	52	60	47	18	39	38	59	40	568
Wicklow	50	53	39	60	58	60	57	61	24	62	52	73	80	729
Antrim	90	72	59	73	81	89	88	89	38	100	106	110	104	1099
Armagh	106	65	54	90	70	63	89	90	39	89	98	106	98	1057
Cavan	52	63	44	97	70	83	89	109	50	95	81	82	83	898
Down	124	131	85	143	174	122	159	137	89	156	147	160	201	1828
Donegal	47	50	35	59	37	52	53	42	21	48	41	48	52	585
Derry	61	48	28	46	37	55	49	62	17	54	46	47	55	605
Fermanagh	68	50	51	53	52	60	45	58	20	75	71	68	71	742
Monaghan	78	88	40	59	71	65	63	64	32	78	71	65	75	849
Tyrone	113	144	57	130	123	113	117	123	55	125	102	104	126	1432
Galway	36	30	27	42	46	31	43	36	12	40	68	50	53	514
Leitrim	3	6	9	18	10	17	21	19	5	20	26	19	14	187
Mayo	9	7	4	9	9	8	6	11	8	16	15	14	15	131
Roscommon	12	14	11	25	18	21	24	27	11	32	37	35	36	303
Sligo	3	6	4	6	8	13	23	19	9	13	19	12	19	154
Cork	11	4	3	7	5	6	15	7	4	8	5	8	5	88
Clare	10	7	14	13	19	29	15	12	2	7	7	13	5	153
Limerick	5	19	77	119	58	130	134	104	43	129	102	117	130	1167
Tipperary	39	42	42	63	50	48	51	60	36	75	44	64	61	675
Waterford	27	50	27	49	49	32	36	48	27	51	33	45	39	513
Kerry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total in each year	2041	1850	1432	2178	1956	2020	2168	2164	996	2390	2205	2326	2359	26085

On this table we must observe, that the children imported from England are included in the returns from the City and County of Dublin, which, after a reasonable deduction for this augmentation, will not appear too

numerous to be accounted for by the poverty and profligacy of a great capital: exclusive of these the principal supply has been from the opulent and Protestant counties of Ulster, while few, comparatively, if we except Limerick, have come from the other counties of Ireland, and none from Kerry: this is, no doubt, the result of the profligacy produced by superior wealth in the northern province, and of that aversion to a Protestant education which prevails among Roman Catholics in every part of Ireland, but more particularly in the counties most remote from the capital.

Of the above number there were admitted in the following years,

	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	six months	1808	1809	1810	1811	Total.
Males	970	862	696	1003	923	949	1048	972	467	1081	1015	1084	1170	12240
Females	1071	988	736	1175	1033	1071	1120	1192	529	1309	1190	1242	1189	13845
Brought in by distressed parents }	946	865	731	911	837	842	899	863	422	960	935	936	964	11111
Exposed	1095	985	701	1267	1119	1178	1269	1301	574	1430	1270	1390	1395	14974
<i>In the above years there were</i>														
Apprenticed	81	59	84	215	182	203	159	79	35	78	143	135	146	1599
Returned to parents	32	29	34	51	46	36	67	23	32	62	37	57	61	567
Eloped	10	13	23	6	2	2	15	7	10	11	5	10	10	124

Expenditure of the Foundling Hospital for 10 years, ending January 5, 1812.

	Provisions.	Clothing and manufactures.	Miscellaneous & house expenses.	Salaries and wages.	Buildings and repairs.	Wages to nurses.	Total expenditure.
Jan. 5, 1803	5145 12 9½	3382 12 3	2310 19 8½	2219 19 5½	3052 5 4½	8143 11 6	24255 1 1
Do. 1804	5024 10 9½	2702 0 2	2377 17 5	2219 11 6	6908 7 4	9053 8 10	28285 16 0½
Do. 1805	4392 19 7	3196 5 1	2187 3 6	2099 1 8	7791 5 10	10511 13 6	30178 9 2
Do. 1806	4673 2 2	3115 4 3½	2150 0 5	2091 5 4½	6063 15 4	12132 10 1	30225 17 8
Do. 1807	4884 12 10½	3752 10 1	2508 16 0½	2168 5 4	4321 15 6	12948 4 5	30584 4 3
Do. 1808	5231 18 6½	3081 6 1½	2374 18 10	2244 14 5½	4610 3 4	13558 1 4	31101 2 7½
Do. 1809	6015 18 4	2197 6 1½	2590 14 10½	2328 18 7½	3047 11 10½	14553 19 11	30734 9 9
Do. 1810	9331 9 5	3799 10 1½	3399 10 2	2383 5 5½	1389 8 10	14891 9 1	35194 13 1
Do. 1811	7172 15 5	3660 15 10½	5223 7 8½	2390 2 11½	5833 16 2	16110 18 11	40391 17 0½
Do. 1812	6249 18 5½	2786 9 4½	3772 16 0	2477 12 1½	3012 13 10½	15985 14 3	34284 14 1

The permanent funds of the Foundling Hospital arise from a tax of one shilling in the pound on all houses of the value of five pounds or upwards, within the several parishes in Dublin, and within the distance of two miles of the Castle of Dublin, according to the valuation of minister's money; a tax of sixpence in the pound on all houses, within the same limits, under five pounds value; and also sixpence in the pound, of said valuation, on all

houses wherein malt or spirituous liquors shall be sold by retail. To this, which at present produces about £8000. per annum, after deducting the expense of collection, we must add £115..2..0. the annual rental of the hospital estate, consisting of £20. per annum, paid by the Corporation of Dublin for the city bason, £50. per annum paid for part of the hospital ground south of the Grand Canal, and £45..2..0. arising out of five holdings in James's Street. The remainder of its expenditure has been supplied by Parliamentary grants, which have been liberal: the grants in each of the Sessions of 1802 and 1803 amounted to £17,500; in each of the Sessions of 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, and 1809, to £22,500. in the Session of 1810 to £37,575, in 1811 to £38,839, and in 1812 to £30,250; the three last were the sums actually received by the institution; from all the former, pells and poundage were deducted.

The following is the return of the children belonging to the institution October 10, 1811.

1. The children produced by their nurses at the hospital, and actually paid for on the 10th of October 1811	-	-	4442
2. Children whose nurses, though entitled to wages, did not attend	-	-	167
3. Children whose nurses did not attend, a year's wages not being due	-	-	983
4. Children in the house above 8 years of age	-	-	823
5. Infants in the nursery	-	-	38
6. Children above 8 years of age sent to the country for health	-	-	45
			—
			6498

Of the second class some, and probably the most promising, have been adopted into their nurse's families; and of the third class several are probably dead.

In consequence of removing the manufacturing department from the hospital to the old infirmary, which has undergone a thorough repair, and is now exclusively appropriated to that purpose, so much additional accommodation has been acquired, that the governors are determined to encrease the number in the house to 1200. They amount at present (Jan. 20, 1813,) to 1011.

The excessive mortality of former years made room for the admissions, however numerous; but this mortality having been so happily diminished,

while, from the now established character of the institution, the admissions continue to encrease; the number to be provided for is encreasing in a ratio, which has become a subject of the most serious concern to the governors, who have not as yet been able to devise any mode of meeting this continually encreasing difficulty.

In an establishment of such magnitude, the number of officers and servants must of course be considerable; none, however, are retained who could be dispensed with; in their appointments œconomy has been strictly adhered to; and those of the chaplain and master of the male schools must certainly appear insufficient to those who are acquainted with the incessant toil and anxiety attached to the conscientious discharge of the duties of their respective stations. In the following list non-residence is expressed by ¶; the accommodation of separate apartments by *; a moderate proportion of coals and candles by †, and diet by ||.

Officers and Servants of the Foundling Hospital, with their respective salaries, wages, and other allowances in 1812.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Chaplain, who is superintendant of the schools in general, and master of the female schools	200	0	0*†	Three ditto, at 2 guineas each	6	16	0†
Master of the male schools	100	0	0*†	Shoemaker	42	5	0¶
Surgeon, who attends daily	240	0	0¶	Carpenter	50	14	0¶
Paymaster and register	200	0	0*†	Taylor	42	5	0¶
Supervisor of accompts	200	0	0¶	Gardener	40	0	0*†
Master of the factory	100	0	0*†	Porter at the gate and wife	50	0	0*†
Apothecary	100	0	0*†	Butler	15	0	0*†
Providore	100	0	0*†	Cook	10	0	3*†
Housekeeper	60	0	0*†	Assistant ditto	6	0	0†
Paymaster clerk	50	0	0¶	Laundress	10	0	0*†
Apothecary's clerk	15	0	0*†	Assistant ditto	2	5	6†
Senior usher	30	0	0*†	Dairy maid	2	12	0†
Three other ushers, at 25 <i>l.</i> each	75	0	0*†	Housemaid	7	0	0*†
Singing master to teach psalmody	13	13	0¶	Four hall maids, at 6 <i>l.</i> each	24	0	0†
Superintendant mistress	30	0	0*†	Bell-ringer	6	8	4*†
Ten under-mistresses, at 20 <i>l.</i> each	200	0	0*†	Pumper	2	5	6†
Two writing mistresses, at 20 <i>l.</i> each	40	0	0*†	Messenger	2	5	6†
Knitting mistress	20	0	0*†	Two lamplighters	2	5	6¶
Assistant to ditto	15	0	0*†	To ditto as day labourers, 13 <i>s.</i> per week	33	16	0
Infant department, head nurse	40	0	0*†	Paid to persons superannuated in the service of the institution.			
Four infant dry-nurses, at 5 <i>l.</i> each	20	0	0†	To one collector	20	0	0¶
Sixteen infant wet-nurses, at 6 guineas each	109	4	0†	To one matron	25	0	0¶
Infirmary head-nurse	40	0	0*†	To two mistresses	20	0	0¶
Four infirmary nurses, at 5 <i>l.</i> each	20	0	0†	To two servants	6	10	0¶
				Total	2445	6	1

Several of the commissioners of the Board of Education visited this hospital in the month of July 1810, when they were struck (as they acknowledge in their report on this institution) with the order and regularity which every where prevailed; as well as with the neatness and healthy appearance of the children in the schools and work-rooms: the whole œconomy of the hospital appeared to them truly admirable, and to reflect the highest credit on those respectable persons of each sex, who have for some years devoted their time and attention to the preservation of the lives of so many human beings; and to their subsequent education in such habits and branches of instruction as cannot fail to render them useful and valuable to society.

Great care, as they justly observe, is taken by the governors in the choice of the persons to whom they apprentice the children; and particularly if resident in the city of Dublin, where their abodes are visited, and their circumstances, character, and accommodations more minutely investigated by the officers of the establishment in their turns. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, disappointments are sometimes found to occur; and, indeed among a great number of children, it is to be expected that some will turn out ill; but this failure is in several instances to be attributed to the neglect, caprice, and ill-treatment, of their employers.

It is to be lamented, they add, that there is no general provision connected with the establishment, for continuing the superintending care, and protection of the governors over their children, after they have left the hospital, of whom there will be above two thousand five hundred dispersed as apprentices over all parts of Ireland: the measure, it must be acknowledged, is not free from difficulties, but means may be devised for overcoming them; and we trust that the attention of the governors, which has been so laudably exercised in the reformation of the establishment, and in advancing it to its present state of order and improvement, will continue to be directed with the same zeal, and judgment, to supply what is yet wanting, to complete the system.

As Mr. Malthus, in his Essay on the Principle of Population, has passed an unqualified censure on Foundling Hospitals in general, I think I cannot better conclude this article than by the following humane and judicious answer to his strictures: for which I am indebted to my worthy friend, the Rev. Henry Murray, the present chaplain of the hospital.

A SHORT DEFENCE OF THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL IN DUBLIN,
occasioned by STRICTURES on such INSTITUTIONS, in an Essay on the Prin-
ciple of Population.

THE Essay of Mr. Malthus on the Principle of Population, has been quoted with approbation in the Imperial Parliament; and indeed it is not surprising, that a work proposing a partial exemption from the poor-rates, should be received with enthusiasm by the English nation. A prejudice, or if you will, a conviction created in this way, may lead minds to adopt his other assumptions, without due examination: one of those is an unqualified censure on Foundling Hospitals. He asserts that they are in every way hurtful to a state; and as an institution of this nature has been long established in Dublin upon a broad scale, and at a considerable expense, it may be right to examine his positions on this subject.

Abstractedly, I look upon foundling hospitals as I do on gaols, penitentiaries, or houses of correction; that is, I consider them as evils in themselves, but still rendered necessary by the vices of men. It would be desirable if the virtuous principle were so strong as to prevent too early marriages, or illicit intercourse; yet, as it needs must be that offences come, we cannot from moral and religious reasons, devote openly the offspring, whether of poverty, or of crime, to ruin. It was upon this principle that our hospital was founded, and not to augment population; though I have no doubt but that it contributes in a degree to that end also. This writer is therefore mistaken, when he supposes that the purpose of all such institutions, is the preservation of a certain number of citizens to the state. When the daughter of Pharoah rescued Moses, the foundling, from a watery grave, it was the impulse of humanity. The consideration of adding to her father's subjects had no share whatever in so benevolent an act.

The science of statistics and political œconomy is new among us, and like every novel art it abounds in project. It is well known that the œconomists of France contributed their full share to the Revolution, by unhinging men's minds with complex theories. They persuaded the people, and even the government, that every old establishment was erroneous. I confess,

therefore, that I admire but little that parade of arithmetical calculation, which professes to estimate accurately how many children a given number of square miles should rear. It reminds you of those papers given into farming societies on the proper distances for transplanting cabbages and turnips; but it lessens the dignity of rational creatures: and tends to harden those who superintend the concerns of the poor. As a believer in a particular providence, I leave to it the regulation of the increase or decrease of the human species; and I suspect that theory, be it ever so plausible, which discourages me from being a nursing father or a nursing mother to the orphan.

If I believed all that Mr. Malthus has said on the subject of population, and particularly on foundling hospitals, it would certainly tend to blunt my feelings considerably; and those warm sympathies and sensibilities for infant life, which I once thought should be stimulated by every means, I should then deem it right in a great measure to depress. It must be owned, however, that he is not aware of his principles leading to such a conclusion; on the contrary, in his opinion, they emanate from sentiments of humanity. It is upon this ground he avowedly proceeds; for his three grand arguments are, that those hospitals increase mortality, destroy parental feelings, and contribute to vice.

As my concern is chiefly for the hospital in Dublin, I am not bound to notice the frequent deaths which are said to take place from various causes in similar institutions; but I contend that he has chosen an unfair standard of comparison when he selects the hospital at Petersburg, situated in a cold ungenial climate, where the carriage of infants from distant provinces, under the rigours of a northern sky, and a Scythian winter, may have produced the effects of which he so pathetically complains. By his statement, one third of the children admitted there die within three days after their reception. Now with us, 2168 infants were taken into the house from the 24th of June 1805, to the 24th of June 1806, of which number 486 only died in the nursery, though they are often detained there a week, a fortnight, nay a month, either because a child may appear on the verge of dissolution, in which case the surgeon retains it under his own inspection; or because at certain seasons nurses from the country may come slowly in. From this fact it will appear, that he cannot be borne out in drawing as he does, a general conclusion from a solitary instance; and, indeed, Mr. Tooke in his View of the Russian Empire, imputes the mortality in the hospitals of that

country to a very different cause. He commends highly those philanthropical institutions, and deems it uncandid to ascribe consequences to them because the infants often bring in with them the germs of death. Certainly the manner in which Mr. Malthus attempts to fortify his own opinion, that foundling hospitals contribute directly to increase mortality, seems to me peculiarly unfair. He compares the infant mortality of the hospital at Petersburg, with the infant mortality in towns and provinces, and because he finds the former more, and the latter less, he blames the hospital, which is such an argument, as if you said, that the Military Infirmary in the Phoenix Park, or the House of Industry, contributed to the destruction of their inmates, because the mortality in those places is found to be greater than that of any equal number of grown persons who go at large. It is very fallacious reasoning to compare 2000 foundlings with 2000 infants born under happier circumstances, because those are the product of vice, of poverty, of disease. They should, if possible, be compared with 2000 similarly situated; and, if this could be effected, I entertain no doubt of the triumph of humanity and the hospital. Of the 2168 admitted here during the last year, 1269 had been exposed, and the remainder were sent in by their parents. I am fairly warranted to infer, that of this remainder some would also have been exposed, were it not that this asylum presented itself. Now the true question is, how many, or rather how few of those abandoned orphans would have survived the first year or even the first week of their existence? It would be curious indeed if the chance of living, and, above all, of living usefully, be not greater where there is warm clothing, wholesome food, surgeon, apothecary, matron, chaplain, schoolmasters, masters of trades, than where there is none of those. It makes a parade, and indeed shocks the feelings, to hear that of 2000 admissions into a foundling hospital, perhaps 900 were cut off in the nursery; but you are forthwith relieved when you reflect how many more of those would have perished if left to their original fate.

The divine Plato, in his Republic, speaks of exposing children to certain death as a matter of course. The heathen Chinese at this day follow the practice so extensively, that, on an average, 2000 infants perish annually in the streets of their metropolis alone. We Christians, however, would hang a father or a mother convicted of the crime of child-murder. Mr. Malthus himself is not prepared to say that we should imitate those pagans, in our

ardour to get rid of poverty and excessive population, and yet after leaving you in a dilemma, he proposes no sufficient substitute for the hospitals which he would abolish. By going as he does on the abuses, and by viewing the dark side of the subject only, I could shew that serious inconveniences result from civil society, that prisons for malefactors are great nuisances, as depraving the morals, generating fevers, as being attended with great expense, &c. &c.

I should be glad to know from him and his abettors, what is to be done with those usually admitted into foundling hospitals, provided that such seminaries are to be given up? He hints in one place that their parents should be compelled to maintain them, and here I agree with him most cordially, that the father of a legitimate or illegitimate infant should, if able, be forced by the laws to support their progeny, and I would have no child received into a foundling hospital, *where the parents were known*, without a certificate under the hands of the minister and churchwardens of their utter inability to rear their offspring. This would, in some measure, correct the multiplicity of admissions, check the rapid accumulation of expense, and impose a pecuniary fine on the vices of the upper orders. I would also stigmatize paupers in every possible way. But in cases of exposure; in cases of extreme poverty; in cases where the mother dies; in cases where the father being a soldier or a sailor, is ordered upon foreign service; how are you to act? If I were an atheist or an infidel, the mainspring of humanity being thus broken, I might easily answer this interrogatory. I might be inclined to treat those deserted little ones, as Cato Major did his superannuated slaves, by exposing them, as useless lumber. But while we remain Christians, even the offals and sweepings of society demand our tenderest regards. We have houses of refuge for lunatics and ideots. Therefore, if we thought, that our solicitude was likely to be unavailing, that should not repress our exertion in behalf of that which has been formed in the image of God, and how much less when there is a strong probability of success. When a physician gives a patient over as hopeless, nobody, on that account, leaves him to perish unattended. There is a certain reverence due to human nature. *Homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto.* And like the poet's quality of mercy, this attention blesses him that gives, as well as him who receives it, by improving his moral and religious powers.

Mr. Malthus' second argument against those institutions is, that they

destroy parental feelings. To those who speculate merely on the subject, this may seem to have some weight, but to me it must appear very inconclusive reasoning, because I judge from practice, not from theory. I have seen mothers leave their infants at the hospital, with tears of gratitude to the legislature. When various casualties rendered them unable to support their babes, they saw a door of mercy opened here. This soothed, instead of outraging their affections, as the objector supposes. When Hagar had cast her child among the shrubs, and sat weeping a bow-shot off lest she should see his death, I ask him, would the offer of a foundling hospital have harrowed up her soul anew? No, she would have received the boon with ecstasy, as the gift of heaven. To give his allegation force, it would be necessary, that mothers should be *compelled* to put in their children, with a certainty, that they should never see them more. This, in truth, would be something like the regulations of Lycurgus. But with us there is no such practice, and a parent may, at a future day, reclaim their offspring, if a favourable change shall have taken place in their fortunes. How then can this be said to sacrifice the best and most useful feelings, of the human heart, as this author alleges? In the judgment of Solomon, the mother of the living child consented to relinquish it for ever rather than see it die; and I contend that a woman abandons her infant in this case, no otherwise than she abandons her husband, when she sends him from necessity to the fever hospital.

There is still another view of this subject. It is well known, that there are many parents, who feel little of the yearnings of human nature for their offspring. Long before the foundation of any asylum of this kind, it was said in the bible that a mother might forget her sucking child. It is one of St. Paul's charges against the Heathen, that they were without natural affection. I believe this writer will not deny the dictate of inspiration, and yet surely he will not charge this want of sensibility on foundling hospitals, which did not then exist. But though there may be no private feelings to wound in the instance assumed, there is a public feeling which is insulted by infanticide, and the exposure of new-born babes. It was this which constrained the citizens of Dublin to set apart lands, and to consent cheerfully to an annual tax, not at all with a view to increase population, no, but to be removed from the sight, and audible cry of famishing, and expiring infancy. I have been informed, that before the building of their foundling hospital,

the most heart-rending scenes took place in this city. As each parish was to maintain its own poor, a sort of competition ensued, that as few exposed children as possible should be found within their respective limits. The innocent victims were thus carried from boundary to boundary, and, at length terminated their existence on the pavement. Spectacles such as these, have been found insufferable, even by the heathen mandarins of China. Mr. Malthus will tell you, vol. i. page 262, that they have proposed foundling hospitals as a remedy; now if this has happened among pagans, and among a people suffering from an excessive population of 333 millions; what will you say to a Christian country, able to maintain at least a million of souls more, by an improved system of agriculture, and with a trade and colonies, to take off a redundancy for ages?

His last objection is, that foundling hospitals contribute to vice. This has also often been brought as a charge against lying-in hospitals, magdalene asylums, &c. and I think with equal truth. I never yet heard, that any person, setting about the commission of crime once thought of an hospital. It is the corruption of a fallen nature which impels men. You might as well argue that the prospect of admission into county infirmaries urges persons, when pursuing the pleasures of foot-ball or hurling, to be less fearful of dislocating or breaking their bones, and on that ground, vote for their abolition. Yet the fact is, that those alleviate misery, but do not occasion it. We might ask, whence came the habits of licentiousness which brought a flood upon the old world? Was it a foundling hospital which contaminated the people of Sodom? What made the Romans such as Juvenal represents them in his Sixth Satire? Our author says, that, at Petersburg, to have a child was considered as one of the most trifling faults which a girl could commit, and he most disingenuously imputes this to the establishment of the foundling hospital. I believe, however, and I am sure, that it was deemed so before its foundation. The truth is, that this laxity of principle arises out of the religion of the country. St. Paul tells us that no whoremonger hath any inheritance in the kingdom of God, but in the Russo-Greek church, fornication is termed a venial sin. Their clergy say one thing, the Scriptures say another. Here is the real origin of the evil. They have no less than four Lents in the year, more pictures of St. Nicholas than bibles, more prayers to him than to God. They have abundance of ceremonies, but as to Gospel holiness, it is not understood among a people who know little of the

truth as it is in Jesus Christ. Mr. Malthus himself furnishes me with a very *forcible* argument to establish my assertion. He states, that before the Revolution in France the illegitimate births were $\frac{1}{47}$ of the whole number; that since that portentous era they have been $\frac{1}{11}$. Will he impute this astonishing increase of profligacy to foundling hospitals? this he cannot do. These existed in that country under the old *règime*, and therefore it is fairly to be set down to the account of irreligion, and the degradation of the moral principle in that land. The institution at Dublin has endured for more than a century, and yet fornication is not looked upon as a peccadillo. I really believe that I should be more justifiable in stating, that the converse of his proposition is true, which is, that the want of them encourages vice. The purity of Scottish morals is proverbial, and yet, in one respect, they appear to be inferior to any nation in Europe. You will find it observed in Guthrie's Geography, that their women are the greatest infanticides in Christendom. I believe there is no foundling hospital in North Britain, and the absence of it does not prevent fornication; but it impels to a further crime, because frequently the infant is either strangled, or precipitated into a river, or left during the night at the door of a church. What a subversion of feelings! What a conflict of various passions must have been here! Therefore I might grant him all he advances with respect to the Russian girl, who sent six children successively to the hospital at Petersburg; and yet he would gain nothing by the concession, because, were it not for that receptacle, she might have been hanged for the murder of her first born.

But we cannot wonder that this writer looks down on foundling hospitals, when he makes light of the noble discovery of the cow-pox, asserting that the number which it saves will be carried off in some other way to keep the population level with the means of subsistence. I do not pretend to judge for others, but to me, this cheerless view of things seems but too well calculated to "repress a noble rage, and freeze the genial current of the soul."

Hostile, however, as he is to such foundations, he admits that there may be possible cases in which they might be of some use. For instance, he allows that in Russia they would increase the number of free citizens, and on that ground, he thinks they would be more justifiable there, than in any other country. Now, on a precisely similar principle, I think that Ireland may well dispute its claim with Russia. It is a melancholy, but indisputable truth, that a large proportion of its inhabitants are in a state of

semi-barbarism, with ears open to every man, except to him who exhorts them to loyalty and genuine religion. There is no country where it is more necessary to expand the social affections. Is it not then of the most vital importance to throw annually into the mass of the population, a number of well-educated young males and females attached to their king, and the government which nurtured them from their cradle? a little leaven leaveneth the lump. I wish therefore that we had a well regulated hospital, with a proper system of instruction in every province of the Island. They would prove to many, what the well of water was to Ishmael in the wilderness. They would there enjoy the advantages of a discipline which those deserted children, called *parish charges*, cannot partake of. These would be a kind of substitutes for poor-rates at the expense of a few thousands, which cost two millions in England. There are at present about 5000 orphans on the establishment in Dublin. My decided opinion is, that, were it not for this institution, not one half of those would be now alive, and that the surviving portion would be the worst members in our society. Therefore, as upon another occasion, ~~men have vauntingly said, Perish commerce, live constitution;~~ on this, I will exclaim, Perish political arithmetic, live humanity!

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY'S SCHOOL FOR THE CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS.

A PETITION having been presented in the year 1769 to his present Majesty, from the then Lord Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor, with divers noblemen, bishops, judges, gentry, and clergy of the kingdom of Ireland, stating, "that upon the death of non-commissioned officers and private men in the army of said kingdom, and upon the removal of regiments, and of drafts from regiments to foreign service, great numbers of children had been left destitute of all means of subsistence; that a subscription had been set on foot in the year 1764, for raising a fund to support the establishment of an hospital, in order to preserve children left in such circumstances from popery, beggary, and idleness; that the subscribers had

received great encouragement from Parliament and the public; and said petitioners praying, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased by letters patent under the great seal of the said kingdom of Ireland, to incorporate said petitioners, and other subscribers to said charitable institution. His Majesty was graciously pleased to approve of said charitable institution, and being desirous that it should be conducted with such œconomy and regularity as might render it a lasting benefit to the military service of the kingdom of Ireland, did by letters patent, bearing date the 15th day of July 1769, incorporate said society by the name of the Hibernian Society in Dublin for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing the orphans and children of soldiers in Ireland for ever." Together with the other powers necessary for the ends of their incorporation, this charter grants a common seal to the Society, with powers to purchase, receive, and enjoy in perpetuity, lands, tenements, &c. not exceeding the amount of two thousand pounds per annum, to receive donations; and therewith to erect, maintain, and support in all places of the said kingdom, where they judge the same most necessary and convenient, such hospitals as they should think proper.

In order more effectually to promote the ends of the institution, his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant a new charter to the Society, bearing date the 6th day of February, 1808, by which they are empowered to place in the regular army as private soldiers, in such corps as from time to time his Majesty shall please to appoint, but with their own free consent, the orphans and children of soldiers in Ireland for ever.

By this charter also, the members of the Corporation formerly elective, are in future to be appointed by his Majesty, or the Lord Lieutenant, or any other chief governor or governors of Ireland for the time being; and the president and vice-president, who were also heretofore elective, are to be always the Lord Lieutenant, and Commander in Chief of the forces, or in his absence, the general officer commanding the troops in Ireland.

The Hibernian school, to which a farm of about nineteen acres is attached, stands in the south-western angle of his Majesty's Phoenix Park, about two English miles from the nearest part of the city, and nearly three from the castle of Dublin. The situation, which is elevated, commands an extensive and cheerful view over a rich and variegated tract of country, terminating in the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, and is in every respect salubrious, with the exception of its being unhappily destitute of that prime necessary

of life, good water ; efforts have been made to remedy so serious an evil by a forcing pump ; but after sinking to a considerable depth, the water produced was found fit for culinary purposes only, and a considerable quantity for drinking, washing, and other uses, still continued to be drawn up a steep ascent from the Liffey, with considerable toil and expense. Perennial springs, however, have been discovered in the Phoenix Park, from whence a plentiful supply of water is now conducted to the schools by metal pipes, at an expense of nearly £1800. but unfortunately, though pure, it is totally unfit for the uses of the laundry.

The foundation of the school was laid during the administration of Lord Townsend, on the 31st of October, 1766, and it was opened in 1767. Since that period, the number of children has been gradually encreased to 510, the present establishment, of whom 162 are females, and 348 boys : a further augmentation, however, is in contemplation, so as to form a total of 400 boys and 200 girls ; and the extensive buildings already finished, with a few others that may be still required, will render this school, which is to be assimilated as nearly as possible to the Chelsea asylum, an institution of great national interest and importance. It consists of a centre of 138 feet by 48, connected by subordinate buildings to large projecting wings, 84 feet by 50 each, forming a front of 300 feet, three stories high, and of plain substantial masonry. The centre contains the boys' school and dormitories : the western wing is appropriated to the female part of the establishment ; and the eastern wing contains commodious and comfortable apartments for the commandant, chaplain, and adjutant.

A spacious dining-hall, 100 feet by 40 and 32 high, is finished ; it is situated at the rear of the boys' school, with which it communicates by two covered galleries, one at each end, and each 160 long by 10 wide, in which the boys may play and parade in wet weather : the hall and galleries are floored with flags of an excellent quality, and the whole finished in the best manner. The old dining-hall has been added to the boys' school, which thus forms one room 133 feet long, by 20 wide, and only 13 high, with an elevated platform in the centre for the chaplain, furnished with the necessary seats and tables, and wainscotted to the height of about four feet. As the noise, of from three to four hundred children reciting their lessons at the same time, and in the same apartment, must be very distressing to the teachers, a division of this great room would be, perhaps, advisable : this

inconvenience is, however, in some degree obviated by a convenient lecture-room, which opens off it, into which the chaplain may retire with the class which he selects for instruction. Adjoining the school-room there is also a convenient apartment for the boys to wash in, with the necessary apparatus of cisterns, cocks, &c. ingeniously contrived and well executed.

The boys' dormitories, on the second floor, are very fine; they are over the school-room, and of similar dimensions; and as they communicate by an open archway in the centre, they may be considered as one spacious apartment, one hundred and thirty-three feet long, by twenty wide, and thirteen feet high. As the windows, which are sufficiently numerous, face the north, these dormitories enjoy but little of the sun, yet in consequence of having a window at each end, they have thorough air, and seem perfectly free from damp. Over these, on the third floor, are dormitories perfectly similar, and all these, with some others of smaller dimensions, are well lighted, well ventilated, and kept perfectly neat and clean; the beds, however, are in contact without any space between them, a circumstance not perhaps favourable to health, and certainly productive of inconvenience in making the beds and cleansing the rooms: in each of these dormitories an assistant sleeps to preserve order.

Contiguous to the central building, convenient and comfortable apartments have been erected for the head and assistant ushers, (who are here denominated the serjeant-major of instruction, and serjeant assistants) with their families, and also spacious work-rooms for the children who are instructed in tayloring and shoemaking.

To the eastward of the dining-hall, in an airy situation, and perfectly detached, an infirmary for the boys has been erected, and of dimensions proportioned to the number to which it is proposed to augment the male part of the establishment: in this, exclusive of a sufficient convalescent room and spacious yard, there are four wards containing each 16 single beds, the bedsteads of cast iron, at the distance of full two feet asunder, and the rooms lofty and well ventilated; and to these are annexed the necessary appointments for nurses, with a neat surgery or medicine room, and kitchen.

The western wing is, as already mentioned, exclusively appropriated to the female part of the institution: it contains a spacious school-room, laundry, wash-house, &c. with the necessary apparatus, constructed on the

most approved principles, all on the ground floor; and over these, on the second and third floors, are spacious dormitories with other apartments not yet appropriated, all airy and lightsome, and kept perfectly neat and clean: the beds here, however, as in the boys' dormitories, are in contact: in this wing there are also convenient apartments for the mistresses contiguous to the dormitories. For the female children no appropriate infirmary has yet been erected distinct from those rooms in the body of the house, which have been hitherto used as an hospital, and they dine in the same hall with the boys.

The kitchen, bread-room, and other necessary stores, are judiciously placed between the male and female parts of the institution, to which they are well connected and convenient. Apertures near the ceiling of the kitchen (which is too small for the establishment) to emit the steam, which is occasionally excessive, would be an improvement.

The wings of the building and the other additions are erected in a manner much to the credit of the architect, Mr. Francis Johnson: the roof, however, of the original central building is so steep, and the slates so small, that it requires perpetual repair, and in stormy weather is dangerous; a circumstance which will no doubt be attended to and remedied.

The chapel, about one hundred and eighty yards to the northward of the new dining-hall, from which it is separated by the garden, is neat and convenient, but not being sufficiently spacious to accommodate the number of children to which it is proposed to augment the establishment, it will probably be found necessary to enlarge it. When the Lord Lieutenant's family reside at the Vice-regal Lodge in the Phoenix Park, they generally attend divine service at this chapel.

From the platform in front of the Hibernian School the ground descended so rapidly to the boundary wall and offices, which were mean and disgusting objects, as greatly to disfigure the general appearance of this very respectable edifice: the architect, however, has, with great ingenuity, completely obviated this defect: by a considerable excavation at the bottom of this descent he has obtained a complete farm yard, with all its necessary offices; and at the same time formed a fine area in front of the school of 396 feet by 186, in which the boys play and perform their military evolutions, and from which the farm yard is not visible, no object intervening to intercept the view of the beautiful scenery it commands.

The farm attached to the school being entirely under cultivation, the cows necessary to supply milk, generally thirty in number, are pastured in the Phoenix Park, without any charge to the institution.

The children admissable into this school must be between the age of 7 and 12 years; and the children of non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the line, in actual service, or of soldiers deceased, or reduced, or removed to foreign service, are admitted on the certificate of some commissioned officer, or other creditable persons; and in the selection preference is given, first, to orphans; secondly, to those whose father's have been killed, or have died on foreign service; thirdly, to those who have lost their mothers, and whose fathers are absent on duty abroad; fourthly, to those whose fathers are ordered on foreign service, or whose parents have other children to maintain; and it is required, that parents or friends applying for admission of children shall sign their consent to their remaining in the school as long as the governors may think fit, and to their being disposed of, at a proper age, at their discretion, as apprentices, or servants, or if boys, to their being placed, with their own free consent, as private soldiers in the regular army: in cases, however, of peculiar distress, children under the age of seven years are received; and there are at present a few of that description in the schools.

On the 5th of January, 1799, the children in the schools were in number two hundred and two, since which period to the 5th of January, 1809, (a space of ten years) nine hundred and sixty four had been admitted, making a total of eleven hundred and sixty six: of these, four hundred and forty eight were in the schools on the 5th of January, 1809; four hundred and thirty eight had been apprenticed, two hundred and sixteen returned to parents, twenty-three boys given to the army, six eloped, and thirty-five only died. The annual average number of children during that period being three hundred and twenty-seven, this mortality, amounting only to three and five-tenths, or little more than one in an hundred, must appear very inconsiderable, and is the best evidence of the salubrity of the situation, and the care taken of the children. The dietary is judicious, and the articles of food not only excellent in quality, but in quantity abundant, though not profuse. The children appear, with a very few exceptions, to be healthy, active, and chearful, and singularly free from scrophulous complaints, there being at the latter period but four who appeared to be afflicted with that complaint,

which has of late years become so common in most of our charity schools, notwithstanding the pains taken to exclude it. About 50 of the youngest boys are under the care of a mistress, a female being considered as more competent to manage children of so tender an age.

The remainder are divided into five nearly equal portions, distributed among the same number of masters, each of whom having his division previously subdivided into convenient classes, with a monitor over each class, who instructs the boys in spelling, with explanation, reading, writing, arithmetic, and catechisms, suitable to the age and capacity of each boy. The chaplain, who is constantly in one or other of the schools, besides examining from time to time the progress made by the boys under each master respectively in the different branches of education, has a class consisting of about 30 boys, composed of detachments from each school, which he lectures in the Holy Scriptures. The boys are kept alternately at labour and instruction; two classes of the stronger boys, about 60 in number, are employed in learning the trades of tayloring and shoe-making, but attend the schools for instruction one hour and a half during the early part of each day; the same number, and of a similar description, attend alternately to instruction and agriculture, that most healthful and useful of all employments, three days in the week being alternately assigned to each. In the year ending January 5, 1809, 28 of these, with the assistance of a gardener and two labourers, cultivated 19 acres under garden and farm, which produced, not only an abundant supply of potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and other vegetables, for the use of the schools, and valued at £486..10..0. but a surplus for sale, which, including young trees, produced £216..7..1½. in the same year; the expense of cultivation was £153..6..11. which, as the farm is rent free, leaves a clear profit in its favour of £549..10..2½. or, £28..18..5. per acre; and this profit, exceeding that of the preceding year by £59..6..3. appeared to be in a progressive state, from which it does not appear to have declined.

While these boys are employed in preparing the ground for crops, in planting cabbages and potatoes, and ploughing out the latter, their labour may be estimated at sixpence per day each, on an average: at other seasons they are employed at hoeing, weeding, &c. which are of little value save in their tendency to promote good health. The boys employed as shoemakers, not having as yet attained to any considerable proficiency in their trade,

are only capable of keeping their shoes, which are furnished by contract, in repair, and the average value of their labour cannot be estimated at more than 20d. per week each; the same, however, cannot be affirmed of the boys employed as tailors, as they are competent to the task of making their own clothes.

The course of instruction for the female children is similar to that of the boys, except that a part of their time is necessarily employed in works suitable to their sex; they are taught to make their own clothes, and to knit, and mend stockings for themselves and the boys. They make up all the linen for the institution, and assist in doing the house business. Thus the advantage of these various occupations must appear in a favourable point of view. When we consider, that the saving produced to the institution in the articles of provisions and clothing by the children's labour, is not inconsiderable, and that the instruction and improvement acquired in these several trades and manufactures, must render them useful, and of course desirable apprentices.

The expense of clothing a boy is estimated at £2..16..1.: of a girl at £2..19..1.; and the diet of a boy or girl at £7..4..7. each. The children are apprenticed at the age of 14 years and upwards; the males to tailors, shoemakers, weavers, smiths, and as servants, &c.: the females to mantua-makers, glovers, ribband-weavers, milliners, and as servants, &c. The children apprenticed to trades receive no bounty; those given as servants, receive from their master or mistress, a bounty of five pounds at the expiration of their apprenticeships.

The officers of the institution, with their respective salaries, are: a commandant, £300 per ann.: a chaplain, who is inspector of education, £150.: adjutant and steward, £182..10..0.: a surgeon, £100.: a secretary, £80: and an acting treasurer, £80: the three last, who are not resident in the house, have no other allowance; the former, exclusive of their apartments, have a sufficient allowance of coals, candles, soap, and vegetables.

The instruction of the children is committed under the direction of the chaplain, to a serjeant-major of instruction, with six serjeant assistants, and to a matron with three school mistresses. A serjeant master tailor, a serjeant master shoemaker, and a serjeant master gardener, instructs such boys as are selected for that purpose from their respective trades.

A new arrangement in the officers and servants of the institution, took

place on the 5th of January, 1809, when their number was increased, and the amount of their salaries augmented from £1019..1..6. to £1656..16..4. with proportional allowances: their emoluments are certainly liberal, though not profuse; none appear to be superfluous; and from the order, regularity, neatness, and cleanliness, that pervade every part of the establishment, it is obvious that they perform their respective duties.

On January the 5th, 1811, the society, exclusive of a small estate in the county of Carlow, producing £15..2..10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum, were possessed of £5200. 5 per cent. government stock, and £100. ditto 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to which we may add, the profits of the farm which is rent free, the sale of calves and dry cows, which in the year ending Jan. 5th, 1811, produced £101. and casual bequests and donations, which may be averaged at about £215. per ann. Parliamentary grants to this charity, at all times liberal, have in the ten years ending Jan. 5th, 1811, gradually increased from £4341..4..0. to £14,583..6..9. net: in the same period, the expenditure, exclusive of buildings and repairs, has increased from £2975..4..2 $\frac{1}{2}$. to £8038..3..0., and the average expense of one child from £9..18..4. to £18..5..0. in consequence of the rise in the price of the necessaries of life; and it may be necessary to add, that potatoes, produced by the farm, and milk supplied from cows, pastured gratis in the Phoenix park, are not included in this estimate.

	£.	s.	d.
Interest of £2900. 5 per cent. Government Debentures	145	0	0
Moiety of the Carlow estate, left by the late Henry Waddle, Esq. to the Hibernian and Marine Societies in equal moieties	15	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interest at 3 per cent. on £3000., the bequest of the late Mrs. Wolfe of England: this was subject to certain annuities, but annuitants being now dead, it will be handed over to the Institution; the interest being subject to the English income tax of 10 per cent. produces only	81	0	0
Profit of the Farm, which is rent-free, deducting the expense of cultivation	549	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Church collections, in a declining state, produced last year	14	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carried forward	£804	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

			£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	£804	19	2½	
Calves and Dry Cows sold last year	-	-	74	19	8
Bequests, Donations, and Subscriptions, on an average of the last 8 years, produced annually	-	-	214	11	9½
	Total income	£1094	10	8	

To the above, we must add Parliamentary grants, which in the last 8 years have gradually increased from £1341..4. to £14508..3..11½. net. The following table, formed from materials supplied by the Governors, exhibits a general view of the funds, whether fixed or casual, with the expenditure for each of the ten last years; and as the sum latterly expended on additional buildings have been very considerable, these are particularly specified.

In years ending Jan. 5th.	Parliamentary Grants.			Casual Income.			Total Income.			Expended on Repairs and Buildings.			Expended in support of Institution.			Total Expenditure.			Average number of children each year.	Average expence of one child per annum, buildings not included.		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
1802	4,341	4	0	264	12	9	4,605	16	9	126	18	10	2,975	4	2½	3,102	3	0½	300	9	18	4
1803	4,365	0	0	535	12	0	4,900	12	0	972	17	6	3,568	10	5	4,541	7	11	300	11	17	11
1804	4,365	0	0	158	1	6	4,523	1	6	821	13	4	4,339	16	9	5,161	10	1	300	14	19	4
1805	4,365	0	0	565	12	5	4,930	12	5	959	19	6½	3,508	12	8½	4,468	12	3	304	11	10	10
1806	5,949	0	0	256	14	3½	6,205	14	3½	2,095	2	2	4,654	9	4	6,749	11	6	344	13	10	7½
1807	7,963	3	3½	1,093	0	3	9,056	3	6½	1,739	9	2	5,737	8	6	7,476	17	8	390	14	14	2¼
1808	11,276	3	2	2,860	19	0	14,137	2	2	†2,745	14	0	5,731	6	7	10,680	4	1	381	15	0	10¼
1809	14,508	3	11½	531	3	5½	15,039	7	5	6,365	1	5¼	6,918	1	11	13,283	3	4¼	438	15	15	10¾
1810	11,780	5	10	462	0	3½	12,242	6	1½	9,289	15	4	8,219	2	2½	17,508	17	6½	446	18	8	6¾
1811	14,583	6	9	*452	3	6½	17,319	12	11½	†6,646	9	6½	8,038	3	0	17,029	19	6½	446	18	0	5¼
	83,496	7	0	7,179	19	6	92,960	9	2	31,763	0	10¼	53,690	15	7½	90,002	6	11¾	Average of 10 years.	14	7	8¼

* In this year there was a further income of L.2,284. 2s. 8d. by a sale of L.3,000. British 3 per cent. stock, bequeathed by Mrs. Wolfe.

† In this year there was a further sum of L.2,203. 3s. 6d. expended in purchasing Government Debentures for the purposes of the Institution.

‡ In this year there was a further sum of L.2,345. 7s. 0d. expended in a purchase of L.2,300. Irish 5 per cent. stock.

In consequence of the existing and probable state of Europe, a respectable standing army has become necessary to these Islands, and it appears desirable, that every reasonable inducement should be held out to the boys of this and similar institutions, to volunteer into the troops of the line; this is a favourite idea with the present governors, whose arrangements are

obviously calculated to impress martial ideas, and inspire an early taste for a military life. The officers, masters, and assistants, are distinguished by military appellations; the classes are called companies, are regularly drilled, perform all their evolutions by beat of drum, and are judiciously encouraged by the commandant in running, leaping, and such other exercises as produce agility of body and firmness of nerve. It must be observed, however, that though in the 10 years ending January the 5th, 1809, 307 boys were apprenticed, 23 only were disposed of in this desirable manner, but this, perhaps, is to be imputed, not so much to a disinclination to this line of life, as to a defect in the former charter, to the framers of which, this idea did not occur: this defect, has, however, in the last charter, been obviated; the governors are now empowered to place such boys as voluntarily prefer the service, in the troops of the line, where they are entitled to the bounty allowed to volunteers by his Majesty's regulations. The education which they receive here must have a tendency to render them competent to fill the stations of petty officers in the army; and might it not be judicious to hold out to them a hope of preferment to such stations, at a proper age, as an additional stimulus? The expediency, however, of this change in the system of this establishment, has been questioned by many; and it must be acknowledged, that the parents of these children, where such exist, almost universally prefer their being apprenticed to some trade, that may enable them to acquire a future maintenance, to the life of a soldier.

It has been asserted also, that under the former system, the end for which the governors are so anxious, had been in a great measure attained, as nearly three-fourths of these who had received their education here, finally enlisted in the troops of the line, bringing with them the useful trades, of which they had previously acquired a knowledge, and thus supplying the army with tailors, shoemakers, &c. However this may be, it is certain, that the present rule of selecting ushers for this institution from persons who had served in the army, although favourable to the idea of introducing order and discipline among the boys, may, unless the selection is made with great care, be productive of the worst consequences, in a point of much greater importance, their moral and religious instruction. Much may indeed be expected from the zeal and energy of the chaplain, who is also superintendant of education; but it is obvious, that no possible exertion on his part, can remedy the consequences of so deplorable a deficiency in his assistants,

where the number to be instructed is so considerable. In decency of manners, and regularity of conduct, the children of the Hibernian school are not inferior to those in any of our public institutions, while in the appearance of health and vigour, they seem to possess a decided superiority: this is obviously the result of much care and attention in the conductors of this charity, who, no doubt, will evince an equal anxiety for the mental improvement of the objects of their care, by removing whatever may be considered as a serious obstruction to the superintendant of education, in discharge of the very important trust reposed in him.

The emulation excited in the various charitable seminaries in this city and its vicinity, which are in the habit of sending their children to the annual catechitical examinations, established by "the Society for discountenancing vice, and promoting the knowledge and practice of the Christian Religion," has been productive of the most happy consequences; and it is to be lamented, that any of our charitable institutions should decline to participate in an advantage, the value of which has been so decidedly ascertained by the experience of 17 successive years. The answering at these examinations is, to every person anxious for the diffusion of religious knowledge among the children of the poor, truly interesting.

The emulation, not only among the children, but among the masters, mistresses, and assistants, who feel themselves deeply interested for the credit of their respective establishments, has produced a general progressive improvement, and we trust, that so respectable an institution as the Hibernian School, will not, by declining such a trial, leave room for a suspicion of conscious inferiority.

HIBERNIAN MARINE SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, FOR THE CHILDREN OF DECAYED SEAMEN.

DURING the war of 1760, a number of gentlemen formed a plan for promoting the service of the navy, by clothing men and boys, and otherwise encouraging them to enter into his Majesty's sea-service, by which a number of hands were obtained. Peace rendering such exertions no longer necessary, the idea was conceived of founding a permanent establishment, which

should serve the commercial interest in times of peace, and the national marine in war: to which end, protection and support were offered to the male children of sea-faring men, to capacitate them for the same arduous and necessary employment. In 1766, the society first opened a house at Ringsend, for the reception of 20 boys, which number, by the very liberal increase of benefactions, they enlarged to 60, and upwards. Experience confirmed so fully the utility of the undertaking, that in 1768 a lot of ground was taken, at the lower end of Sir John Rogerson's quay, on which, in consequence of parliamentary aid, a fabric was erected, adapted to the purposes of the institution; and in a situation more convenient for the duties of the governors. In 1773, the new house was opened, and finally in 1775, the Hibernian Marine Society was incorporated by a charter of his present Majesty.*

The charter states, that the society was instituted for the purpose of maintaining, educating, and apprenticing the orphans and children of decayed seamen in the royal navy, and merchants' service, and that the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, and other officers of the Church and State for the time being, with others to be elected from time to time, shall be members of said society, which it empowers to purchase, and hold lands to the value of £2000. per annum, and to erect nurseries and schools in other parts of Ireland: it directs four general quarterly meetings to be held yearly, at one of which, on the first Monday in November, a President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, Register, and other necessary officers, shall be annually elected from the members of the society, and sworn into office by the President, one of the Vice-Presidents, or two other members; and also a committee of fifteen, for carrying into execution the rules and orders of the corporation, who shall meet on the first Monday in every month, or oftener if necessary: it further directs, that none but children of deceased, reduced, or decayed seamen in the royal or merchant's service, or that had been so, shall be received into any nursery or school of the corporation. By the bye-laws of the society, (which they are empowered to make by the charter,) none of the members of the corporation, (or governors, as they are otherwise called,) whether by charter or election, can accept any office under the society, with a salary, except that of Register.

* See Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, and Malton's View of Dublin.

The present surgeon to the society is also excepted, having been a governor, when elected to that office, before this bye-law was enacted.

The Hibernian Marine School is a plain, but not inelegant, stone structure, built by Mr. Thomas Ivory, the expense amounting to £6600. : it is situated on the south bank of the river, at about half an Irish mile from its mouth, and separated from the quay by a court-yard with a wall and iron gate, which the intended repairs will render more respectable. The centre building is 72 feet by 46, and the wings, which are each 30 feet in front by 60 in depth, recede from the street, so that their fronts range with the rear wall of the centre building, and of course include an area in the rear of 72 feet by 60. The part of this area next the house, is on a level with the street, and forms a handsome terrace, from which there is a descent to the other part, which is on the level of the basement story, beyond which is the play-ground, about 70 yards square, neatly gravelled, and enclosed by a substantial wall of sufficient height, to prevent the elopement of the children.

Exclusive of the board-room, the apartments formerly assigned to the chaplain, with the rooms occupied by the master, usher, and house-keeper, the house contains for the use of the children two dormitories of about 48 feet by 18 each, two of about 25 feet by 22, a kind of ventilation gallery, 25 feet by $7\frac{1}{2}$, with an infirmary 25 feet by 22, all lofty and well ventilated, the latter excepted, which being in the very centre of the house, has windows only on one side, and is of course destitute of thorough air. These dormitories, which, with every part of the establishment, appear to be kept neat and clean, are capable of accommodating about 140 children, but not more, without crowding. As the governors, however, have it in contemplation to erect an infirmary at the east end of the house, in front of the east wing, and a building corresponding to it at the other end to contain apartments for the usher,* and as the chaplain is no longer resident, additional dormitories may be thus obtained, sufficient to accommodate 200 boys, the number originally proposed. The imperfect ventilation of the infirmary, the total want of a convalescent yard and apartment, added to the situation of the house itself near the river on low ground, and in an atmosphere, in winter at least, damp and foggy, have induced the governors to take a small

* Plans by Mr. Park, architect, have been approved of by the governors, for this purpose, the estimate for executing which, amounts to £6163..14. 9.

house in the country, nearly two miles distant, to which the boys are removed from the infirmary as soon as they are sufficiently recovered to be capable of it.

The wings of the building contain the chapel and school-room, each 51 feet by 26. The chapel is neatly fitted up, and has a large fire-place at one end, and under it are the laundry and other offices : under the school-room is the ordinary mess-room of similar dimensions, but much too low, its height not exceeding 8 feet.

Applications for admission are made by printed certificates, signed by masters of ships, and housekeepers of the parish in which the boys reside, one of whom must attend to depose on oath, if required, that they are the sons of seamen. By a bye-law of the governors, no boy is to be admitted under the age of nine years, unless from his size or strength he is deemed proper at eight. They are clothed on their admission in a new uniform, resembling that of the profession to which they are destined. They are previously examined and certified by the surgeon to be of sound health and constitution ; security of £10. is given by some friend of each boy, before admission, for his conduct and demeanour, and of late the condition of not eloping has been introduced into it. This was occasioned by the great number of elopements in former years, occasioned principally by the insufficient enclosure of the play-ground, but since this cause has been completely removed, and a better discipline adopted in the school, a practice so injurious and disgraceful to the institution, has, in a great measure ceased, and will not, we hope, be repeated.

The course of instruction is reading, writing, arithmetic, and navigation, with the principles of morality and the Christian religion ; at a proper age, they are apprenticed usually to masters of merchant vessels, who take them without any fee : some are occasionally sent on board the navy ; in the last three years, only 70 have been disposed of in this manner : in the same period, 35 have been apprenticed, and the admissions in that time have been 135.

Whether the chaplain's becoming a non-resident is a wise measure, admits of some doubt. Exclusive of the care of the chapel, and the performance of divine service on Sundays, he at present, at stated hours, attends at the chapel to catechise the boys ; when resident, he was required to give attendance at the opening of the school in the morning, to instruct the boys to

read the morning prayers, psalms, and lessons of the day, to cause them to perform attentively the evening service, and to attend the school occasionally at other times, to note the conduct and attendance of the master and usher, who are now, of course, exempt from any inspection, save the occasional visits of such of the governors as feel an interest in the prosperity of the institution. But as the governors have, in consequence of the suggestions of the Commissioners of the Board of Education, already done much towards ameliorating the system on which the institution has been latterly conducted, we have every reason to entertain a hope, that they will not relax in their exertions to produce further improvement.

There were in the school on the 5th of January, 1809, 139 boys, and from that period to the 5th of January, 1810, 29 were admitted, making a total of 168: of these, 8 were apprenticed, 7 sent on board the navy, 34 eloped, 3 were expelled, 2 died, and 114 remained in the school on the 5th of January, 1810; and it is with much pleasure, that we are able to state, that in the subsequent year, 3 instances only of elopement occurred.

The expenditure in support of the institution for the year ending the 5th of January, 1810, was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Provisions - - -	1200	19	11½
Clothing - - -	445	16	7½
Furniture and repairs - -	697	8	11½
Coals, soap, and candles -	181	11	6½
Rent - - -	135	10	10
Books, stationary, and printing -	118	5	0½
Outfit of 20 boys - -	60	11	6
Apothecary - - -	45	17	6
Incidental charges - -	31	2	2½
Salaries, wages, and allowances -	646	1	11½
Total	3561	5	3½

The funds of this society consisted in the same year of £568..16..9. interest on government and private securities, £144..16..0. arising from profit rents, and £147..0..9½ arising from casual benefactions, subscriptions, &c. which are very fluctuating, making a total of £860..13..6. To this we must add, parliamentary grants, which have varied according to the exigencies

of the society, from £750. to £2000. till the year 1808, when, in consequence of alterations and improvements then making in the house, the sum of £2896. was granted; in 1809, the grant was raised to £3523. net.; in 1810, to £3256.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

THE corporation for the relief of the poor in the City of Dublin, was instituted in the year 1773, by virtue of an act of parliament passed in 1771: their efforts were at first attended with success, and voluntary contributions flowed in so largely to their support, that according to the statement of the late excellent Doctor Woodward, bishop of Cloyne, whose exertions contributed much to excite this general ardour, "the nuisance of beggary, grievous beyond the experience of other great cities, and from its greatness esteemed to be beyond remedy, was suppressed." But this success was of temporary duration, the first fervour soon subsided, and in 1775, the same amiable prelate published a second pamphlet to revive the zeal of the public, then already beginning to droop, and to prove the necessity of providing some more permanent pecuniary funds for the support of such institutions, than could be derived from the always precarious source of voluntary subscriptions: these sentiments were adopted by the legislature; the parliament of Ireland granted in 1777, £4000. towards the maintenance of the House of Industry in Dublin, and from that period, the parliamentary grants to this institution have been continued every session. The fund arising from voluntary contribution gradually diminished, and at length became extinct.

The institution is, by the above act, authorized and required to seize strolling vagrants, &c., and to commit them to the House of Industry, to be kept at hard labour from two months to four years, according to circumstances, and to inflict reasonable corporal punishment, in cases of refusal to work, or ill behaviour, but never acquires, in any instance, the power of detaining a pauper for life; and frequently the compelled persons are discharged before the expiration of the period for which the governors are empowered by law to detain them, on finding proper security not to beg or become burdensome to the public. All persons who come in voluntarily,

from any part of Ireland, may leave the house when they please. The system of badges, or licenses to beg, authorized by the same act, was soon discontinued, the number of applicants, and the difficulty of discriminating between the meritorious poor and the impostor, having demonstrated that this matter was useless and impracticable.

The corporation, consisting originally of a very considerable number of persons, was, in 1797, in consequence of the inconveniences which are found always to result from such a mode of government, reduced by act of parliament to seven persons, who were in 1800 further reduced to five: these are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant during pleasure, with salaries originally of £200. per annum each, but raised in 1806 to £300: they are to be the sole acting governors of said corporation, the sole ordering, directing, and managing of the House of Industry is vested in them, and under this form of government it has ever since been, and still continues to be conducted.

The dietaries, formerly too profuse, are now adjusted with reference chiefly to the plan of indiscriminate admission; and that none might be induced to burthen the establishment from the prospect of receiving gratuitously support superior to what their labour elsewhere could procure, the general dietary is made to correspond with the lowest rate of wages, by which the industrious labourer can subsist in his own habitation, and this is a fundamental principle in the management of the establishment. Its principle holds out a general, but inferior relief to all; it has therefore an open door to every description of distress. No clothing is gratuitously furnished to the adult poor, the governors having found, from experience, that giving clothes indiscriminately to the poor relaxed their industry, and that such clothes not being their own property, or acquired by industry, were neither valued nor preserved, but generally commuted for spirituous liquors. They are allowed a third of their earnings on all work done in the house; and when employed in labouring works, in the grounds belonging to the institution, a small daily stipend is paid them. No coercion is used to enforce labour. There is no restraint in the exercise of religion; there are two chaplains, a Protestant and Roman Catholic, and two distinct places appropriated for religious worship, and all children educated within the establishment, are instructed in the religion which their parents profess. The institution embraces all ages and all descriptions of distress, save only that

infants under the age of twelve months are not received, except only when on the breast with their mothers, such being proper objects for admission into the Foundling Hospital.

The main and principal building of this establishment, which contains all the lodging-rooms, dining-halls, work-shops, weaving-shops, as also the apartments of several of the officers, consists of a hollow square of 265 feet by 230. In the centre of the south side is the only entrance with the porter's lodge; and opposite to it, in the centre of the north side, is a building, containing the board-room, secretary's office, with other apartments, and through which is the only passage to the interior square, which forms the Bedford Asylum. In the centre of the court yard, running from north to south, is a building of one story, in which are two dining-halls, and at one end a shop for supplying the poor with such articles of provision, (over and above the house allowance,) as they can afford to purchase out of their earnings. At the other end, a warehouse and shop, where all the plain work, quilting, &c. &c. done in the house by the adult poor are given out and received, at which they are paid their proportion of their earnings, (now one-third,) and which is also supplied with such materials for wearing apparel, as are in demand among the poor. The court-yard, in the centre, is open to all the inhabitants of the house, both male and female, voluntarily admitted and compelled, without restraint, except when the particular circumstances of an individual require it.

The hospital department of this institution, originally very confined and imperfect, has latterly been much extended and improved. On the south, detached from the main building, and insulated, is the Hardwicke Medical Hospital, finished in the year 1803 in the form a T, and consisting of four spacious, lofty, and well ventilated wards, provided with metal bedsteads and good bedding, with water closets annexed to each: of these, two containing 32 beds are for males, and two with the same number of beds for females, with convalescent rooms in a detached building. There are also two smaller wards containing 26 beds, with suitable convalescent rooms for children from the Bedford Asylum, and in all these there is no intercourse between the sexes. On the same ground, but detached, are cells, with other apartments, for lunatics, with an old inconvenient ruinous house, used at present as an hospital for patients labouring under chronic diseases. In the year ending 5th January, 1812, 1981 patients were discharged cured

from the Hardwicke Medical Hospital, and during the same period, 399 died in it.

The establishment being greatly embarrassed by a want of the proper hospital for the reception of surgical patients, the large building, formerly a Roman Catholic nunnery in Brunswick-street, was purchased in 1810 by the governors, and fitted up for this purpose. The former chapel of this building, now called the Richmond Surgical Hospital, forms a spacious, lofty, and well ventilated ward: the other apartments, which are numerous, are of much smaller dimensions, but in general well ventilated, kept perfectly sweet and clean, and contain 132 beds, at present all full: there are hot and cold baths, with convenient dissecting and lecture rooms, and the sexes are kept perfectly distinct: it is in an airy situation, and sufficiently convenient to the other parts of the institution. From the opening of this hospital on the 4th of June, 1811, to the 5th of January, 1812, 578 patients were admitted, of whom 408 were discharged cured, 38 died, and 132 remained in the hospital: during the same period, 14,048 extern poor received advice, medicine, and flannel, when necessary, from the dispensary, established in this hospital.

The Richmond lunatic asylum, which takes its name from the Viceroy, under whose auspices it was commenced in 1811, is, at present, rapidly advancing, and will, it is hoped, be ready in about eighteen months to receive patients. It consists of a hollow square of three stories, of which the north and south sides extend 241 feet, and those facing the east and west, 267. It is intended to accommodate 218 patients, of which half are to be males, and half females, and between whom, from the judicious arrangement of the plan, all intercourse is precluded: there are 42 rooms, nearly 10 feet square, for a class of patients above paupers, 108 of somewhat smaller dimensions for poor lunatics, 48 for incurable lunatics, and 20 cells, perfectly detached, for frantic lunatics. The patients will thus consist of four classes of males and four of females, and each class will have its distinct and separate airing-ground and convalescent room, with a spacious, well ventilated gallery, rendered comfortable by fires when necessary, to accommodate the patients in cold or damp weather; and each class is under the care of a keeper, whose apartment is so situated, as to command a view of every part of the gallery, which communicates with a bath, and necessary. Of the airing-ground, two are on the east, and two on the west of the buildings, and four occupy the interior square, in the centre of which, an octagonal edifice,

(which to impede ventilation as little as possible, rises but one story,) contains the kitchen, scullery, laundry, wash-house, apartments for the house-keeper and steward, with the necessary dormitories, stores, and yards, from all which there will be an easy communication by covered corridors, with every part of the asylum. The frantic cells, also, have their respective yards and airing-grounds on the north side of the building; and the whole space thus occupied forms a rectangle of 422 feet by 372.

The act of 1771 states, that houses of industry shall consist of four distinct parts; the first, for such poor helpless men as shall be judged worthy of admission: the second, for women of a similar description: the third, for male vagabonds or sturdy beggars: and the fourth, for such idle, strolling, and disorderly women, as shall be committed to the hospital.* This division, founded on the soundest principles of humanity, for the obvious purpose of effectually discriminating the sexes, and the helpless and worthy of each sex from those of an opposite description, was unfortunately not attended to in the original plan and construction of the buildings of this institution, and the impediments, difficulties, and abuses, resulting from this original and radical defect, have materially impeded, if not altogether rendered abortive, the best exertions of the governors, to correct and reform the profligate, and to promote, as far as the plan of such an establishment will permit, the comforts of the deserving poor: and so far as the institution has fallen short of that degree of improvement which it was capable of obtaining, or disappointed the expectations of the public, to this defect, as a principal cause, we think that failure is to be attributed. The compelled, and those who come in voluntarily, are lodged in the same dormitories, dine in the same hall, and have one common yard for air and exercise; and though the dormitories for men and women are entirely separate, yet, as there is one common yard to which all the apartments open, and to which all have access, the discrimination between the sexes, in an establishment composed of such a mixed multitude, does not seem to correspond with the intention of the legislature, nor to be such as the preservation of strict discipline, and a just regard to decency and morality, appear indispensibly to require.

* The act should have added a fifth part, for the accommodation of a class of objects equally worthy of relief, namely, such as, though able and willing to work, are disabled by want of employment, from earning a subsistence.

The dormitories in the east wing, in number six, are each 131 long by 20 wide, with only two fire-places, one at each end, which are not sufficient to warm rooms of such great extent: these, which are all occupied by females, are remarkably clean, and well ventilated, having windows on both sides: the same may be said of the dormitories in the west wing, which are of smaller dimensions, and appropriated partly to males, and partly to females, a circumstance which, from the great overflow of the latter, cannot unfortunately be obviated. The beds in the dormitories are seven feet six inches wide, divided each into two equal parts by a partition running from head to foot, and on each of these divisions, only three feet nine inches wide, three persons almost universally slept in the month of April, 1812, when, in consequence of a great overflow, the number in the house amounting to above 3100, it was found necessary to spread temporary beds on the floors of the already over-crowded dormitories, for numbers who could not otherwise be accommodated. At the same period, 59 lunatics, and 189 persons labouring under incurable complaints, were intermingled in the same wards, and occupied beds designed for the use of the healthy poor; on the completion of the Lunatic Asylum, the former will of course be removed to it, but it is to be lamented, that no provision has been as yet made for the latter. Each of these wards is under the care of two nurses, and they are all kept sweet and clean; of their crowded inhabitants, however, a very small proportion was employed either in making bobbins and lace, in teething cards for woolcombers, and in spinning, quilting, or plain work; several females were employed in nursing their infant children, and a considerable number had their food brought to them, to their beds, being incapable of going down to the common hall to meals, in consequence of their labouring under bodily disease, or mental derangement, or being impeded by nakedness, several having no covering except a blanket wrapped about them.

BEDFORD ASYLUM FOR INDUSTRIOUS CHILDREN.

THE asylum for children was opened in the year 1798, at the suggestion of the present Earl of Chichester, then secretary of state for Ireland. Accommodation was at first provided for 50 males and 50 females only, and as

this branch of the establishment did not constitute part of the original plan, it became necessary to appropriate some of the workshops and dormitories, originally designed for the accommodation of the adult poor, to this object; but, as the only court-yard in the centre of the building was open to all descriptions of persons on the establishment, it was not possible to keep up that complete separation which is so essential, in order to give full efficacy to such an institution. This inconvenience, however, is now completely removed, and a considerable portion of the building restored to its original purpose, by opening the Bedford Asylum, an edifice commenced during the administration of the nobleman whose name it bears, and now almost completely finished. This building, consisting of three sides of a square facing the east, west, and north, is in a style plain, simple, and substantial, and on a plan admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended: exclusive of the officers' apartments, which occupy the centre of the north side, and separate the male from the female part of the institution, there are distinct and separate dining-halls and school-rooms for boys and girls, each 114 feet by 20, with spacious and well ventilated dormitories, of which two are 114 feet by 20, and the rest, twelve in number, 50 by 20 each, with smaller rooms annexed to each for nurses, &c. the entire sufficient for the comfortable accommodation of 300 boys and as many girls: on the ground floors, there are spacious workshops for the grown children of each sex, and to prevent effectually all intercourse between the sexes, they not only eat and sleep in different apartments, but the interior square is divided into two distinct yards, by an enclosed broad walk leading to the officer's apartments. Indiscriminate admission, instruction in the religion they profess, and immediate discharge on the application of *parents*, are fundamental principles in the conduct of this department, and we are concerned to add, what experience has fully proved, that the children will be rapidly and capriciously withdrawn by their parents; so that the benefits of education and discipline will, of course, be confined to orphans, and that with respect to a great proportion of the children received, the asylum will be merely an hotel for temporary and gratuitous reception.—How these children were employed on the 5th of January, 1812, appears from the following statement:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Weaving - - - - -	10	9	19
Bobbing and twist winding - - - - -	15	5	20
Hosiery - - - - -	—	12	12
Carpenters - - - - -	2	—	2
Tailors - - - - -	18	—	18
Shoemakers - - - - -	8	—	8
Plain-works - - - - -	—	172	172
Embroidery - - - - -	—	7	7
Tambour - - - - -	—	21	21
Taught to read and write only - - - - -	134	161	295
Children in Wet-nursery - - - - -	17	20	37
———— Dry-nursery - - - - -	22	30	52
———— The Asylum, Smithfield - - - - -	—	47	47
Total	226	484	710

Gross produce of the labour of those children for 12 months, £1293 11 3½

The persons employed to instruct those children in the above mentioned trades receive no salaries, but in lieu thereof are allowed a part of the produce of the labour, the quantum varying, and depending on the nature and quality of the duty and responsibility attached to each superintendent. The children also receive a part, which is either expended on them in premium dresses, or in donations on their leaving the house. This produce from the labour is a fund created by the arrangement above mentioned for the payment of superintendence and rewards of industry, which fund would disappear if the Governors attempted to draw it from the producers to the general purposes of the Institution, or if they were to pay the superintendent wages fixed, not increasing with diligence, nor decreasing by the supineness of the superintending and employed.

The superintendents are bound to assign over the indentures, after three years service, to such persons as apply for the children, and are approved; but no apprentice fees are paid to such persons, the habits of industry and technical knowledge acquired by the children being of much superior value. To obtain the fee, is frequently the sole object of persons applying to charitable institutions for apprentices.

It should be the plan of those entrusted with the education of the

children of the labouring poor, to introduce females as much as possible into suitable departments of manufactures.* In the early stages of all civilized countries, manufactures were almost exclusively carried on by them; and this ancient usage contributed in no small degree to augment the domestic habits, moral improvement, and happiness of the sex: it was thought disgraceful for men to interfere in most of them. In modern times the introduction of machinery, essentially necessary to enable a rich manufacturing people to maintain their ground against rivals, has unavoidably thrown a great number of females out of employment; but the combinations of the working men have unjustly excluded a much greater number; and the predilection for employing men in departments peculiarly adapted to women, has still further increased this mischief. Hence the working men, by thus creating a scantiness of hands, in most instances have been enabled to raise the price of their labour unreasonably on society, and in the few trades left to women, the competition of superabundant hands for the little business remaining, has sunk the price of *their* labour below the possible rate of subsistence; and hence it is that we complain, though unjustly, of that idleness, profligacy and wretchedness we see amongst the females of the labouring class; of the greater mendicity amongst them; for it is true, that four-fifths of those who subsist by begging are females; though from the temperance of the sex (which makes the sum necessary for their maintenance considerably less than what is expedient for the maintenance of men,) we might reasonably expect the ratio to be reversed.

The governors of this institution, therefore, with apparent propriety, endeavour to keep the price of work executed by females high, because lowering the price in schools of industry, would infallibly oblige the female room-keepers in the city to lower theirs so much, progressively, by this rivalry for employment, that they could not live on the produce of their labour, and must either beg, or come into the House of Industry for support.

* The present governors have, ever since their appointment in 1800, laudably directed their attention to this important and interesting subject, and they have made some progress towards accomplishing the object, by the introduction of stocking looms, at which females alone are employed, and other appropriate works of female industry. It appears that the proportion of females voluntarily seeking admission into the house, is to the number of males in the class from 10 to 20 years of age, as 3 to 1, and in the class from 20 to 40, as 5 to 1. This fact establishes the great dearth of employment for females generally, and is a subject well worthy the attention of Parliament.

PENITENTIARY FOR THE REFORM OF YOUNG CRIMINALS OF
THE MALE SEX.

THIS establishment was opened during the administration of his Excellency Earl Hardwicke, in the year 1801, for the reception and reform of such young criminals under the age of 15 as were actually convicted, and under sentence of transportation.

But though such was the original object of the institution, the majority of boys received into it have been of different descriptions; namely, such as were detected in acts of theft, and committed in consequence thereof by magistrates without trial; others strongly suspected of being engaged in vicious and criminal courses; apprentices eloping from their masters, and otherwise misconducting themselves. Some boys, apparently in danger of being involved in criminal practices, have been received at the instance of their parents. From the annual returns made by the governors, there is ground for concluding that the course of discipline, instruction, and industry, pursued in this establishment, has been productive of salutary effects in many instances; but as the mistaken lenity of magistrates had frequently in former years induced them to discharge the persons so committed, before a sufficient time had elapsed to work a complete reform, there is reason to fear that the institution had, in consequence of this interference, not been productive of all the benefits to society which might otherwise have resulted from it. This inconvenience is however no longer complained of, and the magistrates at present do not discharge any boy, without the consent and approbation of the governors.

About sixteen boys generally are permanently on the day-school list; and whenever a boy is unemployed at his trade, he is sent to school to receive instruction. There is also a Sunday school holden, at which all the boys attend. A clergyman, called "Clerical Visitor," has the superintendence of this penitentiary, with an annual salary of £120.

The state of manufactures and industry, and the general state of the institution, will appear from the annexed report:

Since its formation in 1801, to 31st Dec. 1811, were admitted,

Young convicts sentenced to transportation	-	-	69
Young criminals committed by magistrates	-	-	518
			— 587
Of those have been apprenticed to trades	-	-	50
Pardoned by the Lord Lieutenant	-	-	22
Enlisted in the army and navy by his Excellency's permission			99
Discharged by order of magistrates	-	-	264
Transferred to the House of Industry for good conduct	-		63
Died	-	-	5
Escaped	-	-	16
Remained in the penitentiary	-	-	68
			— 587

State of Employment in the Penitentiary.

Weavers	-	-	18
Winders	-	-	30
Shoemakers	-	-	12
Boys taught to read and write only	-		8
			— 68

Gross Produce of the Labour of Boys.

Year ending 31st December, 1811, £111..19..0.

PENITENTIARY FOR ADULT FEMALE CONVICTS.

THIS institution was placed under the direction of the Governors of the House of Industry, on the 1st December, 1809. Its object is the reception and employment of female convicts sentenced to transportation: they are provided with bedsteads, beds, sheets, and blankets, and receive two meals daily of nutritive food. Those who are capable of industry, are usefully employed in making barrack bedding, and receive one-half of the profits of their labour. Since 1st December, 1809, 103 convicts have been admitted, of whom 26 have been reformed and pardoned by his Grace the Lord Lieu-

tenant, 12 removed to the infirmary in the House of Industry, 5 remanded to Newgate as incorrigible, 2 died, 3 discharged in consequence of the time of their confinement having expired, 55 remain in the house.—Total 103.

The present State is as follows:

Number of female convicts, 5th Jan. 1812	-	55
Children of ditto, under two years of age	-	2
		— 57
Employed at weaving	-	22
Needle work	-	27
In the infirmary	-	4
As nurses	-	2
Children of convicts	-	2
		— 56

Gross Amount of Labour of Female Convicts.

For twelve months, ending 31st Dec. 1811, £424..5..2.

These penitentiaries at present occupy buildings belonging to the police of the City of Dublin, and are situated in Smithfield, at some distance from the House of Industry; the temporary use of which has been given to the governors for this purpose: this department however is to be greatly enlarged, and additional ground has been purchased, on which the necessary buildings are to be erected without delay, on a plan prepared by Mr. Francis Johnston, and approved of by government. The surrounding wall of this extensive edifice, which will be 40 feet high and 30 from the interior buildings, will enclose an area of nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ English acres, presenting a front of 707 feet to Grange Gorman-lane, with a depth of 342 feet, and so constructed, that guards stationed at a very few points on its summit, will command the entire circumference. Exclusive of apartments for the proper officers, board-room, chapels for divine service, infirmaries, kitchens, &c. this edifice, which consists of three stories, will contain spacious workshops, cells for solitary confinement, with airing-grounds for 125 males and as many females, who are to be all convicts under sentence of transportation: the sexes will be perfectly separated, the convicts divided into four classes, each of which will have its distinct and separate airing ground, and the apartments of the keepers are so situated as to command an uninterrupted view of the work-shops under their respective inspection. The situation is elevated and airy, open on the north to the country, and on the south

overlooking the city; and through the ground runs the stream called the Bradogue, with a lively course in a channel 6 feet wide by 7 feet high, and covered with a substantial arch, a circumstance of much importance, as its water may be occasionally diverted by means of sluices to cleanse the sewers necessary in so extensive a building.

The facility with which the inhabitants of this metropolis give alms to street beggars, induces a constant influx from almost all parts of Ireland to supply the place of those who take shelter in the House of Industry;* so that this establishment has answered its original intention of suppressing the nuisance of beggary in Dublin in a very limited degree indeed: this disorder arises out of the past and present state of the population and resources of Ireland, and the correction of it is to be sought in the gradual improvement of the morals, habits, and condition of the labouring classes. The principal advantage therefore derived from the institution, is the relief of the aged and infirm, and of those who labour under distress from want of employment; and that the governors may be better enabled to afford this relief, it is anxiously to be wished that the refractory, the vagrant, the notoriously vicious and profligate, of all who constitute the class of compelled may be entirely excluded, which may be best effected by the establishment of a distinct and separate house of correction for this description of persons, under the direction of the police of the city of Dublin. This would relieve the governors, now oppressed with the complicated variety of objects that divide their attention, from a considerable portion of their embarrassment; it would leave them more at liberty to direct their whole time and thoughts to make the establishment the instrument of reform and relief to the more deserving class of objects, and it would wholly remove what is with some a real ground, and with others a pretence, for beggary, in a more decided and unequivocal manner than could be accomplished by any separation, however complete, within the walls of the same building; and would also free the governors from a part of their present duty, which cannot be executed without connecting with the institution, an unpopularity unfavourable to the success of their best directed efforts for its welfare.

* As there are no similar institutions in this part of the United Kingdom except in the Counties of Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, and these on a contracted scale, the House of Industry is open to the demands of distress from at least three-fourths of the population of Ireland; and hence about one-half of the persons admitted into it, are from almost all parts of the country.

The following improvements appear to be essentially necessary in order to place the institution on a creditable footing, and to enable the governors to promote its welfare, so as to answer the expectations of the public.

1st. A complete separation between the males and females; and if the compelled and profligate shall continue to be considered as proper objects of the House of Industry, a complete separation of these from persons of a better description. The intermixture of all classes and descriptions of poor, unavoidable in the present state of the buildings, renders every attempt at any one uniform plan of improvement abortive and hopeless, and is completely subversive of the comfort which the better disposed class of inmates might otherwise derive from the institution. Hopes had been entertained that the extension of the hospital department, and the removal of the children into the Bedford Asylum, would afford so much disposable room in the existing buildings, as would enable the governors to effect this desirable purpose: but it is to be lamented that the encreased, and constantly encreasing number of persons daily applying for admission, has put an end to this expectation, and overcrowded the wards to such a degree as to leave the governors no hope of being able to effect a plan so essential to the well-being of the institution, except through the liberality of Parliament.

2d. An extension of the hospital department. Much has been done and is now doing by the ample provision made for surgical and lunatic patients; but an hospital for the reception of the numerous class of incurables, and persons labouring under chronic complaints, is still wanting: nearly 200 of the former description afflicted with scrophulous complaints, and old and often incurable ulcerations of the legs, &c. occupy at present wards intended for the healthy poor: these have passed through some of the hospitals in Dublin, and have ultimately found the House of Industry the only asylum in Ireland open to receive and relieve them. An old building in Brunswick-street is at present appropriated to the accommodation of chronic patients, a purpose to which it is very ill adapted, as the wards on the ground floor are cold and damp, the upper rooms small, low in the roof, badly ventilated, and the nurse-tenders apartments without fire places: it is besides in a dangerously ruinous state, and when taken down, the patients, amounting at present to 65, must, unless some previous preparation be made for their accommodation, be removed to wards intended for the healthy poor, which are already overcrowded.

From the foregoing statement it appears, that the main principle of the institution, with reference to which almost all the other rules and regulations for the conduct and management of it are framed, which is the source of whatever advantages it confers on society, either in relieving distress or restraining beggary, and which, on the other hand, impedes its progress towards a system of regularity, order, and discipline, is that of indiscriminate and free admission, accompanied with the liberty of unrestrained egress. A change in this principle would be a complete revolution in the establishment, and therefore, while it retains its present essential form, all plans of reformation must be governed and limited by attention to the same fundamental principle. To such as are not acquainted with the circumstances of the poor of Ireland, it may be particularly necessary to make a few remarks, explanatory of the reasons that have induced the governors to adopt and act upon this system, and which seems to demonstrate, that notwithstanding the inconveniencies that result from it, the principle cannot, as applied to the house at large, be abruptly relinquished.

It must be acknowledged, that whether we look to derive to the young the full benefits of education, or to the adult such improvement in habits of industry, order, and regularity as they may be capable of, this principle presents an insurmountable impediment. The child placed by its parents under the care of the establishment, may be withdrawn a few days after. Deserted orphans alone can be considered on the present system as permanent inmates of the asylum; the adult pauper may take his leave when a better opportunity occurs of supplying his necessities, or when he is disgusted with the rules of the house. These consequences are distinctly admitted; but on the other hand it is contended, that the evils which the institution of the House of Industry was designed to remedy, could not be in any degree corrected or relieved on any other system.

In order fully to appreciate the arguments on this side of the question, one strong fact must be kept in view: that these evils, whether they arise out of real and meritorious distress, or from imposition, are not confined to persons resident or known in the city of Dublin, or its neighbourhood, but exist amongst a great multitude of persons drawn, as already observed, from all parts of Ireland, and the empire, from a great variety of causes, to the capital. If the distress be real, the person may be unknown, and to wait for the forms of recommendation may lead to greater calamity. If the distress

distress be in any degree fictitious, either local recommendations are hastily obtained by imposition, or the just severity of previous investigation gives a plausible colour for begging to the most abandoned cheats.

Indiscriminate admission alone can (to use the expression of the governors) annul the right to beg; and it is here fit to state, that however it may be lamented that mendicity still continues to prevail to an enormous extent in the streets of the metropolis, and throughout Ireland, the restraint of the evil (so far as it has been restrained) is to be imputed to the operation of this principle alone, and not to any coercive measures adopted to clear the streets of Dublin from beggars. This principle, once admitted, justifies the dietary, and the refusal to supply clothes; and whatever is reprehensible in the Institution seems, in a great measure, to arise out of the same cause.

The works carried on by the female prisoners in the Penitentiary, James's-street, and by the male prisoners, capable of labour, in Kilmainham gaol, have been placed under the superintendence of the Governors of the House of Industry, by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

Income of the House of Industry for 4 years, ending January 5th, 1811.

Year ending Jan. 5th.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.
Balance in hand from last year	4550 4 5½	3382 6 4¼	3211 11 6¼	2399 2 4¼
Nett Parliamentary grant	25217 1 10	27933 1 10	32241 11 8	48628 0 0
Earnings of industrious children	1287 16 7	1410 6 10½	1145 6 6	1150 1 2
Ditto of adult poor	1304 17 8½	1531 10 0	1683 0 3	1747 4 6½
Ditto of boys in the Penitentiary	138 5 1	128 0 0	93 5 0	133 0 11
Ditto of adult female convicts	-	-	-	404 15 3
Interest on debts, with donations	85 0 0	309 17 6	80 0 0	80 0 0
Fines, with several articles sold	97 1 7	84 10 7½	221 5 7	242 5 7
Earnings of male convicts in Kilmainham gaol	-	-	-	124 7 3½
Ditto of female prisoners in the Penitentiary, James's-street	-	-	-	115 3 0½
Total income of each year	32680 7 3½	34779 7 2¼	38676 0 6¼	55024 0 1¼

Expenditure of the House of Industry for 4 years, ending January 5th, 1811.

Year ending Jan. 5th.	1808	1809	1810	1811
Provisions - - -	10630 17 7	11935 18 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12077 0 0	14945 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coals, candles, soap, and lamp oil -	479 9 1	711 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	355 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	774 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clothing for adults - -	107 3 6	211 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	191 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	305 14 11
Ditto for industrious children -	1063 18 1	1295 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1420 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1483 8 0
Beds and bedding - -	835 14 0	730 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	713 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	966 17 6
Infirmary expences - -	3227 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3582 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4136 16 2	4995 17 4
Burial ditto - - -	122 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 19 6
Rents and taxes - - -	143 12 8	480 5 10	364 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	607 10 11
Repairs - - -	516 19 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	445 4 2	573 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	509 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Furniture - - -	247 9 9	242 18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	304 15 3	393 13 7
Salaries to governors and different officers	2195 12 6	2230 9 1	2278 13 0	2311 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beadles' salaries, with expence of horse and carts - -	484 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	566 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	496 5 10	676 6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Menial offices - - -	279 11 10	270 6 2	324 14 10	349 13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stationary, printing, advertising, &c. -	198 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 18 7	158 5 0
Apprentice fees - - -	84 0 0	57 0 0	79 0 0	77 0 0
Contingent expences - -	138 18 0	204 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	287 19 9	144 3 11
Materials and implements of labour for industrious children - -	249 3 1	271 13 8	216 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	259 6 6
Premiums to industrious children -	127 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 3 4	127 19 8
Per centage to supervisors of works for industrious children - -	629 9 5	667 4 10	557 7 9	546 11 11
Materials and implements of labour for adult poor - - -	99 6 5	117 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Premiums to adult poor employed at manufactures - - -	434 19 9	510 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	451 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	457 18 3
Per centage to supervisor's of works of adult poor - - -	434 19 9	510 10 1	451 8 11	457 18 3
New buildings - - -	1879 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4126 12 10	8485 11 1	6475 15 10
Purchase of ground - - -	2780 6 0	633 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	1100 0 0
Expence of Penitentiary for boys - -	1912 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1396 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1039 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1111 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of ditto for adult females - -	- - -	- - -	211 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1457 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of Richmond lunatic hospital -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 19 8
Ditto of ditto surgical hospital - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	368 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of ditto prison ward - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	267 7 4
Furniture for Bedford Asylum - -	- - -	- - -	418 2 9	371 18 3
Expence of sweeping the streets - -	- - -	- - -	256 2 4	298 10 4
Ditto of Penitentiary, Kilmainham goal -	- - -	- - -	- - -	234 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of ditto James's-street - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	130 8 0
Total expenditure of each year	29303 18 3	31575 17 4	36285 19 8	42702 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING ENGLISH PRO-
TESTANT SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

ABOUT the year 1717, several of the nobility, clergy, and gentry of this kingdom, much affected by the extreme sloth and ignorance of the lower class of our neglected countrymen, voluntarily united themselves into a society for promoting and establishing several little parish day-schools, where the children of the poor should be instructed *gratis* in the English language, and in a knowledge of the Christian religion: many of these were in a short time erected in the capital, and other chief cities and towns, from which some thousands of poor children are stated to have been sent into the world, well instructed in the principles of true religion and loyalty, and capable of earning a subsistence by honest industry: this effort, however, of a few private individuals, seems to have been transient and limited, only supplying a foretaste of what might be expected from a well devised system, with permanent means, and on a larger scale.

The salutary effects produced on the poor natives of the Highlands of Scotland, by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, instituted in that kingdom about the beginning of the last century, seem, however, to have suggested the first idea of a similar institution in this kingdom: so early as the year 1732, that society had founded 105 schools, in which 4126 children of both sexes were taught to read and write, and were instructed in the principles of the Christian religion. The establishment was fostered by royal munificence, and its great success and happy consequences induced the archbishops, with a considerable number of principal noblemen, bishops, gentlemen and clergy of Ireland, to petition his Majesty King George II. on the 17th of April, 1730, to grant his royal charter for the incorporating a society, for the same beneficent purposes, in that kingdom.

The charter was opened with solemnity in the council chamber of the castle of Dublin, on Wednesday the 6th of February, 1733, in the presence of His Grace the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who became first president, when the officers directed by the charter were immediately chosen; and a subscription among the nobility and gentry who were present being proposed, and cheerfully made, the Earl of Kildare, with that

munificence that characterizes his family, contributed £500. to the infant institution, to which he afterwards devised by will £1500.

As the following abstract of the charter fully expresses the object of the institution, it will not be unacceptable to the reader.

“ George the Second by the grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, defender of the faith, &c. To all persons to whom these presents shall come. Forasmuch as we have received information by the petition of the lord primate, lord chancellor, archbishops, noblemen, bishops, judges, gentry and clergy of our kingdom of Ireland, that in many parts of the said kingdom, there are great tracts of land almost entirely inhabited by papists, who are kept by their clergy in great ignorance of the true religion, and bred up in great disaffection to the government; that the erecting of English protestant schools in those places is absolutely necessary for their conversion; that the English parish schools already established are not sufficient for that purpose, nor can the residence of the parochial clergy only, fully answer that end.

“ To the intent therefore that the children of the popish, and other poor natives of the said kingdom may be instructed in the English tongue, and the principles of true religion and loyalty; and that so good a design may the more effectually be carried on, the Lord Lieutenant and some of the chief nobility, gentry, and clergy of the said kingdom are appointed commissioners to execute the purposes of this charter, and have a power to elect others in the room of their deceased members, and are constituted a corporation or body politic by the name of the Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting English protestant schools in Ireland: and are capable to receive and enjoy in fee and in perpetuity, any manors, lands, tenements, &c. the same not exceeding the value of two thousand pounds * per annum, and any sum or sums of money that shall be given them by any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, &c. to be applied for the

* A. D. 1792, an additional charter was granted by his present Majesty, by which the society is enabled to receive and enjoy any manors, &c. not exceeding in the whole the clear yearly value of three thousand pounds sterling, in addition to the lands which by the first charter the said society was empowered to hold. And they are also enabled to grant leases in possession, and not in reversion, on their estates within any city, town corporate, or market town, for any term not exceeding 99 years, and in any other place for any term not exceeding three lives or 31 years, reserving the best rent that can be obtained for the same.

establishing and supporting English protestant schools in such places of the kingdom as they shall think proper.

“The said society is empowered to nominate and appoint school-masters and school-mistresses, to be approved of and licensed by the archbishops and bishops respectively, to continue during the pleasure of the said society, who are to be supported by the society, and provided with all things necessary for the instruction of the poor children in the principles of the Protestant religion, reading, writing, and arithmetick ; as likewise with proper books, and all necessary materials fit for teaching them husbandry, housewifery, trades, manufactures, &c. in order to bring them up to virtue, labour, and industry.

“The society is likewise empowered to nominate persons to receive subscriptions, benefactions, &c. in any part of his Majesty’s dominions, from all well disposed persons. The society may elect and admit subscribers (being protestants) to be members to assist in carrying on the design aforesaid.”

It was obvious, both from reason and experience, that no instruction communicated to a child at a day-school, however well conducted, was sufficient to guard it against the influence of the prejudices and evil habits of its parents : in order, therefore, to obtain the intended effects of the charter in their fullest extent, it was deemed necessary to remove them from their parents and former connections, and consequently to erect schools for their accommodation, in which they were to be completely clothed, lodged, dieted, and educated. These schools were to be supplied with bedding and other appropriate furniture, and to each of them it was thought expedient to annex a certain portion of land, in the cultivation of which the children might be trained to early habits of industry. Tools and utensils for their rural and domestic labours, were of course indispensable necessities ; and salaries for permanent masters and mistresses were to be supplied. It became therefore soon evident, that the establishment of even a few schools on this extensive plan, would require a greater fund than could reasonably be expected from the voluntary contributions of a country so poor as Ireland was at that period.

The society, therefore, found themselves under a necessity of having recourse to the charity and piety of England, which has ever been distinguished for acts of munificence ; and herein their hopes were not disappointed ; their secretary was sent over to that kingdom with proper cre-

dentials for soliciting and receiving benefactions, in which he was eminently successful; and a corresponding society was established in London, who, residing in that metropolis, might be instrumental in procuring and remitting subscriptions and donations, and keeping up a regular correspondence with the incorporated society in Dublin, in order to inform them of all occurrences, and to communicate their sentiments and advice, as occasion should require.

Most of the English bishops took an anxious part in promoting the views of the society, both by their personal subscriptions and exertions in influencing others. His Majesty George the Second gave, in 1739, a donation of £1000. with an annual grant of the like sum on the hereditary revenue of Ireland; and in 1747 the Irish parliament patronized the society, and encouraged its exertions, by creating a new fund in the hawkers and pedlars act, the whole produce of which, producing on an average about £1100. per annum, was appropriated to the uses of the charter.

The object of the society appeared in so favourable a light to the nobility and gentlemen of landed property in this kingdom, that many of them expressed an anxious desire to have charter schools erected on their estates, and for this purpose came forward with offers, not only of one or two acres of land in perpetuity, as sites for the necessary buildings, but of beneficial leases of small contiguous farms to be cultivated and improved by the labour of the boys:* the corporations also of Dublin, Waterford, Kilkenny, Cashel, and Trim, made considerable grants out of their estates for encouraging schools in or near their respective cities.

These offers appear to have been so numerous, that the society, as yet unequal, from the inadequacy of its funds, to meet every application, seems frequently to have found it difficult to make a selection; and if we may venture to form a judgment from the number of sites selected, built on, and afterwards abandoned, we may presume that the choice was not always judicious; as these grants were conditional, they of course reverted to the donors, on the dissolution of the schools to which they were annexed.

From the incorporated society at large, consisting of an indefinite number of members, a committee of fifteen is chosen by ballot on the first Wednesday in February, to which the principal management of the schools is entrusted, and as each school is erected, it is put under the immediate

* Upwards of 70 such offers were made to the Society previous to 1763.

inspection of a local committee, consisting of the most respectable protestants in the vicinity of the school.

The duties of the committee of fifteen require the most steady and unremitting exertion, from the great variety of objects which demand their attention. Every thing that concerns the well being of thirty-seven distinct establishments, must be decided on by this committee: from every one of these they receive voluminous quarterly reports, with a minute account (it is to be lamented not always a faithful one) of the state of the school in every particular; repairs, clothing, and feeding of the children, education, state of lands, number admitted and apprenticed during the quarter; together with an account of the expenditure of money remitted for subsistence, clothing, and repairs; and these reports are read and carefully examined every quarter, before the balance of the master's account is remitted. All applications also for admission into the several schools, and for apprentices out of them; all estimates for repairs, &c. all complaints of masters and apprentices, special investigations into the conduct of schoolmasters, state of allowance for clothing, feeding, and fuel, &c. &c. with the management of a large estate, and innumerable special applications, arising from contingencies, must be decided on by this committee, which meets every Wednesday at 11 o'clock, and usually sits from four to five hours.

The duties of the local committee consist in a steady attention to the particular school entrusted to its care; it meets four times a year to examine the quarterly accounts before they are transmitted to the committee of fifteen, and as often besides as circumstances may require. They are expected to pay frequent visits, without any previous notice, to the master or mistress. The objects of their attention are, the diet, clothing, bedding, learning, cleanliness, work, and behaviour of the children; and also the œconomy, and order of the house: to inspect the state of the buildings, recommend repairs, additions, or alterations, and to make, in all cases, faithful reports to the committee of fifteen, of the conduct of the master and mistress, with the actual state of the school.

From the catechist, who is generally the curate of the parish in which the school is situated, a similar attention to the general well being of the school is expected; his particular duty is to visit the school at least once in every week, and to examine the children in their learning, and in the principles of the christian religion; endeavouring particularly to render them familiar

with the Holy Scriptures ; to enter in the visitors book the day, hour, and duration of his visit ; to report at least once a month, his opinion in all matters respecting the welfare of the school ; and at least once in every quarter, the religious progress of the several children under his care ; and to send with each quarterly account an attested list of such children as, from age and proficiency in learning, are fit to be apprenticed.

How far the institution evinces a wise policy in its original founders, or what degree of bigotry might have been mingled with the principles that gave it birth, or how far it may be expedient to continue it in its present form, I shall not presume to offer an opinion. As however it has lately become an object of some discussion, and much misrepresentation, a simple and unprejudiced statement of the mode of proceeding uniformly observed by the committee of fifteen in the management of these schools, with the nature of the education communicated to the children committed to their care, must be satisfactory to the reader.

The charter specifies, that the objects of the charity must be *the children of papists and other poor natives of Ireland*, obviously including the children of poor protestants : the committee, therefore, regularly admit such of the latter description as appear to them qualified, and in numbers equal, if not greater than the proportion of Protestants to Roman Catholics, in the districts from whence the schools are supplied. The number of Roman Catholic children admitted into the schools in the last seven years were 1418 ; of protestant children 646 ; and of children one of whose parents was a Protestant and the other a Roman Catholic 556. Total 2620.

The committee are scrupulously cautious to avoid holding out any inducement whatever to a parent to give up his child, anxious that it should be his own free act. Pains are taken to explain and make him comprehend the consequence of resigning it ; he is informed that, after a short residence in the society's school in Dublin, into which it is immediately received, it will certainly be removed to some of their schools, which are dispersed over the kingdom, where it will be educated in the protestant religion : he is asked if he has consulted his relatives and friends as to the expediency and propriety of his intention ; and if, after enquiry into his situation and circumstances, he appears able to support his child, he is advised to take it back. If he presents several children for admission, more than he obviously appears able to provide for, one or more of the younger and more helpless

admitted, and the elder, whose assistance may be more useful to him, are returned; he then voluntarily, and in the presence of one or more witnesses, signs a petition, which is first carefully explained to him, in which he entreats the committee of fifteen to receive his child into one of their schools, and gives his free consent that it should be educated in the doctrines and principles of the Protestant religion. If in any moderate time afterwards his friends come forward and pledge themselves to support the child, or if any change in his own circumstances enables him to do so, it is restored to him, on his paying the expence incurred by the society in maintaining it; and on his pleading inability, this is frequently remitted. Should the parents be dead, the nearest living relative must present the child for admission. If the mother presents a child, whose father is living, it is uniformly rejected, unless he signs the petition for admission; and should it happen to be admitted in consequence of a false statement of his death, it is always restored to him on his demanding it, without any charge.

The child, if presented in Dublin, is on its admission received into the Society's house in Charlemont-street, or the Royal Charter School, Clontarf, where it remains till the arrival of the warm summer months, when it is drafted to one of the country schools. This removal is performed in open day, and on appropriate cars covered with an awning open on one side, and not in covered waggons with an intent of concealment, as has been falsely stated. While the child continues in Dublin, the parent or nearest relative is permitted to have free intercourse with it, on every Thursday from eleven until two o'clock, when he frequently experiences the heartfelt pleasure of beholding his once squalid and half-famished infant, renovated by wholesome food and comfortable clothing. This interview, according to the printed rules of the Society, ought to take place in the presence of the master or mistress; but the observance of this restriction is almost universally dispensed with, and the communication between parent and child is never interrupted by the interference of the master or mistress, except in cases where they have reason to suspect that the parent visits his child with dishonest views. The day or hour of removal is indeed not communicated to him, in order to avoid the intolerable inconvenience and embarrassment which would necessarily arise, from the interference and interruption of the relatives of perhaps 18 or 20 children. The school however to which the child is drafted is never made a secret; here on any day of the week, at

stated hours, the parent or nearest relative has the same free intercourse with it, under similar precautions: but as a journey to any considerable distance must, from his poverty, be seldom in his power, he may, by applying to the Society's secretary at his office, learn once in each month, his child's state of health, with a particular account of its progress in learning. As to the assertion that the child's name is frequently changed, in order to elude the parent's search, it is perfectly false, no such circumstance having ever taken place.

The Society are sometimes under the necessity of removing children to a considerable distance from the parent's residence; and it is a melancholy consideration that the cause of this removal is to be sought in the disingenuous conduct of the parents and relatives themselves, who abusing the indulgence of the Society, employ the hours of free intercourse they are permitted to enjoy with their children, in endeavouring to infuse into their minds a hatred of the institution itself: to disconcert the plans of seduction thus repeatedly formed, and to prevent the numerous elopements from their schools, which from experience they know would most assuredly follow, the Society are reduced to the necessity of adopting a measure really painful to their feelings.

As to the nature of that education which the Society endeavour to communicate to the children entrusted to their care, with their motives for separating them for this purpose from their former connexions, I cannot better express myself than in the words of a late excellent prelate,* who seems to have considered the subject with much attention. "A good education, (he justly observes) consists, not so much in positive lessons of virtue, as in a careful removal of bad examples, and of bad conversation, the cautiously guarding against young persons hearing false maxims of life, of receiving noxious impressions upon the imagination. Youth is the age not only of imitation and impression, but of retentiveness. The pleasures, and more especially the vices, in which they see others engaged, take an hold of their passions, which is never loosened; licentious maxims are never forgotten. A contaminated imagination is seldom restored to purity.

"If the observation which we have mentioned belongs to one description of youth, or to one case more than to another, it is to that of the objects of this institution, and to the plan indeed of the institution itself. We cannot

* The late amiable and excellent Doctor Law, Bishop of Elphin.

expect, I do not know whether we ought to wish, that a child should behold any thing in its parents with abhorrence. When the children therefore of the poor see, as I am afraid they too often do see, the gratifications of their parents to consist in an eager recourse to spirituous liquor, in a vacancy from labour and restraint, in loitering, in schemes of wantonness and debauchery, in nightly excursions, successful pilferings, and riotous meetings, it is impossible, according to the laws by which the human mind is governed, but that they must come forth deeply infected with the same propensities, if not already immersed in the same habits, and with their judgment of right and wrong completely perverted. They are the victims of bad example, and of bad example enforced by the very affection which they bear towards their parents.

“It is one valuable advantage, therefore, of this institution, that it withdraws the objects of it from this danger, and it becomes most especially the duty of those into whose hands they are committed, to guard them by every possible means against that evil, the exclusion of which was one principal motive for placing them under public care.

“If it be asked what do the children learn in these schools? I answer, that three parts in four of their time is allotted to such labour as is suitable to their age or sex, and that the rest is employed in reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic. The demand for these qualifications is daily encreasing, and they will become yet more necessary, as the trade of the island encreases, when every person will have a chance of being some way or other concerned in it; and how useful these attainments are in trade, I need not mention.

“There is a notion, I know, that the children of the poor are hurt by such instruction, and that it suggests such ideas of superiority, as tend only to unfit them for a life of labour and service. I very much question the fact. The laziest labourers, and the most unfaithful servants, are generally found among the most ignorant. Besides, if these attainments were, as they ought to be in a free country, universal, there would then be no distinction or superiority in them at all. No one could then be conceited on account of this sort of education, or have his thoughts and wishes raised by it above his station.

“This objection, however, does not apply in the least to religious instruction; and what I most wish to inculcate, is a diligent improvement of the opportunities which these schools afford, of forming in children religious

dispositions of mind, and along with these habits of temper and conduct suited to their future circumstances. By which means these dispositions will be called into action, or however, allowed to produce their natural good effect, without obstruction from external impediments."

After expatiating with great judgment on the particular parts of Christian morality, which the peculiar circumstances of the children render of more importance to their education than other parts, the bishop concludes, "of these children the institution undertakes the charge. It applies to every want and to every danger of their situation. It withdraws them betimes from the irresistible influence of bad domestic example. It infuses into their minds so much of religion, as to cause that to recur, we hope frequently, to their thoughts, which without this education perhaps would never have found a place there, a sense of accountableness, and the expectation of a judgment to come. It guards against the practical errors of religion, without exciting enmity or contention. It exacts from the youth under its care, a rigorous veracity, and a rigorous honesty; thereby endeavouring to correct what we all lament, the extreme relaxation of both in the lower classes of the community. It combines with moral and religious instruction, such preparatory habits of civil life, as may enable the poor to pass their time with satisfaction, under the restraints which the inevitable law of their condition imposes upon their personal freedom; and in the tranquillity of the situation for which they are thus fitted, it allows space and opportunity for the growth and exercise of every good principle which they may have received. If by doing these things in such measure and degree as we are able, we return a small portion of sound blood every year into the circulation, we perform for our country, for protestantism, for the public health, as much, perhaps, as can be accomplished by the imbecillity of human beneficence: as much, assuredly, as can be accomplished under a great defect of pious example, under a sad want of well employed influence in the rich and great, without whose good-conduct and co-operation in their several neighbourhoods, no public regulation can ever produce its proper effect."

As to the books used in the instruction of the children, they are few but appropriate, consisting of spelling books, Mrs. Hannah Moore's and other short tracts published by the Society for discountenancing vice and promoting virtue, such catechisms as were thought best in communicating the

pure doctrines and precepts of Christianity, but above all the Sacred Scriptures, and particularly the New Testament. As to the Protestant Catechism, it is evident that while the original principle on which these schools were founded is adhered to, something of this kind is necessary : that hitherto used was written at a period when religious animosity dictated a language less conciliating perhaps than could be wished by sincere Christians. In consequence of this objection, this catechism was long since referred to a committee, who unanimously recommended a substitute in its place, which, while it answered the original intention more fully, should be as free, as the nature of the subject can admit, from every objection which reasonable and religious men could raise against it, as being deficient in liberality and christian charity : I say reasonable and religious men, because there are gentlemen who, though nominal Protestants, have really no religion, and such are ever ready to raise unfounded objections, and to be immensely liberal, even at the expense of truth and religion. The substitute recommended is the six sermons of Archbishop Secker against the errors of Popery, abridged and reduced into the form of a catechism ; and the sermons of this excellent prelate were selected, not only from the established orthodoxy of his doctrines, but from his conciliating language with regard to the members of the Church of Rome.

In addition to the schools, four nurseries were erected in consequence of a parliamentary grant for that purpose in 1758 : one in Charlemont-street, Dublin, one at Monasterevan in the province of Leinster, one at Shannon-Grove in Munster, and one at Monivea in Connaught. Into these, children were received between 4 and 6 years of age, and here they remained until fit to be drafted to the Society's schools. In these, which were troublesome and expensive, the mortality was often excessive ; and it appearing latterly that more children above the age of 6 years were voluntarily offered for admission than the Society's schools could accommodate, the longer continuation of this branch of the Institution was justly deemed inexpedient, and these spacious buildings were in 1809 converted into schools, each capable of accommodating 120 children.

From the suppression of several of the charter schools from local causes, and the erection of others in more convenient situations, their number has varied from 50, to which they amounted in 1760, to 34, their present number.

The schools were suppressed, (with the exception of Castle-Carberry school, burned by the rebels in 1798) in consequence of their great distance from the central committee in the capital, and from other local circumstances, in situations very inconvenient with a view to superintendance and repairs. But while many of the Society's schools have thus disappeared, so many of those which remain have been judiciously altered and enlarged that they have been enabled, not only to enlarge the number of children from about 1968 to above 2500, but to encrease their conveniences and comforts in a still greater proportion. The schools thus selected, were of course those situated near the capital, or otherwise favourably circumstanced, with respect to superintendance and repairs; and on this principle, "that by contracting the number and enlarging the size of their establishments, the management would be rendered more easy, the permanent annual expense considerably reduced, and at the same time, all the valuable purposes of the Institution more effectually obtained," the Society has judiciously determined to act.

A very important addition has been made to the establishments of the Society by Lady Louisa Conolly: reflecting that she was the last surviving trustee of the charitable foundation at Celbridge, and anxious to secure permanent prosperity to an institution whose interests she had so much at heart, she transferred it, with an endowment of £509 per annum, to the Incorporated Society. This fine school, only 10 miles from the capital, and to which is attached a farm of 50 acres of good land, is, with the late additions, executed in the best manner, capable of accommodating 150 female children.

The estate of the late Earl of Ranelagh, designed by him for the support of charity schools for 40 poor native Protestant children at Roscommon, and as many at Athlone, was by act of parliament in 1760, vested in the Incorporated Society for that purpose; but as no part of the estate was convenient to Roscommon on which to erect the necessary buildings, the Society hired a house in that town in which they opened a school in 1760, pursuant to the directions of the founder, and from hence the children were, in 1765, removed to a school built at a distance of about one mile from Roscommon; the Hon. General Sandford having devised in perpetuity 40 acres of land to the Society for that purpose, at the easy rent of £32.11.

Part of the Ranelagh estate being contiguous to Athlone, the Society built a house thereon, accommodated with 20 acres of valuable land, into which 40 children of a similar description were admitted in 1764.

The late Rev. Doctor Richard Pococke, Bishop of Ossory, by his will dated 10 July, 1763, and by a codicil annexed, dated 24 March, 1765, after devising several legacies, left all the rest of his estate, real and personal, to the Incorporated Society, for the purpose of founding a weaving school at Lintown near Kilkenny, for boys the sons of Roman Catholic parents, from 12 to 16 years old, who have not been at any school before of public foundation, and particularly at none of the charter schools; the said boys to be educated in the Protestant religion, and to be apprenticed to the Society, at 14 years of age, for seven years. The Society accordingly, in pursuance of the trust reposed in them, did in 1779, open the weaving school, called the Lintown factory, and thus the foundations under the direction of the Incorporated Society are at present 37, as exhibited in one* of the following tables, which at one general view shews the number and sex of the children in each school, when full.

In the 7 years from the 5th of Jan. 1800, to 5th of Jan. 1807, the number † of children of Roman Catholic parents admitted into charter schools was - - - - - 10,574

The number of children one of whose parents was a Roman Catholic the other a Protestant, in the same period, was - - - 1,305

These two descriptions of children are admitted with equal facility; we may therefore reasonably conclude, that the intermarriages of Roman Catholic with Roman Catholic, and of Roman Catholic with Protestant are in the same proportion. Now the above numbers being to each other as 81 to 10, or above 8 to 1, it follows that of 8 poor Roman Catholics 1 marries a Protestant: the offspring of such intermarriages, it is well known, are, among the lower class, generally bred up in the Roman Catholic religion; and it obviously follows, that in a few generations the whole body of poor Protestants must disappear in those districts that supply our schools. In the Liberty, which principally supplies Charlemont nursery, the proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants is, from actual enumeration, 9 to 1, and if every eighth Roman Catholic marries a Protestant, does not the above portion follow of course?

* See page 649.

† See page 648.

Number of Children in the Charter Schools, from Jan. 5th, 1800, to Jan. 5th, 1807, specifying each year, and also the Religion of their Parents.

Years.	Total Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Children of Protestant Parents.	Children of Popish Parents.	Children of Protestant and Popish Parents.
5th Jan. 1800 to 5th Jan. 1801	1878	1204	684	245	1483	150
1801 to 1802	2006	1270	736	227	1589	190
1802 to 1803	1960	1237	723	221	1564	175
1803 to 1804	1890	1134	756	266	1459	165
1804 to 1805	2023	1237	786	275	1539	209
1805 to 1806	1952	1218	734	289	1475	188
1806 to 1807	2072	1244	828	379	1465	228
Total.	13781	8544	5237	1902	10574	1305

Rental of the Incorporated Society, 1808.

	L.	s.	d.
The late John Rogerson, Esq. City and County of Dublin estate	781	2	6½
Ditto City and County of Cork estate	989	18	5
Mrs. Ann Hamilton's estate	276	2	8½
Chidley Coot, Esq. estate	280	3	3
Bequeathed by John Dawson, Esq.	75	17	4½
Mount Stewart annual rent charge	5	0	0
Farra, bequeathed by Rev. W. Wilson	191	17	6
The late Dean Stewart's estate	303	0	1
Phipp's bequest, Back-lane	31	1	6
Primate Robinson towards support of Creggane school	26	8	0
Rent charge, by the Corporation of Kilkenny	30	0	0
Rd. Price, Esq. annuity towards the support of Cashel school	30	0	0
Lord Clanrickard's ditto to Lougrea school	20	0	0
Lady Allen's ditto to Arklow school	20	0	0
Net amount of rent of school lands payable by the Masters	178	16	4
Trustees of Erasmus Smith's annual grant	250	0	0
	£3489	7	8½

Funded Property.

	L.	s.	d.
Interest on 56,666l. 13s. 4d. the late Baron Vryhouven's legacy in the 3 per cent. British fund; about	1700	0	0
Ditto on 40,000l. given by an anonymous benefactor in the 4 per cent. about	1600	0	0
Ditto on 61 Government Debentures, 5 per cent.	305	0	0
Ditto on 4 Dunleer and 6 Kinnegad Turnpike Debentures of 50l. each	26	10	0
Ditto on the late Miss Keon's legacy	50	0	0
	7170	17	8½
Amount of the Ranelagh estate	1748	2	6
Ditto of the Pococke estate	846	9	4½
Total	£9765	9	7

CHARTER SCHOOLS OF IRELAND IN 1812.

Schools for Boys.			Schools for Girls.		
		Boys.			Girls.
1	Ardbraccan Co. Meath	60	24	Arklow, Co. Wicklow	50
2	Ballykelly Londonderry	50	25	Baggot-street, Dublin	60
3	Clontarf Dublin	120	26	Bally-Castle, Antrim	60
4	Do. Infirmary, Ditto	60	27	Charleville, Cork	50
5	Cashell, Tipperary	80	28	Celbridge, Kildare	150
6	Clonmel, Ditto	60	29	Charlemont-st. Dublin	120
7	Castledermot, Kildare	40	30	Dundalk, Louth	60
8	Castlemartyr, Cork	40	31	Dunkerrin, King's Co.	50
9	Dunmanway, Ditto	50	32	Maynooth, Kildare	60
10	Farra, Westmeath	100	33	Monivea, Galway	100
11	Innishannon, Cork	50	34	Newport, Tipperary	70
12	Kilkenny, Kilkenny	70	35	Santry, Dublin	120
13	Longford, Longford	60	36	Trim, Meath	60
14	Monasterevan, Kildare	140	37	Roscommon Ranelagh School,	40
15	Ray, Donegal	40	Total Girls, - 1050		
16	Ross, Wexford,	60	Total Boys - 1500		
17	Strangford, Down	40	Total Establishment 2550		
18	Stradbally, Queen's Co.	60	This year the applications for admission were so numerous, that the Society were under the necessity of closing their schools during several months		
19	Sligo, Sligo	80			
20	Shannon-grove, Limerick	100			
21	Waterford, Waterford	60			
22	Athlone Ranelagh School,	40			
23	Lintown factory, Kilkenny,	40			
		Total Boys, 1500			

In consequence of the indefatigable and unremitting exertions of the committee of fifteen, the very complicated business of the 37 schools under its direction, with their numerous details, is managed by a secretary who has a salary of £250. per annum, with a register and clerk at £113. 15s. and an assistant clerk at £50. In every department the strictest œconomy, consistent with the welfare of the institution, is observed. The small farms attached to the schools are, indeed, let to the masters at an

easy rent, generally not exceeding one third of their real value; but their salaries are, in consequence of this indulgence, proportionably low, not exceeding £38. 5s. including subsistence, except in a very few instances where the want of ground, or other local circumstances, made a more liberal allowance necessary. The salary of an usher or usheress is £35. 5s. subsistence included. The other officers are, an inspector of schools and apprentices, whose salary is 16s. 3d. per day, or £299. 11s. 3d. per annum, including travelling expenses; and an inspector at £20. per annum, whose business it is to enquire into the situations and characters of those who apply to the Society for apprentices in the city of Dublin.

Although the want of sufficient infirmaries and convalescent apartments detached from the schools, is sometimes severely felt, yet the children in general may be pronounced healthy, and that the medical department is managed with œconomy, will appear evident from the following comparative statement:

Medical expense of the 37 schools of the Incorporated Society for one year, ending Jan. 5th 1811,

		Number of children.	Average per child.		
including salaries to apothecaries, medicine, and medical attendance	£ 624	2,500	0	5	0
Ditto of Hibernian Society's school for soldiers' children	184	450	0	8	2
Ditto of Blue Coat Hospital,	65	130	0	10	0
Ditto of Hibernian Marine Society's school	246	130	1	17	10

The government of these schools by a central committee in the capital, constantly corresponding with local committees, consisting of the most respectable persons in the vicinity of each school, seems excellent in theory, but this system of management so apparently simple and imposing, has so often failed of producing its intended effects, that we may pronounce it absolutely inefficient.

In consequence of the injudicious situations of some schools, persons qualified to form local committees are not to be found; while in others, in this respect more fortunate, the want of zeal, activity, and impartiality in the persons who undertake this important trust, not only permits, but often countenances and protects gross neglects and abuses in the masters. This desertion of duty, of which there are a few truly honourable exceptions, is

without doubt the melancholy result of the decay of vital religion, in that rank from which local committees are usually selected: it obtains to a degree scarcely credible, and its consequences can be obviated only by the establishment of an effectual system of visitation, by confidential persons carefully and judiciously selected for that purpose: this measure, strongly recommended by a member of the committee of fifteen,* in his observations on the means of improving the charter schools of Ireland; a work which evinces a sound judgment, with an intimate knowledge of his subject, has been partially adopted, and when fully established, with the precautions he recommends, cannot fail of producing the most happy effects.

“The difficulty of procuring masters, mistresses, and ushers, properly qualified, (says the same excellent author,) has been a very great impediment in the way of education, and the general good conduct of these schools. It is a difficulty growing out of, and connected with, the general low state of education in the country, and will of itself diminish with proper care, in the persons who, from time to time, may superintend this, and similar establishments. It would excite indignation and disgust, to see the description of men to whom the education of children in these schools has been sometimes (almost necessarily) committed. Men of vulgar habits, coarse manners, often ignorant in the extreme of every thing but the common rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic; exhibiting nothing, in conduct, or example, that could raise the minds of the children above the level of that semi-barbarism, which has been the character of the lower class of the people in this country. This has not been universally, but it has been certainly very frequently the case, and it is in itself sufficient to account for a very general failure of success in the schools of the establishment.

There has indeed been already a very great improvement in this very important article. A committee was formed in 1804 for the express purpose of examining into the qualifications of candidates for these situations. The idea was taken from the practice of the Society in Scotland, and it has been attended with the most beneficial consequences. Antecedent to this period, the elections of masters and mistresses were not decided by merit, which an examination, cursory and superficial in the extreme, afforded no

* William Disney, Esq. to whose good sense, humanity, and indefatigable exertions, many of our public institutions are much indebted.

sufficient means of ascertaining, but by favour and interest. Since the establishment however of the committee of examination, unfriended strangers have come forward from every part of Ireland, the answering, particularly in the important article of religious knowledge, has improved at every succeeding examination, and superiority of merit has irresistably decided the elections: this difficulty is rapidly giving way, and will in future be scarcely felt as an impediment." I am happy in being able to add, that of 58 masters and mistresses thus selected, 4 or 5 only have disappointed the hopes of the society; and the schools promise, in their hands, to become seminaries not only of industry, decency, and regularity, but of religion and piety.

Many of the schools were originally built on plans extremely inconvenient and defective, with dormitories ill ventilated, school rooms too small for the numbers they were to accommodate, and in almost every instance the infirmary, a most essential point to be attended to, if not totally omitted, was a small room with perhaps a single window, and absurdly adjoining the dormitory: ~~this induced the necessity of numerous alterations, and additions,~~ and these have been so wretchedly executed, that the same judicious author recommends earnestly, the appointment of one or more supervisors of works, under whose direction and control (after surveys and plans made of all the buildings of the Society) all future repairs, alterations, and additions should be carried on. "No one, he adds, but a person who has experienced the evils resulting from the want of such a provision, can justly appreciate the extent of the inconvenience. General want of system, absurd and injudicious alterations, delay from want of proper estimates, and consequent encrease of expense, imperfect and fraudulent execution of works, extravagant charges, and vexation and discredit to the Committee in Dublin, who must either let their schools tumble into ruin, or order the public money to be expended on the most unsatisfactory documents, are the necessary consequences of being obliged to confide in the casual workmen and artists, which the country or town adjacent to each school affords." The necessity of supplying this glaring defect in the arrangement of the Society, was so obvious, that an experienced architect was appointed as supervisor of works in March 1811, on the moderate terms of one guinea per day while travelling from school to school in the service of the Society, and half a guinea per day while stationary. This officer's exertions have

given much satisfaction to the Society; the benefits arising to the Institution are already felt and acknowledged, and there cannot be a doubt that the measure must be productive of œconomy, as well as advantage to the stability and appearance of the buildings.

This Institution has experienced much private and public favour, the contributions of individuals have in Ireland been considerable, in England munificent; its annual income arising from estates and funded property, amounts to £9859.18.3., and the Parliamentary grants are ample. From such resources the public expectation is high, and the society should be, and no doubt are, anxious that this expectation should not be disappointed. Some imperfections coeval with the Institution itself still exist; but these, the remedies for which are so ably pointed out by the author already mentioned, are already abated, and by the persevering energy of the Committee of Fifteen will be, as far as practicable, gradually removed; and the whole system, we trust, so ameliorated, as to become the happy means of communicating religious knowledge with habits of decency and industry, to a considerable number of the too long neglected children of our poor countrymen, from whatever denomination they may be selected. That this hope is not an illusion, I think, will appear from what has been effected in the last seven or eight years; in that period above 20 schools have been, if I may venture the expression, regenerated by the dismissal of masters and mistresses, ushers and usheresses, who were a disgrace to the Institution, and the substitution of others equally distinguished by the decency of their manners, their intelligence, and their piety: in this system the Board will no doubt persevere, and by an energy that suffers no neglect or misconduct, however countenanced or protected, to escape unpunished, it will hold the masters, to whom any suspicion attaches, on the alert, till reformation may ensue, or sufficient motives may arise for their dismissal: on the whole, whether we consider the reformation actually produced, or the unremitting zeal and attention evinced by the effective members of the Committee of Fifteen, at present and for a few years past, we may affirm with truth, that the schools of the Incorporated Society promise shortly to attain to a degree of perfection to which they have never yet arrived.

SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

THE governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, were erected into a corporation by a charter of Charles the Second; and as the ample funds in their hands enable them to contribute largely to the diffusion of education, so much wanted in this country, we shall be more particular in stating what has been already done, and what is further intended.

The lands which at present constitute the estate of the corporation, had been seized and sequestered on account of the rebellion in 1641, and thereby vested in the crown; but being adjudged by the commissioners for executing the act of settlement, to be the property of Erasmus Smith, or those under whom he derived, they were by him appropriated to the maintenance of grammar schools, and for other charitable purposes, as specified in the charter, which was obtained for that purpose in 1669. This charter grants to Erasmus Smith, ~~his heirs, executors, &c.~~ full power, licence and authority to establish three free grammar schools, one in Drogheda, another in Galway, and a third in Tipperary; and empowers him during his life, and after his decease, or during his sickness or absence from Ireland, the governors of the said schools, or any seven of them (the treasurer being one), to place so many, not exceeding twenty poor children, in each or any of them, as shall seem convenient, besides the children of Erasmus Smith's tenants, who are not limited to any number; and directs the appointment of a schoolmaster and usher to each school, who are to teach writing and accounts, the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and to fit their scholars for the University, if desired: it then proceeds to incorporate thirty-two persons by name (of whom the primate, the archbishop of Dublin, the chancellor, the three chief judges, and the provost for the time being, are always to be seven) into one body politic and corporate, to be called, "the governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esq." They and the survivors of them, and such as should from time to time be elected to make up the said number, to be a corporation for ever, with power to purchase and hold lands, &c. to sue and be sued, to use a common seal, and to make leases for twenty-one years and no longer, and that in possession only, and not in reversion, and without taking fines, and at the highest yearly

rents that had been paid within seven years before the making or renewing any such leases. It then directs, that vacancies among the governors are to be filled up within six months by election of the remaining governors or the greater number of them assembled for that purpose. That Erasmus Smith, during his life, and after his death, or during his absence or sickness, the governors, or any seven of them, shall in the first instance, and afterwards from time to time as vacancies may occur, have power to choose and appoint schoolmasters, ushers, scholars and officers for the said free schools (such vacancies to be filled up within six months, or otherwise the king to elect) and to order, direct and visit, to place or displace, censure or punish the said masters, ushers and scholars, according to such rules and statutes as shall be devised and established by Erasmus Smith during his life, or after his death by the governors, or any seven of them, to whom a power and authority to make such rules is expressly granted by the charter. And it further exempts the said masters, &c. from any other visitation; but directs, that both masters and ushers, shall on their appointment be approved by the archbishop or bishop of the diocese, on subscribing the two first canons of the Church of Ireland. It further authorizes the governors to receive from Erasmus Smith, his heirs, &c. and from his trustees before mentioned, the several lands, &c. granted to them by letters patent, and thereafter to be conveyed to the governors, to be employed for the maintenance of the said free schools, and the other charitable purposes aforesaid, chargeable however with the payment of one hundred pounds per annum to the governors of Christ's Hospital in London; and also to purchase and receive any other lands, tenements, &c. so as the same do not exceed two thousand pounds per annum. And it directs a treasurer to be appointed annually for receiving the rents thereof, who shall have sixpence in the pound on such receipts, and account yearly for the sums received and distributed by him before the primate, the chancellor, and three chief judges, or any two of them. It fixes the salary of the masters at one hundred marks per annum, and that of the ushers at twenty pounds per annum, provided the yearly rents of the lands amount to three hundred pounds per annum; and if they exceed that amount, the overplus is directed to be applied, first, to repair and beautify the schools and school-houses; secondly, to the establishment of an Hebrew or other learned lecture in Trinity College at thirty pounds per annum; thirdly, to the binding out of poor

children to be apprentices to Protestant masters, and to the clothing them while in the schools, and to such other charitable uses as Erasmus Smith by deed or will shall appoint. Lastly, the charter approves and confirms certain rules and orders drawn up and submitted by Erasmus Smith, in his petition aforesaid, for the regulation of the schools, and the conduct of the masters and ushers, and restrains the governors from making rules, orders, or bye-laws contrary to the same.

In the tenth year of George the First, an act was passed "for the further application of the rents and profits of the lands, &c. given by Erasmus Smith, Esq. for charitable uses," which, after reciting the disposition of the said rents and profits made by the charter of Charles the Second, and subsequently by the governors in founding thirty-five exhibitions for poor students of Trinity College, and that the said lands now yielded a yearly surplus rent over and above the sums thus annually paid thereout, enacts, first, that three new fellowships shall be established in the said college. Secondly, two public lecturers, one of oratory and history, and the other of natural and experimental philosophy, with salaries of thirty-five pounds per annum. Thirdly, confirms the foundation of the thirty-five exhibitions, and directs that they shall be continued to the students holding the same till otherwise provided for, or till they are of the standing of A. M. Fourthly, empowers the governors to apply the cash now in their Treasurer's hands to erect new buildings in the college. Fifthly, it confirms an agreement made by the governors with the governors of the Bluecoat Hospital in Dublin, to the following effect, "that, in consideration of the sum of three hundred pounds given by the governors of the schools to the governors of the hospital towards building an Infirmary, provisions should be made in the hospital for the reception of twenty boys, to be placed therein by the governors of the schools, and maintained by them at the same rate with the other boys, and to be apprenticed by them at their own expense, giving the same apprentice fee that is paid by the governors of the hospital with the boys they apprentice; that the lord mayor, recorder, and two aldermen of the city of Dublin, to be chosen by the governors of the hospital, shall be standing governors of the schools, and that four of the governors of the schools by them to be chosen, of whom the treasurer is to be one, shall be standing governors of the hospital." Sixthly, it authorizes and empowers the governors to apply any further or future overplus arising from any increase of the rents and profits

of their lands, towards some public work, or use in the college or Bluecoat Hospital, to the putting out more poor children to school or apprentices, and founding one or more English schools whenever they shall think proper or convenient.

In pursuance of the powers thus vested in them, the governors have been enabled, by the successive rises in the value of the lands conveyed to them, not only to found several English schools in different parts of Ireland, but to increase the number of grammar schools to four, and to enlarge the appointments of the masters and ushers. The additional grammar school is at Ennis, and the English schools at present established are at Nenagh, Tarbert and Templeberry, besides one on the Coombe in the city of Dublin, on a much larger scale, and maintained at a considerable expense. They have also added twenty to the number of boys maintained by them in the Bluecoat Hospital, endowed two new professorships in Trinity College with liberal salaries, and a further allowance for assistants, and increased the appointments of the lecturers there established by the 10th of George the First; and a charter school having been erected in the neighbourhood of their lands, in the county of Sligo, they contribute two hundred and fifty pounds per annum towards the maintenance of that establishment, and besides prevailing with one of their tenants to let the master have fourteen acres of ground adjoining the school, at the same rent which he pays to the governors, they have given to this school seventeen acres of their lands in its vicinity, *rent-free*.

The following abstract of the rental of the Corporation shews the extent of its funds.

Amount of estate in the county of Tipperary,	£1386	12	3
Ditto, Limerick,	2156	17	0
Ditto, Sligo,	627	4	9
Ditto, Westmeath,	630	0	0
Ditto, Galway	2629	2	0
Ditto, Clare, (rent charge)	100	0	0
Ditto, King's County, (fee farm)	25	0	0

7584 16 0

Deduct Treasurer's poundage at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which he applies in maintaining boys in the Bluecoat hospital.

And the Agent's poundage at 5 per cent.

189	12	4	}	568	17	0
379	4	8				

£7015 19 0

In consequence of an excess of income above the expenditure, for a great many years, and notwithstanding very considerable grants of money made from time to time, for building and other uses, to Trinity College and the Bluecoat Hospital, so great an overplus had accrued that the governors have purchased £6000. government stock in the 5 per cents., and £29,000. in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents., the interest on which, viz. £1315. added to the above sum of £7015..19..0. gives a net annual income of £8330..19..0.

The accumulation of so very large a surplus fund called for the serious attention of the governors, whose dormant exertions awakened by the enquiries of the Board of Education, have devised means of appropriating it agreeably to the provisions and injunctions of the charter, and act of the tenth of George the First. They have determined on building a new school at Galway at an expense of near £10,000.; encouraged by the success of the school carried on for some years on the Coombe, they have founded one on similar principles in St. Mark's parish, now completely finished, in the best manner; at an expense of £2800., and ready to receive 150 boys and as many girls: considerable sums have been granted to the Bluecoat Hospital towards completing the plan of its buildings, and for the repair of those already erected; and they have resolved on founding an additional number of English schools, on a plan which bids fair to be generally and extensively useful. Whenever any proprietor of land is desirous of having one established on his estate, provided the situation is otherwise eligible, the governors agree, on his conveying to them in perpetuity, a certain proportion of land, not exceeding two acres, to contribute a sum not exceeding £300. towards erecting a school-house thereon, and to grant an endowment to the master of £30. per annum. Such schools have been already approved of by the governors, and applications for many more have been received and may be expected, especially as an act has been passed by the legislature for enlarging the powers of persons under settlement to make conveyance of land for the purpose of endowing schools.

ROYAL HOSPITAL KILMAINHAM.

THERE is perhaps no member of the community who has so direct a claim on the beneficence of his country, as the soldier or sailor worn out in its service: the widow, the orphan, the sick, the maimed, and the blind, have a powerful claim, no doubt, on the compassion of all who can feel for the sufferings incident to our common nature, and a religion founded in love sanctions the claim; but the old soldier who has fought and bled for our freedom and independence, has the additional claim, of an equitable compensation for services actually performed; he has expended his youth and vigour in our defence, and we are justly called on to protect his feeble age from the pressure of indigence and infirmity. If we can trace a strong sense of this duty in the civilized nations of antiquity, where the soldier was but too often the instrument of a despot, who fought, at the expense of freedom and humanity, for personal, or perhaps, national glory and aggrandisement, with what complacency should we contemplate those asylums which the justice and gratitude of our ancestors have provided for men who have fought, not to enslave, but to protect; and to whom, under Providence, we owe that freedom and independence of which we justly boast. With such sentiments I always contemplate the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, on the description of which I am now entering.

Ireland having enjoyed many years of peace during the reign of Charles II. the army, living without action, produced in about twenty years many old soldiers, who, unfit for service, ignorant from long disuse, of any arts or trades, and incapable of hard labour, must have perished, if dismissed without any provision: to make some competent provision was, therefore, an object of humanity, and the plan of founding an hospital for this purpose, seems to have originated with Arthur Earl of Granard, marshal-general of the army in Ireland, in or about the year 1675, who probably conceived the idea from that noble establishment, the Hospital of Invalids founded by Lewis XIV. at Paris. The Earl of Essex, then Lord Lieutenant, took some preparatory steps towards furthering the plan, but being removed from the government, nothing further was done till the arrival of the Duke of

Ormond in the year 1677: this great and good nobleman whose endeavours were always directed to the welfare of the kingdom, immediately revived a plan, of the equity, humanity, and good policy of which, he was perfectly convinced; and having determined on the number of objects it was to embrace, and duly considered the means of defraying the expense, he pressed the scheme with such earnestness on his royal master, that on the 27th of October 1679, he received his order for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

The Phoenix Park, at present entirely to the northward of the Liffy, at this period extended to the south of that river, where it comprehended within its walls 71 Irish acres, formerly the property of the Knights Templars, and afterwards of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem: in 1680 the walls of the chapel and some other remains of the priory of St. John the Baptist,* of Kilmainham, were extant on the western part of these grounds, from which it appeared to have been a large pile of building, consisting of several quadrangles, but then in a state of total ruin. These lands having been finally annexed to the crown, by an act of the 2d of Queen Elizabeth, and being wholly in the possession of his Majesty, the goodness of the title, and excellence of the situation with respect to health, beauty, and convenience, recommended it to the committee appointed to conduct the work, as the most eligible situation for the intended hospital; and the eastern part being nearest the city, affording a sufficient space of level ground for the necessary offices, and consisting of a dry firm soil, being the summit of a gentle elevation about fifty feet above the Liffy, was particularly fixed on. Of these lands, known by the name of the Lease of Kilmainham, 64 Irish acres were granted by a tenure of *Frank Almoigne* or perpetual alms, to the pur-

* A priory dedicated to John the Baptist was founded on or near the site of the ancient abbey of Kilmaignend, about the year 1174, for Knights Templars, by Richard Earl of Pembroke, the famous Strongbow. On the dissolution of that order in 1312, their possessions of every kind were conferred on the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; but on the 20th of March, the 33d of Henry VIII. Sir John Rawson, the then prior, with the consent of his chapter, under their common seal, surrendered to the King, the abbey, church, and all their possessions, for which he was created Viscount Clontarf, with a pension of 500 marks out of the estate of the Hospital. In the year 1557, Sir Oswald Massingberde was made prior of Kilmainham by the authority of Cardinal Pole, the Pope's legate, who restored the former possessions of the Hospital to him, in which he was confirmed by Queen Mary, under the great seal on the 8th of March; but on the accession of Elizabeth, he privately withdrew from the kingdom and died in obscurity.

poses of the hospital: the remainder, situate to the westward, and contiguous to the road leading to Island Bridge, were bestowed on Sir John Temple, Knt. solicitor-general, for valuable considerations.

The foundation stone of this edifice was laid by his grace the Duke of Ormond, on the 29th of April, 1680, and the second by Francis Earl of Longford, master-general of the ordnance. The foundation-stone is the lowermost in the north-west quoin of the north-west flanker, and bears his Grace's name, and day of the month, and year when laid. The foundations are on a dry, firm, ponderous clay, mixed with gravel; and the work was carried on with such expedition, that on the 25th of March 1684, as many invalids as were objects for the institution, were received and accommodated with every necessary. The total expenditure, including the offices and wall enclosing the grounds, amounted only to £23,559..16..11 $\frac{1}{4}$., a sum extremely moderate, when we consider the great quantity of materials necessarily expended in a structure of such extent and solidity. The particulars of this expenditure may be seen in the note.*

* To labourers, for digging foundations, cellars, &c.	-	-	-	L. 509	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Day-labourers,	-	-	-	557	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Masons and Bricklayers,	-	-	-	5423	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stone-cutters,	-	-	-	1248	11	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Carpenters,	-	-	-	1639	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sawyers,	-	-	-	377	17	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Joiners and Carvers,	-	-	-	809	12	1
Plaisterers, and Painters,	-	-	-	1926	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Smiths and Ironmongers,	-	-	-	822	19	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Plumbers,	-	-	-	1081	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Slaters,	-	-	-	801	18	0
Glaziers,	-	-	-	319	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turners,	-	-	-	5	18	9
Pavers,	-	-	-	15	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tile-makers for Tiles,	-	-	-	156	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Timber, deals, and laths,	-	-	-	5363	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portland and other hewing-stones,	-	-	-	1150	13	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Carriage and freight of timber, stones, lead, &c.	-	-	-	371	12	1
Tools, instruments, and other contingencies,	-	-	-	129	16	3
Overseers, and other officers,	-	-	-	810	0	0
An engine to raise water for wash-house,	-	-	-	37	18	9
Total expended in building the hospital, infirmary, gardens, church-yard, walls, &c.	-	-	-	L. 23,559	16	11

This edifice, commonly called the Old Men's Hospital, forms a rectangle of 306 by 288 feet, presenting four good fronts to view: of these the three facing the east, south, and west, are plain and regular, built of brick, two stories high, with a third, lighted by dormant windows, in a very elevated roof. In the centre of each of these is an arched gateway, leading into the interior court, 210 feet square, neatly laid out in grass plats and gravel walks, and surrounded on three sides, and part of the fourth, by a piazza for the convenience of shelter: this, which is 13 feet wide, and neatly flagged, presents to the court 59 semicircular Doric arches, a few of which have been built up, from some motive of convenience, but not to the improvement of the general appearance of the square. The north or principal front, is very different in its style of architecture from the others: with the exception of the ornamental parts, it is built of rough stone, presenting to the eye only one range of 12 very large circular-headed windows, with dormant windows in part of its elevated roof: the centre of this front is decorated by an angular pediment, supported by four Corinthian pilasters of hewn stone, and over it is the steeple, consisting of a square tower of plain masonry, lighted by four circular-headed windows, which have a Gothic appearance, and supporting an Ionic entablature: this is crowned by pedestal work, ornamented with an urn at each of the angles: over this tower rises a second of smaller diameter, containing the clock with four dial-plates, and the steeple terminates in an octagonal spire, with a ball and weathercock. The door of this front is of the Corinthian order, and over it are the arms of the Duke of Ormond carved in stone.

The great dining-hall occupies the centre of the northern front, between the chapel on the east, and the governor's house on the west; it is 100 feet long by 45 wide; the lower part of the walls wainscoted and decorated with firelocks, bayonets, and other military weapons, ornamentally disposed; the upper part is of plain plaister and ornamented on three sides with twenty-two whole length portraits of the following personages in uniform black gilt frames.

On the west end,

1. King Charles II. founder of the hospital.
2. King William III.
3. Queen Mary, his consort.

4. Queen Ann.
5. George, prince of Denmark.
6. Lionel, duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant in 1734.

On the north side,

7. William, duke of Devonshire, ditto, in 1737.
8. James, duke of Ormond, ditto, in 1662.
9. Thomas, earl of Ossory, lord deputy in 1664.
10. Richard, earl of Arran, ditto, in 1684.
11. Michael Boyle, lord primate, lord justice in 1685.
12. Thomas lord Conningsby, one of the lords justices in 1690.
13. Sir Cyril Wyche, ditto, in 1693.
14. Sir Charles Porter, lord chancellor, ditto, in 1696.
15. Henry, earl of Galway, ditto, in 1697.
16. Narcissus Marsh, lord primate, ditto, in 1699.
17. Charles, earl of Berkley, ditto, in 1699.
18. Laurence, earl of Rochester, lord lieutenant in 1701.
19. General Thomas Erle, one of the lords justices, in 1702.

On the east end,

20. Thomas Knightly, Esq. ditto, in 1702.
21. Sir Richard Cox, lord chancellor, ditto, in 1704.
22. Lieutenant general Frederick Hamilton, ditto, in 1718.

The hall is flagged, and furnished with one large fire-place at the western end, which, in a room of such dimensions, seems insufficient ; and is, besides, injudiciously placed near the common door of entrance from the interior square : from the cornice, which is remarkably heavy, springs a lofty coved ceiling, the central compartment of which is judiciously occupied by the dial-plate of a clock, which from its great size and elevated situation, shews the hour with clearness and precision. Along the south side of the hall runs a gallery of communication from the governor's house to his seat in the chapel : it is supported on carved brackets in a bad style, and has a tendency to render the hall gloomy. In this hall, according to the original charter, the master chaplain, and other officers were constantly to dine, unless prevented by indisposition, at an appropriate table ; but this custom has been long since relinquished.

The chapel, 86 feet long by 36 wide, was in part constructed with the stones carried hither with religious veneration from the ruins of the chapel of the priory of Kilmainham, and exclusively appropriated to this purpose. The frontispiece over the communion table is all of Irish oak; it is of the Corinthian order, supported by fluted columns and pilasters, and the entablature and compartments highly decorated with carved work admirably executed; above the entablature rises a second stage in the same rich style of sculpture, but which conceals from view perhaps too much of the Gothic window behind it, which if seen entire would, from its size, have a respectable appearance, and is ornamented with stained or rather painted glass.

The cieling is coved, and superbly adorned with a profusion of rich heavy foliage in stucco, but in a shameful state of dirt and neglect: there are pews for the officers and nurses, and forms for the old men: in the centre of the gallery, which occupies the western end of the chapel, is an elegant seat with a canopy of Irish oak, ornamented with carved work in a good taste: there is also a seat for the deputy governor, and the remainder is appropriated to the families of the officers of the house.

I happened to visit the hospital at two o'clock, in former times the usual hour of afternoon prayers, but heard with concern, that for some years past they had been discontinued. The zeal and piety of our ancestors were certainly superier to ours, and to see their religious regulations gradually falling into neglect, must naturally awaken a sensation of regret: in our universities, where every hour has its appropriate employment, evening prayer is wisely retained; and why it should be omitted in an institution, where every individual is so perfectly idle, that humanity would wish to find him some employment, I cannot conceive. The old soldier, while reposing from his toils, should be instructed to look forward to his future rest, and a regulation that has a tendency to turn his views that way ought, perhaps, to be restored. I thought it rather a whimsical circumstance, that though prayers were discontinued, the bell was regularly rung for the purpose.

The governor's house has little to recommend it, except the situation, which is delightful, commanding a view of the elevated and finely diversified grounds of the Phoenix Park, the Soldier's Infirmary, Magazine, Salute Battery, &c. with the beautiful intermediate valley, through which the Liffy flows with a full placid stream: in front is the governor's garden, a

fine piece of ground, well enclosed, declining with a gentle slope towards the river, and to the west of this is the kitchen-garden which supplies vegetables for the old men.

The vaults for coals, cellaridge, &c. are built with great strength and solidity: the apartments on the ground-floor open off the piazza, those above, off spacious galleries over it; those on the principal floor, from their great length, being nearly 240 feet by 13 each, are not only pleasing to the view, but afford a comfortable walk in wet weather, and off these are the apartments of the officers of the house. The old men, originally 300, now reduced to about 260, are comfortably lodged and well fed: each man has a separate bed, and the following weekly allowance, viz. one pound of bread and two quarts of beer each day, 18 ounces of mutton from the shambles on two days, and ditto of beef on three days of the week, with half a pound of cheese on the remaining days, Wednesday and Friday: for breakfast the allowance is a quarter of a pound of cheese on the five meat days, and gruel on the two cheese days. Their clothing for two years is as follows: on the first year one coat, vest, and pair of breeches, one hat, two shirts, and a black stock; one pair of shoes, two pair of stockings, and two nightcaps: on the second year the same, with the exception of the coat and vest; one great coat is given in three years, and each man is allowed eight pence per week tobacco money.

The Deputy-Master's house, of rough stone, stands detached near the Governor's garden: the offices in general are contiguous to the surrounding wall, and at a sufficient distance from the Hospital; but not being built on any regular plan, they are not pleasing to the eye, and intercept the view of the south and west fronts: the intervening yards are kept neat and clean, and particularly the parade in front of the Governor's house, Hall and Chapel, where a military guard prevents the intrusion of strangers.

The Infirmary, with a late addition, is sufficiently spacious, containing 48 beds on a construction that renders them warm and comfortable: it stands on the north-eastern part of the grounds, at the distance of 400 yards from the Hospital, convenient to the habitations of the surgeon and apothecary, and remote from every other building. Here are also cells for 12 lunatics.

The expense of building the Royal Hospital was defrayed by a deduction of sixpence in the pound sterling, out of the pay of all officers and soldiers and other persons on the military list of the establishment of this kingdom,

and it was for many years supported by the same means: in consequence, however, of the great augmentation in the military establishment, the revenues of the Hospital became more than sufficient for its support: peculation ensued, and the paymaster having failed for a very considerable sum, government interfered, and the entire system has been changed: the deduction from the soldier's pay has been relinquished, the whole expense is defrayed by government, and the establishment as nearly assimilated to that of Chelsea as possible.

The out-pensioners, first established in 1698, were in 1726 augmented from 413 to 570, and the allowance of each man raised from twelve to eighteen-pence per week, without clothes: they are at present nearly 3000, and much more liberally supported: their allowance varies according to length of service, and other circumstances, from five-pence halfpenny to two shillings and sixpence halfpenny per day, and is so ample, that the situation of an out-pensioner, who has the additional comfort of passing the evening of his life with his friends and relatives, is considered as more desirable than that of an intern in the Hospital.

As several of the old men leave behind them widows who, from age and infirmity, are real objects of compassion, the sum of £100. per ann. has been humanely appropriated to their relief.

The rules and orders for the government of the inmates of the Hospital are hung up in the hall, and, that no person may plead ignorance, are publicly read before every muster: these, which are excellent, enforce a regular and devout attendance at morning and evening prayer; forbid, under proper penalties, oaths and execrations, treasonable expressions, drunkenness, pilfering, begging, duelling, or any violent or unsoldier-like conduct: they at the same time prescribe regularity, decency, and cleanliness, with a due submission to the discipline of the house; and if a soldier marries, disposes of his victuals, or presumes to sell wine, ale, or spirits in the Hospital, the punishment is immediate expulsion.

At the period of its foundation, the Hospital was about a quarter of a mile from the city: it now communicates directly with Irwin-street by a gate, decorated, indeed, with military trophies, but in a style not suitable to so respectable an edifice, to which it is the only entrance from the metropolis: the approach to it is through lanes steep, narrow, and filthy; but this inconvenience has been removed by opening the new military road from

the Hospital to the spacious quay on the south side of the Liffy, called Usher's Island; this avenue passes through Lord Galway's walk, fields as yet unoccupied by buildings, and winds agreeably through the north-eastern part of the Hospital grounds, but has not as yet been opened to the public.*

While the elevated situation of this edifice contributes to its salubrity, it at the same time renders a sufficient supply of good water more difficult: the ground has, indeed, several springs, and in one of the vaults is a well producing water of an excellent quality, but this not being fit for washing or culinary purposes, a large reservoir is constantly supplied from the Liffey by means of subterranean metal pipes, and a forcing engine worked by a water-wheel at Island bridge, and with such effect, that the upper galleries, notwithstanding their elevation above the river, are abundantly supplied with this prime necessary of life. By a second series of metal pipes, the same engine abundantly supplies the new gaol at Kilmainham. Some years since the water from the Liffy was forced through wooden pipes by proper machinery, to a reservoir on the summit of an elevated tower still standing in the public cemetery occupying one of the Hospital fields, from whence it was conveyed by subterranean pipes to the Hospital, where, by a well-known law of hydrostatics, it rose to any height not exceeding that of the reservoir: but a general prejudice having arisen against the salubrity of water conveyed through a cemetery in wooden pipes continually subject to decay, this mode was abandoned, and the present system of a direct supply from the river by metal pipes, adopted.

The Governor or Master is always commander in chief of the forces in Ireland; he is elected to this office by the governors, on the recommendation of his Majesty; and, exclusive of his salary, has all the Hospital lands, the gardens and grazing grounds excepted.

The following are the officers of the house, with their respective salaries,

Governor or Master	-	-	£390. per ann.
Deputy Master	no salary.		
Chaplain	-	-	200. with grazing for 2 horses or 4 cows.
Register	-	-	500. with ditto.

* It is now open to the public, and the entrance from Usher's Island is through a beautiful gate in the Gothic style, designed and executed by Mr. Francis Johnston.

Paymaster - £500. with grazing for 2 horses or 4 cows
 Physician - 100. a sinecure.
 Surgeon - 365. with grazing as above, and an appropriate garden
 Reader - 120. with grazing as above
 Providore - 500. with grazing for 1 horse or 2 cows
 Apothecary - 100. with £100. for medicines.
 Chamberlain, Butler, and Fueller £112. with grazing for 1 horse or 2 cows
 Register Clerk - 90. with ditto
 Assistant Clerk - 50.

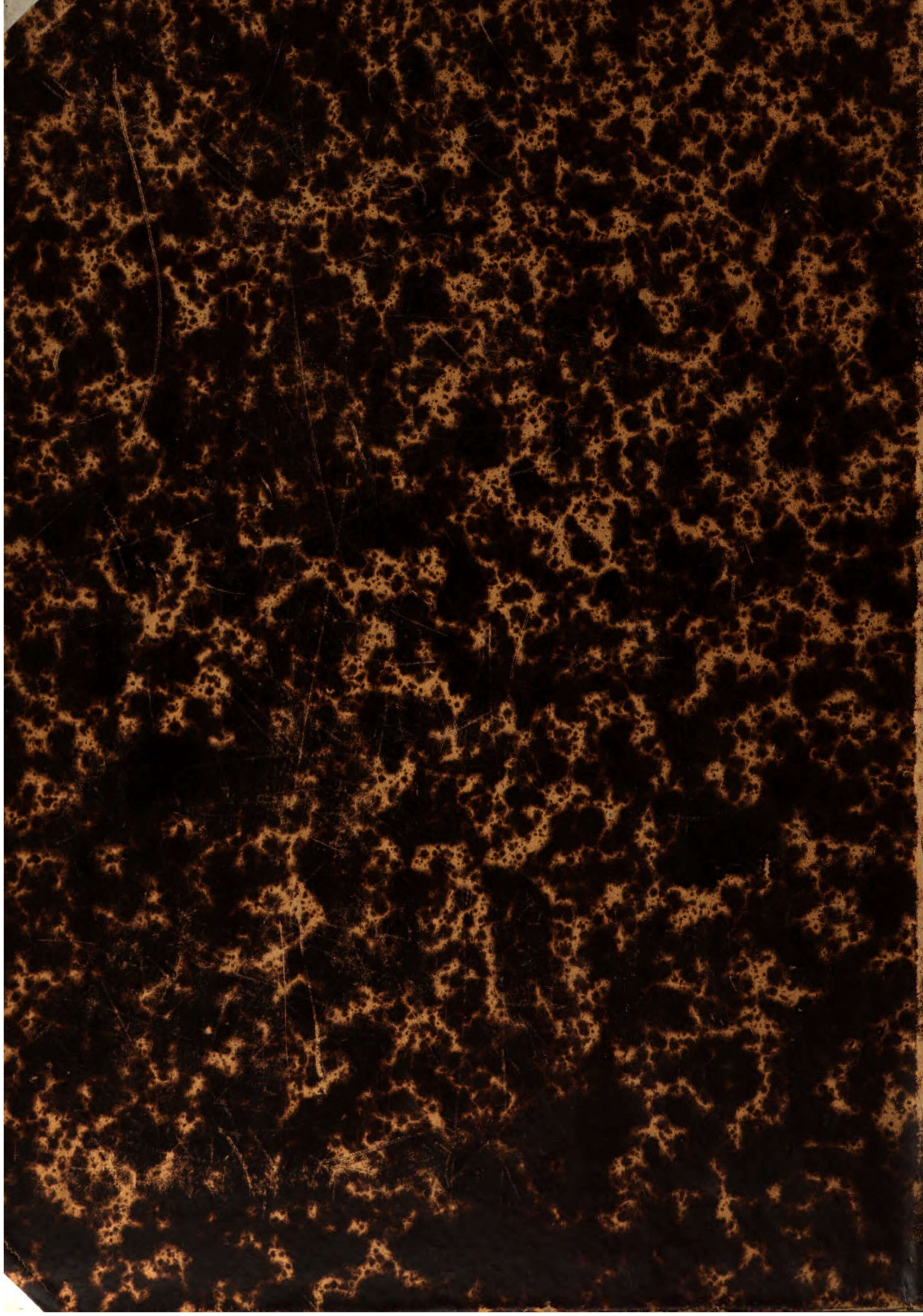
These, the physician excepted, have all apartments in the house. There are also eight military officers, including the adjutant, who have each a full suit of clothes, with £50. pocket money, per ann.

The estimate for the support of the hospital for the year 1808, amounted to £69,139..14..6. of which sum £18,354..4. was to defray its internal expense, and £50,784..19..2. that of the out-pensioners. Since that period the expense has gradually increased, and for the year ending Dec. 25th, 1811, amounted to £74,574..4..10½, of which £15,884..14..1½ was for the support of the interns, and £59,689..10..8½ for that of the out-pensioners.

END OF VOL. I.

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